PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

13-1969-4

WHEN you wish this order duplicated
ask us to repeat
NUMBER
H-202-3

C. F. Dawson Co. Limited
PRINTERS and STATIONERS

At the Sign of

The Golden Owl

387-389 Notre Dame Street West,
MONTREAL 1, CANADA

Vol. XII.

Above: Canada at Mons

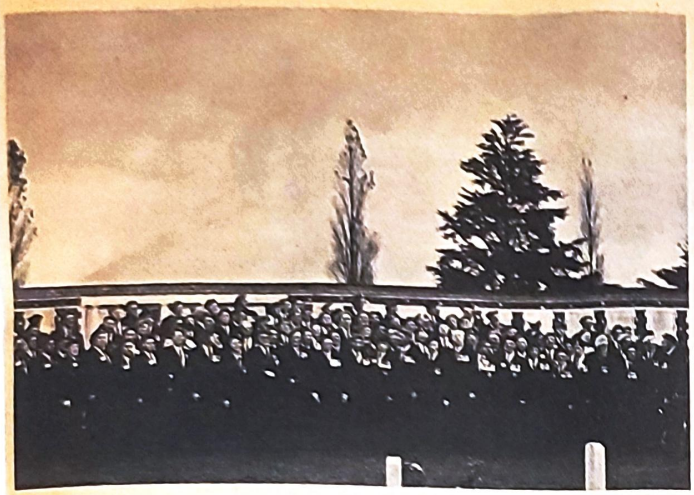
PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
MUSEUM

Armistice Pilgrimage

To Commemorate the 50th anniversary of the 1918 Armistice the Government of Canada organized a pilgrimage of representative World War I veterans to the Canadian battefield memorials and war cemeteries in France and Belgium. Here are the highlights of that historic and memorable journey.

By John Hundevad
Editor-in-Chief, The Legionary

(Photographs by the author)



The pilgrims in Tynecot Cemetery

Trenches in Sanctuary Wood

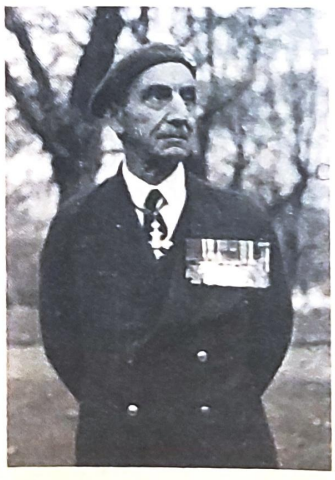
The Menin Gate Memorial

German pillbox near St. Jean, now a piggery

ALTHOUGH half a century has gone by, the people of Northern France and Southern Belgium are still deeply grateful to Canada and Canadians for their help in liberating them from the enemy yoke in that far-off war whose 50th armistice anniversary was commemorated on November 11. Many older Frenchmen and Belgians have vivid personal recollections of the Canadians whose victories freed them from hardships and indignities, and even their children and grandchildren, born years after the war, are anxious to show their gratitude to Canadian veterans visiting their country.

This, in sum, is the main impression gained by the writer in the course of a visit to the former war areas last month, when from November 1 to 14 he accompanied the overseas pilgrimage to the World War I battlefields and war cemeteries organized by the Government of Canada. The gratitude was expressed in many touching ways — by ordinary citizens and school children attending the memorial services held at monuments to Canada's fallen and placing humble bouquets of flowers from their own gardens; and by the warm-hearted hospitality extended at *vins d'honneur* and banquets by many municipalities.

Ninety-seven veterans, representing 97 regiments, battalions and other battle order formations of the old Canadian Corps, participated in the pilgrimage as guests of the Canadian government. Their selection had been made by the officers commanding the perpetuating units, in consultation with regimental associations when possible. Apart from the important aspect of health, it was obvious by the number of M.M.'s, M.C.'s and D.S.O.'s worn by the participants that gal-



Milton Gregg, V.C.

Thomas Dinesen, V.C.

last service had been a factor in their selection.

The leader of the pilgrimage and official spokesman on the numerous ceremonial occasions was Ernest A. Côté, M.B.E., B.Sc., LL.B., Deputy Minister of Veterans Affairs. Mr. Côté was assisted by a number of D.V.A. officials, and the hotel and travel arrangements on the Continent were handled by Thomas Cook & Sons. Air transport from Ottawa to Europe and return was furnished by the R.C.A.F.; the Canadian Armed Forces supplied emergency medical personnel, and four members of the R.C.M.P. accompanied the group throughout the tour. At Mons, a guard party and Corps of Drums were supplied by the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, and in Paris the Royal Canadian Regiment furnished a guard of honour and band. It is a pleasure to state from personal observation that, from top to bottom, the entire organization worked with the utmost efficiency and the pilgrimage was an outstanding success in every way.

Contributing in no small measure to this accomplishment were the Honorary Commandant of the veterans' group, Brigadier the Hon. Milton F. Gregg, V.C., S.M., P.C., C.B.E., M.C., E.D., C.D., M.A., D.C.L., LL.D.; the Commandant, Brigadier James L. Melville, C.B.E., M.C., and bar, V.D., C.D., and the honorary deputy commandants, Senators D'Arcy Leonard, C.B.E., and G. S. White, M.M., and Hubert Badanai, M.P. — all veterans of the Canadian Corps. The Royal Canadian Legion was represented by two World War I veterans — Brigadier James A. de Lalanne, C.B.E., M.C., E.D., C.D., the Dominion Honorary Treasurer, and Alex. Gray, member of the Dominion Executive Council. A. E. Lanning and Bert Minskip represented the National Council of Veterans Associations. Accompanying the party as official photographers were John Evans and Petty Officer Donald Peeling.

Specially invited guests of honour were Brigadier-General J. A. Clark, C.M.G., D.S.O. and two bars, E.D., Q.C., of Vancouver, Commander of the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade whose battalions — the R.C.R., the P.P.C.L.I., the 42nd Black Watch and 49th Edmonton — liberated Mons on November 11, 1918; Brigadier-General J. S. Stewart, C.M.G., D.S.O., E.D., of Lethbridge, Alberta, who commanded the 3rd Divisional Artillery — some 155 guns — on that historic day; and Thomas Dinesen, V.C., C. de G., of Leerbeck, Denmark, who won the Victoria Cross in August, 1918, while serving as a private in the 42nd Battalion.

* * *

Landing at Brussels on November 1, the group proceeded by bus the next day to Courtrai in Belgian Flanders. Here, on a rock situated between the River Lys and the highway to Ghent, stands a bronze caribou erected in honour of the soldiers of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment who fell during the unit's crossing of the Lys in October, 1918, when it formed part of the British 9th Division.

At the Courtrai monument, on November 2, was held the first of many impressive memorial services which were conducted during the pilgrimage. While these differed to some extent, they were basically similar and included prayers by the two chaplains — Major Alex. Reeve, C.D., and Major M. Labrie, C.D. — from the Canadian brigade group in Germany who accompanied the group throughout the tour; the sounding of *The Last Post* and *Reveille* by a P.P.C.L.I. bugler, and the laying of wreaths. Usually, an introductoy address recalling the battle commemorated was given by Mr. Côté or some other member of the pilgrimage.

After the ceremony at Courtrai, the party crossed the French-Belgian border and proceeded to Lille which became the headquarters for the members till they moved on to Mons and Paris on November 9.

Sunday, November 3, was a memorable day for the pilgrims. Most of them attended morning service at St. George's Memorial Church or St. Martin's Cathedral in Ypres. In the afternoon, in driving rain, a moving ceremony took place at the nearby St. Julien monument which commemorates those of the 1st Canadian Division who fell in the Second Battle of Ypres in April, 1915. On return to Ypres, another ceremony was held inside the Menin Gate which bears the names of 54,900 Commonwealth "missing", including

Mr. Côté with the Dowager Countess de Franqueville and her family at the Bourlon Wood Canadian war memorial near Cambrai

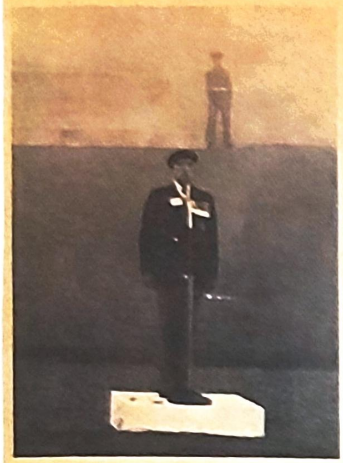
John McCrae's grave in Wimereux communal cemetery

Schoolchildren recite "In Flanders Fields" at John McCrae's grave

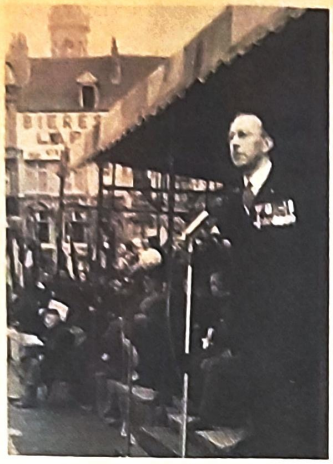
General Stewart

General Clark

Brig. de Lalanne speaks at Le Quesnel memorial



Brig. Melville at Vimy



Ernest Côté at Mons

Canadian veterans at Mons on Nov. 11

P.P.C.L.I. Guard and Corps of Drums at Mons

Patricias at "Retreat" ceremony

5th Royal Lancers at Mons Armistice ceremony

ed to Ville sur Haines and attended the unveiling of a bronze plaque commemorating Pte. George Price of the 28th Canadian Infantry Battalion who was the last Allied soldier to be killed in action on the Western Front — just two minutes before the Armistice went into effect. The Corps of Drums and a firing party from the P.P.C.L.I. officiated at the colourful ceremony. Lt.-Col. D. E. Macintyre, D.S.O., M.C., the last C.O. of the 28th Bn. who initiated and saw the memorial idea through to its completion, addressed the large gathering of Belgian and Canadian veterans, officials and townspeople. Afterwards, the Burgomaster was host at a delightful *vin d'honneur* and luncheon.

In the afternoon, smaller groups of Canadians headed by Brigadiers Gregg and Melville laid wreaths on local war memorials at Obourg and Casteau. It was at the latter place, now the Supreme Headquarters of NATO Land Forces in Europe, that the British Army first fought the Germans — on August 22, 1914.

• • •

The climax of the pilgrimage naturally came on November 11, on the actual anniversary of the World War I armistice. As the writer accompanied the Mons group and not the Paris party, he can only describe how the ancient Belgian city commemorated the historic event.

The ceremonies centered mainly around the *Hôtel de ville* and the *Grande Place* where on November 11, 1918, the then Burgomaster and his councillors and aldermen had expressed gratitude to the Canadian troops for liberating their city. Now, half a century later, the present Burgomaster reiterated Mons's appreciation to the surviving veterans of the Canadian Corps. After the Two Minutes' Silence at 11 oclock, the Last Post or its equivalent was sounded by buglers from Canada, Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, the U.S.A., Italy, Luxembourg and Belgium. Each sounding was followed by the national anthem of the country concerned. Following speeches by Burgomaster Leo Collard, Lt.-Gen. Lonay of the Belgian Veterans Association and Mr. Côté, a colourful march-past of all the assembled troops took place. Canada's Brigadier-General John A. Clark was appropriately given the honour of taking the salute and did so with the same fine military bearing as when he took the salute of his own 7th Brigade 50 years before in the same place.

At a splendid *vin d'honneur* and banquet in the *Salle de St. George* in the town hall Burgomaster Collard again eulogized the bravery of the Canadians. At the completion of his address he presented amidst cheers the gold medal of a *Citoyen d'honneur* to Brigadier- General Stewart, the 3rd Division artillery commander who at 91 was the oldest veteran on the pilgrimage, but amazingly fit and active. General Clark, who was made a Freeman of Mons on November 11, 1918, received another ovation when he presented the Archives of Mons with his war diary. It was a magnificent event.

Later on the same day the Canadian group held a wreath-laying ceremony at Mons's Belfry memorial. In the evening the Patricias' Corps of Drums performed the Retreat ceremony with great precision and dash before a capacity crowd in the *Grande Place*, and when Canada's flag had been lowered, it was presented to the Burgomaster by Brigadiers Gregg and Melville. The unforgettable day concluded with a reception for the Canadian veterans given by all ranks of the P.P.C.L.I. present in Mons — a thoughtful and much appreciated gesture.

On November 12 the Canadians left the hospitable city of Mons and rejoined their comrades in Paris. November 13 was free for shopping and sightseeing except for a reception given by the Canadian Embassy. On November 14 the entire party returned to Canada on an R.C.A.F. "Yukon" following a flight from Paris which was highlighted by unusually clear views of Scotland and the mountains of Southern Greenland.

It had been a memorable journey — a wonderful way of commemorating a great historic event. And while the participants of necessity were limited in number, their comrades at home may rest assured that they and there wartime units were well represented on this Armistice Pilgrimage.

OBITUARIES

ERNEST W. CROWE

A private funeral was held yesterday for Ernest W. Crowe, LL.D., FSA, who died Saturday. He was 66.

Mr. Crowe was born in Guelph and educated there and at Royal Military College, Kingston, from which he graduated as silver medalist in 1924.

He then joined Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada in Montreal. He became senior underwriter of the company in 1930, assistant actuary in 1938 and associate actuary in 1954. He became a fellow of the Society of Actuaries in 1935. He retired from the company a year ago.

Mr. Crowe was for many years a director of Douglas Hospital. He was also charter president, Montreal West Home and School Associatons, past president of the RMC Clubs of Canada, past president of the Montreal West Citizens Association, and a former director of the Quebec Federation of Home and School Associations.

His work for education, especially in behalf of RMC, led to his being awarded the degree of doctor of law, honoris causa, in 1960.

Mr. Crowe is survived by his wife, the former Kathleen Parker of Montreal; and by two sons, Cameron, of Hamilton, and Terence of Calgary; and by one sister, Mrs. Donald B. Shutt, of Guelph.

Ernest W. Crowe

A private funeral was held yesterday, for Ernest W. Crowe who died Saturday at the age of 66.

Mr. Crowe was born in Guelph and attended the Royal Military College, Kingston, from which he graduated as silver medalist in 1924.

He then joined the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada where he became senior underwriter of the Company in 1930, assistant actuary in

E. W. Crowe RMC

1938, and associate actuary in 1954. He became a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries in 1935. He retired from the company a year ago.

Active in community endeavors, Mr. Crowe was for many years a director of Douglas Hospital. He was also Charter President, Montreal West Home and School Associations, past president of the RMC Clubs of Canada, past president of the Montreal West Citizens Association, and a former director of the Quebec Federation of Home and School Associations.

His work for education, especially on behalf of RMC, led to his being awarded the degree of doctor of laws, honoris causa, in 1960, by RMC.

Mr. Crowe is survived by his wife the former Kathleen Parker of Montreal, and by two sons, Cameron, of Hamilton, and Terence of Calgary; and by one sister, Mrs. Donald B. Shutt, of Guelph.

A Masterpiece

¶ I was very interested in the photograph on the cover of your November issue. It is so typical of the frontline soldier of those days.

To anyone who can appreciate the details, this picture conveys more than a volume of written words. It is a masterpiece and should be recognized as of important historical value.

I, and no doubt many other readers, would be interested to know the name and unit of the subject of the picture.

He is obviously of that immortal clan, the P.B.I.

—*F. G. McNichol*, R. R. 3, Red Head, Saint John, N.B.,

Editor's note: The soldier is Pte. Donald Johnston McKinnon of No. 7 Platoon, 73rd Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, which was one of the three Black Watch battalions in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the First World War (the others being the 13th and 42nd). Pte. McKinnon was photographed coming down the Albert-Bapaume road from the frontline on the Somme.

A Tremendous Job

¶ I was one of the surviving World War I veterans who had the honour of going back to the battlefields of Europe under D.V.A. auspices in November.

D.V.A. did a tremendous job. From the journey's commencement to the end we were treated as V.I.P.'s.

—*G. Mowatt* (ex-13th Battalion, C.E.F.), City of Laval, P.Q.

Tom Dinesen, V.C.

¶ It was with the greatest interest that I read your article in the August issue entitled "Canada's Viking V.C.".

Tom Dinesen, V.C., was my buddy. Tom and I were scheduled to go to the officers' training school in England in September, 1918. Tom went and became a lieutenant. I continued on to Cambrai because my company commander, Major Arthur Grafftey, requested me to stay as our company was short of seasoned n.c.o.'s. On November 11 I was privileged to enter Mons with him.

I have been corresponding with Tom Dinesen for two years or more since seeing his name and address in The Legionary's list of Canadian V.C.'s. Last year my grandson visited him at his beautiful estate in Denmark while touring Europe and had a wonderful time, with Tom and his wife showing him every courtesy . . .

—*John J. Gibson, M.M.*, (ex-198987, D Coy, 42nd Bn. (R.H.C.)), Grant's Pass, Oregon, U.S.A.

Black Watch to Note

¶ I am preparing a novel of life in Canada from pioneer days to present. This story is based on one man and his descendants beginning with a young Highlander arriving in Canada with his regiment. His descendants and the Black Watch will have a strong connection through the years. I need factual books, copies of regimental magazines (Black Watch) and any other literature, photographs, badges, buttons and any other items of uniform equipment. Correspondence with any member of the regiment, past or present, would be welcomed.

—*D. Patrick McDermott*, 11508 Gariepy St., Montreal North 459, Quebec.

42nd Battalion
The Royal Queensland Regiment
Australian Military Forces

I believe it must be some time since you last had any news of us. I have been in Vietnam for most of the last two years and it seems no one was posted in to replace me here. I had a split posting in Vietnam and was thus able to wear the unit badge both as GSO3 on HQ Australian Forces Vietnam and as a member of the Australian Army Training Team, Vietnam.

Well, the CO is Lt-Col Bob Orr, the 2 I/C is Major Lance Bickford, ED, and Dave Schaper is the QM. The RSM was Stan Kent (who won a DCM in Vietnam) for quite a time, but he left and went to JTC Canungra. His place was taken by WO1 E. (Blue) Bradley. The RQMS is WO2 Terry Casey.

Things have gone on as usual, training continues, but with normal turnover it is hard to get far past platoon training. Each year at Annual Camp we do manage a few Coy level exercises. I think the Battalion is as well trained as any other CMF unit and better than most. Our camp this year is 10-25 May in the Shoalwater Bay Training Area. Our strength is around 650 all ranks, of whom 550-555 will come to camp.

Now the main news, and the principal reason for this letter is that we are to receive our new colours. The parade will be held on 6 July '69. The Governor will present the new colours, and the old colours will be trooped for the last time in the traditional manner. The old colours have been with the unit for about 40 years and are in fact those of our parent unit "42 Bn The Capricornia Regiment". As you know we are now the "42 Bn The Royal Queensland Regiment".

We would welcome any of your officers or past officers as honoured guests if they happened to be present on 6 July to watch the presentation of the new colours.

One more thing, due to the changes of organisation we have lost our "Official" Alliance with you. Current Army regulations on this matter demand that such alliances be on a regimental basis. However, I for one would like to see the alliance officialised again. I think there is a loophole in the regulations which could allow it. In any case I will be looking into the matter.

Captain B. W. PALMER.

April, 1969

STAR, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1969

Obituaries

Dr. T. G. Henderson

A funeral service will be held at 11 a.m. tomorrow at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul for Dr. Thomas G. Henderson, 62, retired chairman of the Philosophy department, McGill University, who died yesterday while vacationing in Florida.

The son of the late George W. S. Henderson and Jean Greenshields Oswald, he attended Selwyn House School, Bishop's College School and McGill University. He received his BA degree in 1927 and his MA degree the following year. While at McGill he was awarded the Prince of Wales Gold Medal for Mental and Moral Philosophy.

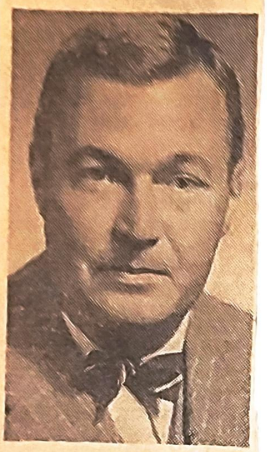
Dr. Henderson joined the stockbroking firm of Burnett and Co., and worked there for five years, before entering Harvard University where he obtained his doctorate in philosphy. He became an instructor at the Harvard Philosophy department, and was later appointed Associate Professor of Philosophy at the University of British Columbia.

He joined the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada in 1927, and during World War II served with its Third Battalion.

Professor Henderson joined the staff of McGill in 1946 as assistant professor of philosophy. He became an associate professor in 1949, and was appointed chairman of the department in 1953, retiring in 1965.

He was a member of the American Philosophical Society; the Mind Association of Great Britain; the American Society for the Study of Ancient Philosophy; and was an associate member of the Harvard Signet Society.

He was also a member of the University Club of Montreal; the Mount Royal Club; the Montreal Racket Club; the Mount Bruno Country Club and the Royal Montreal Golf Club.



Prof. T. G. Henderson

OBITUARIES

Gazette Tues., 24/1/69

THOMAS G. HENDERSON

Dr. Thomas Greenshields Henderson, retired chairman of the department of philosophy at McGill University, died yesterday while on holiday in Florida. He was 62.

The funeral will be held here at 11 a.m. Saturday from the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul.

Dr. Henderson was the son of the late George W. S. Henderson and Jean Greenshields Oswald.

He attended Selwyn House School, Bishop's College School and McGill University, receiving his BA degree in 1927 and his MA a year later. He then joined the stockbrokerage firm of Burnett and Co., for several years. Later he returned to what became his lifetime interest in philosophy, gaining his Ph.D at Harvard in 1939.

He joined the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada in 1927 and served in the Second World War from 1941-44 with the 3rd Battalion.

After his war service he taught philosophy at the University of British Columbia until 1946. Then he came to McGill and eventually became chairman of the department of philosophy in 1953, retiring in 1965.

He had a host of friends and was a member of the University Club of Montreal, the Mount Royal Club, the Montreal Racket Club, the Mount Bruno Country Club and the Royal Montreal Golf Club.

Obituaries

Dr. T. G. Henderson, BA '27, MA '28

Prof. Thomas G. Henderson, former chairman of the Philosophy Department died on Jan. 23, 1969 while vacationing in Clearwater, Florida.

While at McGill in the 1920's, he was awarded the Prince of Wales Gold Medal for Mental and Moral Philosophy. He obtained his doctorate in Philosophy at Harvard University and remained there for several years as an instructor before becoming associate professor of philosophy at the University of British Columbia.

He joined the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada in 1927, and during WW II served with its Third Battalion.

Prof. Henderson joined the staff of McGill in 1946 as assistant professor of philosophy. He became an associate in 1949 and was appointed chairman of the department in 1953.

He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Mind Association of Great Britain, the American Society for the Study of Ancient Philosophy, and was an associate member of the Harvard Signet Society. □

Gazette Mon., 31/1/69

OLD SOLDIERS REMEMBER: Piper Ian MacIntosh, of the 3rd Batallion, Black Watch, led veterans of the 73rd CEF Batallion (The Black Watch) Saturday as they placed a wreath at Dominion Square celebrating t 53rd anniversary of their leaving for t First World War. At right is George Syk Batallion president. (Gazette Photo Servi

The Tyneside Scottish

Red Hackle April 1969

Tyneside Scottish Survive Axe

Following protracted negotiations, and several dangerous moments, the Tyneside Scottish relinquished their Infantry role in AVR 111 on the 31st December past, and now look forward to the increased activity of AVR 11 soldiering. In all, some forty men of the Company were elegible for transfer from a total of seventy, and of these thirty are taking an active part in in our new Unit. We offer our thanks to all who took part in this significant piece of 'cold war' tactics, and in particular to our late commander, Lt.-Col. Vaughan, TD, and to our new C.O., Lt.-Col. Blanchard. We intend to show the effort to have been well worth while.

AVR III STUDY WEEK-END.
Field Marshal Sir Francis Festing with the Pipe Band.
***(L to R)* L/Cpl Chantler, Pte Paul, Sgt Fletcher, Maj Moodie, Cpl Lambert.**

Avr II Role as Gunners

The Unit has now amalgamated with 204 Battery of 101 (Medium) Regiment, Royal Artillery Volunteers, and arrangements are now in hand for the transfer of the title of The Tyneside Scottish to the Battery. Company Commander, Captain A. J. Oliver is to continue to serve with the Unit under command of Major T. M. Sadler, TD, himself an officer of the Tyneside Scottish of former days. Many of our Senior NCO's were unable to transfer because of commitments, and some chose not to, but almost all of our Junior NCO's have places and are frantically clueing-up on Gunner practices.

We now have half a dozen massive 5.5 guns to contend with, and pushing these around has trimmed a few waistlines!! Radio procedure is being spring cleaned, and the multitude of sets — all of which actually work — are a distinct improvement on the cocoa tins and pieces of string we had in AVR 111. Most of us are now the proud possessors of combat kit, and our Service Dress is in the pipeline. The whole operation is proceeding very smoothly, despite our natural impatience after having spent two years on the military 'dole'.

By the time our next notes reach Balhousie Castle the process of amalgamation will be well past and we will have completed annual camp in Germany. New names and new faces will appear in the pages of The Red Hackle; and share our pride and our pleasure in our affiliation with The Black Watch.

Otterburn Week-end 1st/2nd March

We had our first taste of practical gunnery on Friday, 28th February, when the Battery moved to Redesdale Camp on a bitterly cold evening. Some seventy five of the Battery were on parade headed, by BC, Major Sadler. Captain Clarke and Captain Oliver led OP Partys, and Lieutenants Walker and Bucknall organised the gun end with customary skill and efficiency. Battery Guide, Sgt. Major Corbyn deputised for the BSM.

Saturday morning was devoted to 'dry' training, with the OP's calling down imaginary shells on imaginary targets with remarkable accuracy. With lunch past, we got down to the job and in the ensuing four shoots disposed of fifty rounds. At the OP end the blanket of snow proved to be a mixed blessing, for whilst it left no doubt as to where the rounds were falling the cumulative effect of too much snow gazing had its expected effect on the eyes. Nevertheless, we were able to give a party of Royal Highland Fusiliers, with whom we were sharing an OP, a lesson in what to expect from medium artillery, and rather put their mortars in the shade. Down at the gun position it was purgatory, with snow to the knees and wet feet all round.

Sunday morning was even colder, with black ice so bad that the gun tractors had great difficulty in negotiating the range roads, many of which ran through deep drifts. We carried on with dry training, and gave our apprentice signallers an opportunity to practice.

Following lunch in Redesdale Camp, we thankfully moved back to Newcastle in the afternoon.

Of the troops involved in the exercise, one-third were ex-AVR 111 men wearing the Red Hackle; virtually all who were able to transfer. The question of dress for the Battery is at present under discussion, and we naturally wish to continue to wear the TOS and Red Hackle of The Black Watch. We hope that by indicating our intent in numbers, and by our determination not to be square pegs, we can justify this modest request.

DUNDEE

ARBROATH BRECHIN

DUNFERMLINE KIRKCALDY

THIRD (TERRITORIAL) BATTALION

Red Hackle April 1969

General

After two exciting and not entirely unrewarding years of existence, it's Goodbye To All That . . . We did our damndest. The fact that we didn't quite win this battle doesn't mean the war is lost. With the Cadre keeping the spirit alive, and the flame burning, who knows what the future may bring? Like Old Bill, we may yet again be Britain's Last 'Ope.

Social

Quite naturally, recreational training has been emphasised in recent months. As a method of maintaining morale to the end it works wonders.

All Coys have had splendiferous parties, dinners, wakes and hoolis to help ease the passing of T & AVR III. From Kirkcaldy to Arbroath, Dunfermline to Dundee, rafters have rung with merriment. Old, happy days have been recalled; good friends have said their fond fareweels. It is fitting that the last moments should be brave moments, though, in many hearts, there is the sad conviction that it won't ever be *quite* the same again.

One memorable night was the Annual Officers' Ball, as delightful as ever. It is a happy thought that, whatever the tides in the affairs of Whitehall, we will somehow keep the Ball as a timeless symbol of the Black Watch T.A. Thanks to the tremendous efforts of Honorary Members and their wives the Ball was a great success, and we know that the next one will be worth waiting for.

Patient as ever, Bn HQ have contrived to be the only unit in the Bn not to have had their final social gathering. However, this will take place at Dunkeld on March 29th. Codenamed *Forget-Me-Not*, the exercise will be an Infantry Security week-end with troops heavily disguised as gay revellers. The teach-in will culminate in an alfresco Military-Two-Step down the High Street at dawn, to a recurring chant (basses on the left, sopranos on the right) of *Nemo me Impune Lacessit*, designed to spread alarm and despondency among local cells of resistance. We gather there will be a semi-formal Farewell Dinner sandwiched into the exercise at some point.

It is hoped that a vigorous social organisation will spring from the ashes of T & AVR III. It is certainly our intention to preserve the ties of loyalty forged so firmly in 3BW this past two years. News of our activities should reach the magazine from time to time.

Postings, etc

It is heartening that many members from all Coys in the Bn have obtained transfers to T & AVR II units, and to local ACF and OTC units. Our WRAC contingent have wangled a collective transfer to the Royal Signals, where we know they will go on to even greater successes.

What can one say to the old soldiers—the honourable corps d'elite who will now be saying farewell to the Regiment after thirty and more years of valiant and loyal service? To the Nobby Clarks and the Davie Butcharts, and those like them? It is of such as these that great Regiments are made and there are no words which can adequately express the immense gratitude, affection and respect we hold for them. The Regiment has been their life, and we shall all be diminished by their retirement now.

To our Commanding Officer, Lt.-Col David Carnegy-Arbuthnott, goes our sincerest thanks and good wishes for the future. His has been the hardest job of all since the inception of T & AVR III. Having completed the unenviable task of steering us thrrough some very difficult waters, he can now enjoy a well-earned rest.

3BW Cadre

The role of the Cadre includes assisting the Highland Volunteers with administration and being the nucleus for a new Bn, if the reserves were once again to be expanded.

A great deal lies in their hands and this will not be an easy task. However being based on 'A' Company of the Highland Volunteers, at Rodd Road, the Cadre will be fully supported, both in morale and administratively, by a Regimental Company that itself was born and bred from the old T.A. and at least, according to existing plans, the 3rd Bn name will be continued by this small band consisting of 3 officers, 1 warrant officer, 1 Colour Sgt., 1 Sgt., 1 Cpl. and 1 Private soldier.

The Gazette
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1969

Dr. Hall 'sickened, depressed' by trouble at Sir George

The gentle man for whom the Henry F. Hall Building is named yesterday forecast "a tightening of administrative control" to avoid further trouble at Sir George Williams University.

"I believe certain precautions will have to be taken so that any future sit-ins will not be tolerated and troublemakers will be shown the door," declared Dr. Hall, who left Sir George in 1966 after 40 years' service to the university.

How does the man who always avoided the limelight and who really didn't want the building named in his honor feel about Tuesday's student rampage?

"I'm very depressed," the principal emeritus told The Gazette in an interview.

"I visited the building when it was all over and I had a sickening feeling.

"One of the inevitable results of the whole thing is that

By BOB HAYES

those in charge of the university will have to pull the reins tighter."

Noting that he has been away from the university corridors for more than two years, Dr. Hall did not feel he was in a position to comment on the administration's role leading up to the students' rioting.

Recalling when he was 'Dean Hall' to what was then a student body of a few hundred undergraduates, he pointed to "the mere size of today's university" as one of the major contributing factors to the student uprising.

"Student participation in the institution's administration is inevitable and right. I have always advocated such a policy, but it must be done in a democratic fashion and not through irresponsible demonstrations.

Responsible voices needed

"It cannot be done on the basis of the loudest mouths prevailing, but on a departmental level with responsible voices in control.

"The militants are far removed from the thinking of the majority of the students in the university community," Dr. Hall emphasized.

Dr. Hall put the finger of responsibility for the destruction on "some inside and some outside" of the Sir George community.

He described as "poor unfortunate people those who claimed they couldn't care less about the damage and destruction they left behind."

"It is very unfortunate that there has been this tie-up with an outside movement.

"I am particularly concerned as well that some have seen fit to brand and blame all West Indian students. It has even been advanced that they all be sent home.

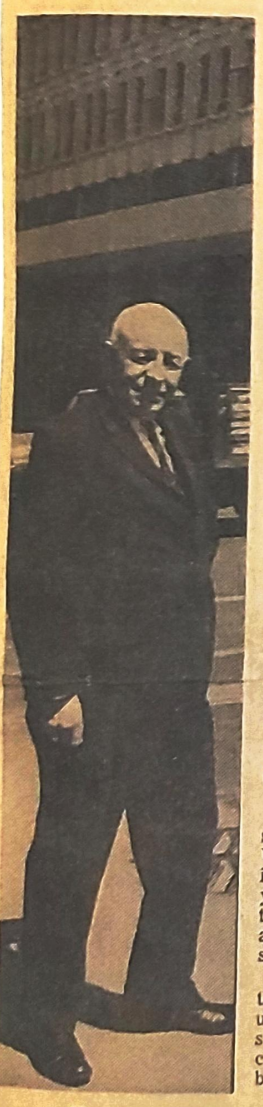
"During my years at the university I had the privilege of knowing some fine West Indian students," Dr. Hall said.

The man who knows the ins and outs of Sir George probably better than anyone else could not go along with the "severe criticism" being directed towards the administration.

"This is a terrible price to pay for a terrible awakening, but I believe that if the police had moved in two weeks ago there would have been prolonged agony.

"I believe we would have seen the entire university community in an uproar," he declared.

Dr. Hall looked to chief student officers — "those respected men and women who are far removed from the activist groups" — to help put the pieces together again.



(Gazette Photo Service)

HAPPIER DAYS: Dr. Henry F. Hall stands in front of 'his' building — shortly before it was opened in 1966. Yesterday he was "depressed" by the destruction.

Fire hits class at Sir George

A brief fire damaged a second floor Sir George Williams University classroom in the Drummond St. building yesterday, as cleanup operations were getting underway at the battered Hall building several blocks away.

Spokesmen said the amphitheatre-like room was being used by SGWU geography students. At 6:15 p.m. the class had to be cancelled because of the outbreak.

A professor who was working in the area said the 5 p.m. fire started in a pile of waste paper accumulated on the second floor of the classroom. He said flames then spread to drapes and damaged ceiling tiles.

Court scene: Corridors outside the municipal court w jammed yesterday with relatives, frie and lawyers of the 97 persons jailed following Tuesday's violer

Canadian Magazine
May 31, 1969

The Hitler Youth SS troops were a cocky bunch

Charles Petch, 62, Ottawa, investment dealer with Nesbitt, Thomson and Co. Ltd., married, three children.

D-DAY: "I must have looked impressive," says the former Lt.-Col. Petch, commanding officer of the North Nova Scotia Highlanders. "There I was, charging across the beach toward Bernières in a carrier, armed with my commando knives and Colt .45 revolver, wearing my Murray of Atholl kilt. But really I was scared."

What steeled his courage was the fanatical arrogance and bravado of the Hitlerjugend – the "Hitler Youth" of the 12th SS Panzer Division.

"They were 16 to 18 years old, but some looked about 12. I remember my sergeant saying, 'How can I fire at them when I have kids of my own their age?' But, oh, they were a cocky bunch."

He recalls flushing out one particularly pugnacious "Panzer boy," who was manning a machine-gun post. "He refused to give up until he had churned out all his rounds of ammo. Then the squirt calmly strolled out of his mud hole, combing his hair."

And they were devious. Petch remembers debating with a fellow officer whether his tank unit ought to take a shortcut across an apple orchard that was festooned with red and yellow signs warning: "Achtung Minen!" (beware of mines). The other officer finally decided to take a test drive across the field in his Sherman tank, saying, "If I hit a mine, it'll merely knock the track off." Petch recalls heaving a sigh of relief when the uninjured officer hollered from the other side of the field, "They're fake. The signs are all fake."

LATER: Petch, who won the Order of the British Empire for his bravery during the war, still has one of those bogus mine signs as a souvenir.

at Sir George Williams. Since the mass arrests, relatives had been gathering in a round-the-clock vigil outside police headquarters and the court building. (Gazette Photo Service)

Gazette, June 11 1969

LT.-COL. BOURNE

PARADE: The colonel of the regiment, **Lt.-Col. J. G. Bourne,** will be reviewing officer for a military parade and feu de joie presented by the Black Watch (HRH) of Canada on Saturday, June 14, at Saint Andrew's Barracks parade square at 1.45 p.m.

First Battalion

General

1 RHC has been extremely busy during the past few months with sub-unit courses, displays, demonstrations and a guard of honour. Personnel have to be extremely light on their feet to keep up with the inter-Battalion changes necessitated by all this activity, but morale is high, and a high standard of training is being maintained.

Unit courses have occupied the majority of everyone's time, with wheeled and tracked drivers courses, communications, pioneer and all support weapons courses being run concurrently. These were all pay level four courses, and a high degree of interest was maintained by all candidates, as the qualification meant an increase in pay.

The third Combat Group Junior NCO School has also relieved us of a number of personnel, including Major D. B. Ells, who is Commanding Officer, and MWO K. R. Luttrell, who is assistant chief instructor. Sergeant and Corporal instructors have also been supplied by the Battalion.

The Battalion currently has a dual role; that of a UN stand-by force, and reinforcement for the land forces in North-West Europe. The UN role meant a whole new series of innoculations and personnel processing. Just on the heels of the recently relinquished Interim-Ready Force. It also means being re-inforced ourselves by a complete rifle company from 2 RHC.

The difficult task, however, is losing so many good soldiers to other regiments in Europe, which means a constant drain on our strength. The Battalion has been lucky in receiving a few very good new arrivals from these units, so it isn't all a one-sided move.

A long and difficult spring and summer appears in store for us, with sub-unit field training commencing in April, and the complete Battalion moving to the field into a tented camp in early May. Companies will be permitted to conduct their own training until mid-June, with emphasis on Tank-Infantry operations. A patrol competition will also be conducted during this time. Late June, and all of July, will be completely taken up with Battalion and Combat Group Exercises. 1 RHC will also be providing an enemy force for exercises in Gagetown and Labrador.

Many officer postings have come in during the last month, with Major W. J. Bailey posted to Old Sarem, and Major D. B. Ells to HQ FMC in July. Captain B. Vernon is posted to the Combat Arms School in April, while Captain R. L. Oliver and Lt Carpenter are posted to 3 R22eR on completion of their French Language course.

A highlight of the winter season took place last November when our Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Morrison, was received in audience by Her Royal Highness, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, our Colonel-in-Chief, at Clarence House. The CO was on a liaison visit to the Brigade in Germany, and managed to visit the UK for the occasion.

Battalion Headquarters

Command Group and Intelligence Section

Battalion HQ, while small in number, are making it big on the Battalion sport scene. To date they have won the Volleyball Trophy, placed first in the hockey standings and are currently third in the bowling league.

Congratulations go out to Jerry Oberwarth on his promotion to Cpl and Pte Ray Stein on successfully completing his Jr NCO Course.

Brig-Gen M. F. Gregg, VC, and Lt-Col G. S. Morrison, 1 RHC

Cpl Timmy Blanchard has decided that the life of "Tommy Atkins" isn't really so bad and [illegible] Cpl Percy Grant are holding down the night shift while the Warrant is being kept very [illegible] of the hockey league and parties [illegible] who is a Winter Carnival Princess.

Capt John Hasek, back from Staff School, is in the Ops Officer's chair during the absence of Maj Jim Pugh, who is away on a "Nearer My God to Thee" (Basic Parachutist) Course.

Cpl Chester Harding may not have found the proverbial golden egg; however, he seems to [illegible] of grade A large on hand lately.

The Commanding Officer, Lt-Col Scotty Morrison, sporting a brand new sun tan, acquired during leave in San Juan, has returned and the Deputy Commander, Maj Bill Bailey, has taken on the myriad tasks of organizing United Nations Mobile Force.

Cpl "Buck" Buchanan seems [illegible] with his new Envoy Epic, even though it is working well enough to get him a job as chauffeur. Speaking of cars, the IO, Lt Dennis Shanks, may be seen breaking in his new Mustang.

Capt Brian Vernon visited us briefly between the Int Officer's Course and Staff School. On completion of his Staff Course he is being posted to Combat Arms School, which means Greek dancing in the Borden area is bound to become a frequent event.

Explanation of Snow Fortification.

REGULAR SERVING OFFICERS' APPOINTMENT LIST

Officers of First Battalion, The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, Base Gagetown, Oromocto, N.B.

As of 1st April, 1969

Lieutenant-Colonel

MORRISON, G. S., CD, Commanding Officer.

Majors

BAILEY, W. J., CD
ELLS, D. B., CD
MANUEL, D. S., CD
PUGH, J. A., CD
WIGMORE, J. R., CD

Captains

BLOOMFIELD, J. W.
BURNS, R. I.
BURY, P. S.
COUGHLAN, J. N.
FISHER, D., CD
FULLER, J.
HASEK, J. H. G.
LEONARD, W. M.
MILLER, A. G.
MILLS, D. A.
MORRISON, W. A.
OLIVER, R. L.
VERNON, W. B.

Lieutenants

ANDERSEN, E. M.
BARLTROP, G. S.
BEAVIS, J. D.
BOND, R. J.
BONDURANT, D.C.
BONNYCASTLE, A. C.
CAMPBELL, M. S.
CARPENTER, J. W.
COX, J. S.
FILLMAN, R. L.
FISHER, F. M.
JACK, D. G.
MAITLAND, A. G.
SHANKS, D. G.
TURPIN, A. R.

Officers of Second Battalion, The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, Base Gagetown, Oromocto, N.B.

As of 1st April, 1969

Lieutenant-Colonel

MACLEOD, W. B., CD, Commanding Officer

Majors

ANDERSON, S.
EASTWOOD, W. H.
FRASER, I. S., CD
LAIRD, G. N., CD
MACPHERSON, J. R., CD
PETTIPAS, W. J.

Captains

ALDEN, R. P.
BUTCHER, A. G.
COOPER, J.T.
DURST, R. L. J.
FORREST, J. S.
FRASER, G. A.
GARFORTH-BLES, G. W.
GRAY, R. M.
GOLDIE, P., CD
LOVEROCK, G. P.
McKEEN, V. J. S.
MARTIN, D. S.
PATTEN, I. E.
POWER, T. P. A.
SINNOTT, M. J. E.

Lieutenants

CALDWELL, M. V.
HABINTON, W. S.
HARRIS, J. D.
HONEYWELL, B. R.
JAMIESON, J. F. J.
JOHNSON, B.V.
LEAVEY, W. A. L.
MONAGHAN, P. M.
MOWAT, H. W. G.
NICHOLS, G. P.
STEWART, R. G.
WEN, R. C.
WHITE, K. L.

ERE OFFICERS as at 1st April, 1969

Brigadier-Generals

LEONARD, W. C., MBE, CD	Commander, 1 Cbt Gp, Calgary, Alberta
MACLENNAN, D. S., CD	Commandant, CFSC, Kingston, Ontario
SEAMARK, W. H., CD	DGSA, CFHQ, Ottawa, Ontario

Colonels

CLARKSON, J. M. E., MC, CD	DIDP, Ottawa, Ontario
McALPINE, D. A., CD	DPCLL, CFHQ, Ottawa, Ontario
SELLAR, G. H., CD	National Defence College, Kingston, Ontario
TEED, W. A., CD	CFHQ, Ottawa, Ontario
WATSON, W. deN., DSO, MC, CD	CDLS/Land, London, England

Lieutenant-Colonels

CAMERON, A. C., CD	SSO, HQ Alberta District, Edmonton, Alberta
CORRY, G. D., CD	Northern NORAD Region HQ, Hornell Heights, Ontario
DODGE, D. W. R., CD	CFHQ, Ottawa, Ontario
EDMONSON, J. S., CD	HQ BC District, Vancouver, BC
FORREST, C. G., DCM, CD	HQ Mobile Command, St Hubert, PQ
HARKES, H. J., MC, CD	Cdn Defence Liaison Staff, Washington, USA
NEWLANDS, W. J., CD	Dept of External Affairs, CFHQ, Ottawa, Ontario

Gazette - May 5/69

CHURCH PARADE: The 3rd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada held its annual church parade yesterday, marching from the Bleury St. armory along Sherbrooke St. West to the church of St. Andrew and St. Paul. The local reserve unit was accompanied by its cadet corps and pipe and drum band, and by Bishops College School Cadet Corps.

(Gazette Photo Service)

Majors

ANSTIS, W. A., CD	CAFATTT, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania
ARMSTRONG, D. G., CD	CFHQ, Ottawa, Ontario
BARTER, C. H. S., CD	UNTSO Palestine, Jerusalem, Israel
CHENEY, B. F.	UNTSO Palestine, Jerusalem, Israel
CHRISTIE, A. G.	2 Bn PPCLI CFFO 5050
CREELMAN, L. R.	DVFE, CFHQ, Ottawa, Ontario
CUMMINGS, J. W., CD	CFHQ/VCDS/DCFD/DGER/DERL, Ottawa, Ontario
CUTHBERTSON, B. C.	HQ Mobile Command, St Hubert, Quebec
FIRSTBROOK, I. H., CD	VCDS/DC OPS/DLFORL 5, CFHQ, Ottawa, Ontario
FRASER, D. A., CD	Cdn Forces Staff College, Kingston, Ontario
FRASER, J. H., CD	CDN LO, UN C-MAC, Armistice Affairs Division, California, USA
GEORGE, V. A., CD	Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario
HALL-HUMPHERSON, P., CD	CDN LO, Fort Benning, Georgia, USA
HAMILTON, J. W. B., CD	DLAWOR, CFHQ, Ottawa, Ontario
HARDY, J. H., CD	DPI/BMD, CFHQ, Ottawa, Ontario
HARPER, B. E., CD	Directorate of Policy, Implementation, CFHQ, Ottawa
KAULBACH, T. J., CD	1 RCR, CFPO 5050, Soest, Germany
KERR, I. H., CD	Cdn Forces College, Toronto, Ontario
KINNEAR, J. D., CD	D Land Ops, CFHQ, Ottawa, Ontario
LOGAN, G. L., CD	c/o Office of the Cdn High Commissioner, Accra, Ghana
MACDONALD, J. A., CD	HQ NB District, CFB Gagetown, Oromocto, N.B.
MACEACHERN, R. T., CD	DG OPS L, CFHQ, Ottawa, Ontario
MACQUEEN, G., CD	HQ Prairie Region, Winnipeg, Manitoba
MITCHELL, D. W., MC, CD	Alberta District 1 Staff, Edmonton, Alberta
MOLLISON, K. L., CD	DPCA 2 (RCIC), CFRC, Saint John, N.B.
MORTON, J. D., CD	CFB Gagetown, Oromocto, N.B.
PAISLEY, D. S., CD	HQ Mobile Command, St Hubert, PQ
PATTERSON, R. N., CD	CDLS(L), CFPO 5051, Belleville, Ontario
POWER, H. M., CD	NSAWS GSO 2, Carp, Ontario
PULLEN, H. F. H.	SO Pers Trg Command, Westwin, Manitoba
STEWART, W. R., CD	D Land R, CFHQ, Ottawa, Ontario
TIBBETTS, G. F., CD	NS District 1 Staff (M), Halifax, N.S.
WATLING, L. A., MC, CD	6 Inf Bn Trg HQ, CFB Gagetown, Oromocto, N.B.
WATSON, A. W., CD	DG Ops L, CFHQ, Ottawa, Ontario
WATT, A. W., CD	HQ NB District, CFB Gagetown, Oromocto, N.B.
WATT, C. L., CD	c/o Cdn High Commissioner, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

Captains

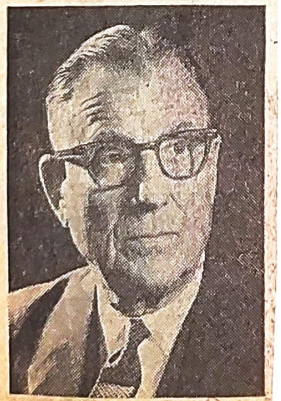
ANGLIN, C. R.	HQ 6 Inf Bn Trg HQ, CFB Gagetown, Oromocto, N.B.
ANDERSON, E.	CSFB Halifax, Halifax, N.S.
BARREY, W. C., CD	Alberta District 1 Staff (M), Edmonton, Alberta
BOYD, J. A.	CAR, Valcartier, PQ
BLACKWELL, R. R., CD	Sask District 1 Staff, Regina, Saskatchewan
BLAKENEY, F. E., MM, BEM, CD	Cdn Forces Recruiting Centre, Halifax, N.S.
BUCK, G. C.	C Sqn 8 CH CFPO 5050
CAIN, E. F., CD	HQ NB District, CFB Gagetown, Oromocto, N.B.
CAMPBELL, R. A.	HQ 3 Combat Group, CFB Gagetown, Oromocto, N.B.
CHARTERS, T. F., CD	District Cadet Officer (L), NB Dist, CFB Gagetown, Oromocto, N.B.
DENDY, J. O.	Dept of History, RMC, Kingston, Ontario
FRASER, B. N.	Cdn Forces Recruit School, Carnwallis, N.S.
GERRY, W. N.	Mobile Command, St Hubert, PQ
GOLEMIEC, J. T., CD	DCO (L), Nfld District, St Johns, Nfld.
JOUDREY, L. R.	HQ CFB Gagetown, Oromocto, N.B.
KELLY, M. J.	Cnd Airborne Regt, Edmonton, Alberta
KENNEDY, I. A.	RCSME, CFB Chilliwack, Vedder Crossing, BC
LEISHMAN, C. R.	SC Pers 2 Cbt Gp, Petawawa, Ontario
LESLIE, D.	CFSC, Kingston, Ontario
LUDLOW, D. P.	CFSC, Kingston, Ontario
MacAULAY, J. S.	CFSC, Kingston, Ontario
MacDONALD, A. J.	A.F.T.C., Kumasi, Ghana
MacDONALD, K. E., CD	CP/DGITP/DPERT, CFHQ, Ottawa, Ontario
MacDONALD, R. F.	CAS, Borden, Ontario
McALPINE, R. M.	CAS, Borden, Ontario
McCABE, C. N., CD	CFSC, Kingston, Ontario
McCONNELL, R. S.	RCS of S, Kingston, Ontario
McGILL, G. W., CD	HQ Ontario District, 1 Staff, Kingston, Ontario
MOLNAR, W. J., CD	CFSC, Kingston, Ontario
NIVEN, J., CD	SC(Adm) HQ Central Ont District, Oakville, Ontario
O'BRIEN, B. C., CD	Log & Adm Staff, Nfld Dist, St Johns, Nfld
O'BRIEN, M. G.	1 BW Offrs Mess, Ritchie Camp, Midlothian, Scotland
O'LEARY, P. F.	Combat Arms School, Borden, Ontario
PHILLIPS, L. J.	CARDE, Valcartier, PQ
SMITH, B. H., CD	Cdn Forces Recruiting Centre, North Bay, Ontario
VYE, F. A., CD	CFB Chilliwack, Vedder Crossing, BC
WETMORE, J. B., CD	UNSO (Palestine), Jerusalem, Israel
WHITE, E. K., CD	HQ CFB Gagetown, Oromocto, N.B.
WILLETT, J. A. B., CD	Army Aviation Tactical Trg School, CFB Rivers, Obodo, Manitoba

Lieutenants

BENNETT, H. L., CD	District Cadet Officer (L), Calgary, Alberta
GRANT, F. E., CD	CAS, Borden, Ontario

Gaz - May 14/69

Home Oil Company Announcement



MR. J. B. WEIR

At a director's meeting of Home Oil Company Limited following its annual meeting April 29, 1969, the president Mr. R. A. Brown, Jr., announced the appointment of Mr. James B. Weir of Montreal as chairman of the board, and a member of the executive committee, succeeding the late John W. Moyer.

Mr. Weir was appointed a director of Federated Petroleums Ltd. in 1949 and a director of Home Oil Company Limited in 1951. Following the merger of the two companies in 1955 he has continued serving as a Director of the company.

Mr. Weir joined the firm of Oswald & Drinkwater in 1927 and became a partner in 1928. He served with distinction with the Canadian Armed Forces 1939-1946 retiring with the rank of brigadier general. Following his retirement from the armed forces, Mr. Weir was sole owner of the investment firm of Oswald & Drinkwater during the period 1946-1963. Subsequently the company merged with Graham and Co. to form Oswald Drinkwater & Graham Ltd., of which he is currently chairman. Mr. Weir is past chairman of the Canadian Stock Exchange and past chairman of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

Mr. Weir's appointment is effective April 29, 1969.

12

MORRIS & MACKENZIE LIMITED

4141 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST MONTREAL 215, P.Q. TELEPHONE 931-1851

March 27, 1969.

When last Fall it was decided to postpone the proposed Reunion Dinner of the surviving officers of the 13th, 42nd and 73rd Battalions who had served with these units in the Great War, the dinner to be held on the evening of April 9th of this year, this date marking the occasion when all three units went into action together at Vimy Ridge, it was my responsibility to have so acted and I must accept criticism for having allowed this late date to arrive without definitely taking the matter up with you, an ommission for which I humbly apologize.

As it stands it can be still arranged if all involved will promptly acknowledge and advise if they can attend and it has been arranged to hold the Dinner at our Mess on Bleury Street.

Added to those who actually served with these units, it has been proposed to invite certain officers of 1st War vintage who had been in close association with the Regiments, in which category about five or six would be involved, making in all a total of some 50, but in all probability we cannot expect on any date to get more than say 35 who can attend.

It has been decided that business suits will be worn.

Please help me by forwarding your prompt reply.

Yours sincerely,

J. M. Morris
Lieutenant Colonel

P.S. It is expected that we will sit down to dinner about 8: 15.

Mar 31/69

I also did not do anything about this, thinking perhaps you may wish to write him

REUNION DINNER - Surviving officers of 13TH, 42ND, 73RD Bns R.H.C
The Armoury Bleury St Montreal 23 April 9 1969

Col. A.L.S. Mills, DSO, VD,
3123 Daulac Road,
Toronto

Captain F.C. Smith,
4400 Clanranald Avenue
Montreal 252 — Smithy

Lt. A.B. Proven, MM,
4400 Clanranald Avenue
Montreal 252 — "Andy"

Major J.T.L. Shum, MC,
Green Circle
Orval — Shummy

Lt. Col. Hugh A. Johnson, DSO, MC,
Hilltop,
Quebec — Hugh

Col. C.T. Howard, OBE, VD,
4411 Canterbury Avenue
Montreal 250 — Bert

Major David Carstairs, MC
St. Andrews Homes
4350 Cavendish Boulevard
Montreal 261 — Davey

Lt. Col. D.A.C. McEachran
4119 The Boulevard
Montreal 213 — Dunc

Lt. Col. Erskine Buchanan, ED,
4128 The Boulevard
Montreal 218 — "Buck"

Capt. H. Arthur Sewell,
Rodman Hall Drive,
St. Catherines, Ontario — Froggy
-died to regain at last reunion

Group Capt. Gerald A. Birks, MC,
4 Sunnyside Avenue
Montreal 217 — Gerald

Lt. J. Rinahan
4547 Prince Albert
Montreal 217 — John

Col. Hugh M. Wallis, DSO, OBE, MC, ED, — Hugh

Lt. Col. J.M. Morris, MC, VD,
3090 Trafalgar Avenue
Montreal 218 — Jim

Apr. 2 1/69

Reunion Dinner

of

The Surviving Officers

of the 13th, 42nd, 73rd Battalion

of The Black Watch

(Royal Highlanders of Canada)

OFFICER'S MESS

VETERANS OF THE 1st GREAT WAR

1914 - 1918

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9th, 1969

THE ARMOURY

2067 BLEURY STREET

OBITUARY

THE EARL OF AIRLIE, KT, GCVO, MC

In the many appreciations which have been written about Lord Airlie since his death on 28th December, 1968, remarkably little reference has been made to his connection with the Black Watch. This is surprising as his connection with the Regiment and the friendships which he formed when he served with the 4/5th Black Watch meant a great deal to him and during the last few years of his life he almost always wore a Black Watch tweed jacket and a Highland Brigade tie.

Lord Airlie joined the 4/5th Black Watch as second-in-command to Colonel John Muir and took over command in 1925. He proved himself to be a first-class Commanding Officer and there is no doubt that the influence which he had on the battalion during his period of command contributed very largely to the success which the 4/5th was to achieve when it was mobilised for the Second World War.

Lord Airlie had no previous experience at all of infantry matters when he joined the 4/5th but, and far more important, he had great common sense and he imbued the battalion with all that is best of the cavalry spirit. On assuming command he at once set out to improve the standards of the battalion and, in particular, the officer material, and in this he achieved great success.

Appreciations which appeared in the Press have shown the very wide, and in fact astonishingly all-embracing, interests which Lord Airlie had during his long and varied career. In a short appreciation such as this no attempt can be made to list the very many capacities in which Lord Airlie served the Crown and his Country, and only a few of his activities can be referred to. As a young cavalry officer he served with distinction in the First World War and was awarded the Military Cross. He was Lord Lieutenant for Angus for over 30 years and was Chancellor of the Order of the Thistle. His many public duties included the

Lord Airlie.

Chairmanship of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board. He also had many business interests and was Governor of the British Linen Bank and a director of a number of companies. Notwithstanding all his other duties he always found time to help with Service matters and in addition to being Honorary Colonel of the 4/5th Black Watch from 1945 to 1967 he held office as President of the Dundee and Angus Territorial Association, Commandant of the Army Cadet Force in Scotland and Chairman of the British Legion (Scotland).

Lord Airlie worked hard, played hard and deservedly got a great deal out of life. He knew how to get on well with everyone and how to get the best out of them. He had a great sense of humour which served him in very good stead particularly during the last few years of his life when things were difficult for him. He liked to recount that when he was commanding the 4/5th Black Watch he once, on a battalion parade, ordered the whole battalion to remove their kilts to make sure that no unauthorised under-garments were being worn. He told the writers of this appreciation that, when he referred to this episode in a House of Lords debate, one of his sons-in-law (an Englishman) retaliated by suggesting that the English members present, who were less well versed in such sartorial matters, should ask Lord Airlie how many skirts he had himself removed in his time.

Lord Airlie was a great friend and supporter of the Regiment and everyone who knew him will remember him with affection and regard as a very great Scotsman and those who had the very good fortune to serve under him will have the happiest memories of a very outstanding Commanding Officer.

J.A.O.
C.N.T.

MAJOR THE LORD COCHRANE OF CULTS, DSO

Those of us who had the privilege of serving with and getting to know Lord Cochrane during the First World War were distressed and saddened to learn of his recent death.

Thomas George Frederick Cochrane was gazetted to the special reserve of officers of The Black Watch in August, 1914. He was then 31 years of age and considerably older than the average Second Lieutenant of that time. On commissioning he was posted to the 3rd Battalion The Black Watch for his initial training.

Early in 1915 he was posted to join the 2nd Battalion The Black Watch, then serving with the expeditionary force in France, with which unit he continued to serve for the rest of the war, being thrice wounded in action, thrice mentioned in dispatches and being awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

This of itself was an exceptional record. Most regimental officers in the First World War did not last long with first-line units in a theatre of war. It is even the more exceptional when one realises that he was only absent from the Battalion for brief periods recovering from wounds that he had received.

He was present with the 2nd Battalion at no less than nine actions and had the most unusual distinction of rising from second lieutenant through all the commissioned ranks till he commanded the Battalion temporarily in 1918.

He is singled out several times for outstanding leadership and courage in Volume I of "A History of The Black Watch in the Great War 1914-1918" by A. G. Wauchope.

Tom Cochrane was an unselfish, gallant and resourceful officer, who was devoted to the Regiment. A wonderful example to all of us who served with him then.

Lord Cochrane

SOUVENIR NUMBER

The RED HACKLE

PUBLISHED BY THE

73rd Royal Highlanders of Canada, C. E. F.

MARCH 4
1 9 1 6

FOR KING AND COUNTRY

SOUVENIR NUMBER 10 CENTS

MUSEUM NOTES

The following exhibits have been received since the issue of the last notes:—

Medals:—Egypt with five bars, Queen's South Africa with four bars, and the LSGC medal. Presented by Mr E. J. Vair, Methill, Alyth, son of the late No 49 QMS R. Vair, 1st Battalion The Royal Highlanders. Military General Service medal with four bars, of the late Francis Croll, 42nd Foot. Presented by Lt-Col H. S. Davidson, TD, Colliters Close, Church Road, Long Ashton, Bristol. 1914 Star, British War and Victory medals of the late No S-3773 L/Cpl A. Oliver, R Hrs. Presented by Mr T. B. Swan, 68 Bellevue Road, Edinburgh 7. British War and Victory medals of the late No 3640 Sergt J. Malley, R Hrs. Presented by Mr M. Boyle, 41 Scott Street, Perth.

Album:—Photograph album—1st Battalion The Black Watch (RHR), 1914-18, of the late Major J. A. Smith, MC. Presented by his widow, Mrs M. I. Smith, 3 Manderlea Court, Lundin Links, Fife.

Books:—The Duke of Wellington, 1769-1851, by James Harding and published by Morgan Grampian Books Ltd, 28 Essex Street, London, WC2, who are also the donors. Guerrilla Warfare by C. N. M. Blair. Presented by Brigadier J. C. Monteith, CBE, MC, The Black Watch (RHR).

Coloured Prints:—The Highlanders No 12, Review Order, Dublin Castle Yard, Heavy Marching Order, The Battle of the Alma.

Coloured Lithographs:—Incidents from the Crimea, by Hanhart, The Camp at Chobham, by Augustus Butler, Kertch from the North, by E. Walker. Disembarkation of Expedition to Kertch, by E. Walker. The Battle of Alma, by W. Simpson, The Highland Bde looking South, by W. Simpson.

Chronology:—Framed chronology of the 42nd.

Water Colours:—Colonel Sir John C. McLeod, KCB (mounted) and the Battalion at Edinburgh Castle, c.1868.

Painting:—Private Soldier, The Black Watch (RHR), 1882.

Caricature:—Caricature of an Officer, c.1795.

Poster:—Coloured Regimental Poster, 1895.

Document:—Framed Speech by Sir Hugh Rose on presenting New Colours to the 1st Battalion at Bareilly, India, 1861.

Song:—Framed copy of the Nile Boat Song, c.1884-5.

Plaid:—Unmade Regtl Tartan Plaid.

All items under the last ten headings above were presented by Miss D. MacRae, Conchra, Ardelve, Kyle of Lochalsh.

Coloured Pictures:—Beating of Retreat by the Massed Pipes and Drums of the Scottish Regts, Horse Guards Parade, 10th July, 1967. Presented by RHQ. Eight members of the 1st Battalion wearing different uniforms of the 1960s. Presented by OC, 1st Battalion The Black Watch (RHR).

Portrait:—Large Portrait of Lord Archibald Montgomerie, by Angelica Kauffman, c.1793. Loaned by the Countess of Eglinton and Winton, Monkwood House, by Ayr.

Diaries:—Vols 1 and 2 of No 255 Private A. W. McIntosh, 42nd Royal Highlanders, 1858-1864. Presented by Mr A. Pearson, Glasgow (ex-CSM, HLI), per Captain J. Findlay, MBE, The Black Watch (RHR), retired. (Note:—These diaries were published in the "Red Hackle" Magazine of April, July and October, 1955.)

Visitors

The following number of visitors have visited the Museum since the last notes. The small number is due to the normal seasonal drop in attendance, and the fact that the Museum is undergoing complete re-decoration—81. This number includes recruits from the Depot, also a party from the 1st Battalion.

MONTGOMERIE PORTRAIT

In January last we were most fortunate in acquiring, on loan, by the kindness of the Countess of Eglinton and Winton, the well known oil painting of Archibald, Lord Montgomerie. The portrait, 8 feet by 6, is by a famous Swiss artist, Maria Angelica Kauffmann (1742-1807), and painted, it seems, about 1789.

Lord Montgomerie served in the 42nd from 1788 to 1793 as ensign and lieutenant, thereafter in the Coldstream Guards and died as a Major General in 1812, predeceasing his father, 12th Earl of Eglinton. (The latter had served in America in 1757 as a Lieutenant in the 77th, Montgomeries Highlanders, a regiment raised and commanded by another Montgomerie, the 11th Earl, his cousin, for the Seven Years War. His portrait of similar style to the one here, but of unidentified origin, hangs in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh).

Apart from its imposing magnificence the painting is of great regimental historical interest being of a transitional period in 42nd officers' uniform, a period otherwise somewhat devoid of pictorial evidence.

Beginning at the top; — the Feathered Bonnet shows the earliest similarity to the "modern" pattern, the ostrich feathers bending over to the right, partially concealing the diced "hummel" bonnet, and, as yet, carrying no tails. More interesting is its vertical Red Hackle (with admittedly a white tip), thereby adding further evidence that "Red Feathers", as they were then called, existed in the Regiment prior to 1795, disproving again the erroneous theory in our early history books that they were first worn at the review at Royston in June 1795 and related to the action at Geldermalson in Flanders the previous January.

The Jacket is worn open showing the white waistcoat, a pattern to be considerably altered a year or two later to a close fitting coat buttoned or hooked all down the front.

The Shoulder Belt is black, about to be converted to white, as other ranks' accoutrements were about 1789-90. On the Belt is the earliest pattern "42" Shoulder Belt Plate which had just succeeded the plain buckle.

No Red Sash, however, is worn, although from earliest times the rank badge of the Officer.

The nether garment is truly represented as the (12 yards) Belted Plaid of orthodox regimental sett, probably one of the last to be portrayed as the later tight-fitting jacket presumably necessitated its reduction to tthe separate "Little Kilt" and "Shoulder Plaid".

The Dirk, Basket Sword Hilt, Sporran, Hose and other items are accurate to this period of changing dress.

G.A.R.

This picture, painted by Angelica Kauffman (1741-1801), is of Lord Archibald Montgomerie in regimental uniform about 1793. It has been loaned by the Countess of Eglinton and Winton and hangs in Balhousie Castle.

REGIMENTAL CAP BADGES

From 3rd March, 1969, the Ministry of Defence authorised the Regiment to take down the Highland Brigade Cap Badge. This means that the Red Hackle is now worn alone in the Blue Bonnet and TOS.

THIS CAIRN IS ERECTED AS A MEMORIAL
TO THE 4TH BN THE BLACK WATCH
(ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT) AND THEIR
UNRELENTING WORK ON THE DEFENCES
OF THE NORTH AND EAST SIDES OF THIS
ROCK FROM JULY 1940 TO APRIL 1943
WHEN THE BATTALION FORMED PART OF
THE GARRISON

THE 4TH BATTALION CAIRN
During the Royal Highland Fusiliers stay in Gibraltar a number of Jocks were given the task of repairing this memorial. It would seem from the photograph that they have done a remarkably good job. The Regiment is indeed most grateful.

BLACK WATCH COMMANDING OFFICERS

We are interested to see that Lieut-Colonels Critchley, Hamilton and Watson are now in Command.

Many members of the Regiment will remember that these three served in the 1st Battalion together in 1948 at Duisburg, as IO, Signals Officer, and as "A" Company Platoon Commander respectively, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Fergusson (as he then was). It may also be remembered that in 1960 they were all Brigade Majors in the Highland Division—and 'scooped the pool'—since Ian Critchley was in 152 Brigade at Inverness under Brigadier Peter Hunt, Bruce Hamilton was in 154 Brigade at Stirling under Brigadier Barclay Pearson, and Andy Watson in 153 Brigade at Dundee under Brigadier Derek Lang.

These three (known to Duisburg-day Adjutants and others as "the Boys") served together in the 1st Battalion in Warminster in 1962/63 when each commanded a Demonstration Company.

They now command all the serving elements of the Black Watch (less those individuals extra-Regimentally employed) and are within 80 miles of each other here in Scotland, for Ian Critchley commands the 51st Highland Volunteers in Perth, Bruce Hamilton the Scottish Infantry Division Depot at Aberdeen, and Andy Watson the 1st Battalion at Kirknewton.

Toronto press barons disagree sharply over provincial press council idea

Star - May 31, 1969

Canadian Press

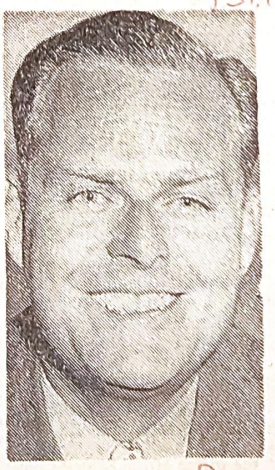
TORONTO — John Bassett says he is "completely opposed" to the idea of a press council in Ontario, but Beland H. Honderich says it could "influence newspapers to conduct their operations responsibly."

The conflicting views of Mr. Bassett, publisher of The Telegram, and Mr. Honderich, president and publisher of the Toronto Daily Star, reflect the division of opinion among Ontario publishers on the suggested establishment of a press council similar to one proposed for Quebec.

Mr. Bassett and Mr. Honderich were among several publishers speaking on the matter in interviews conducted by the Star.

The Quebec council would be modelled roughly on Britain's press council, a non-government body which acts as a watchdog over the press.

St. Clair Balfour, president of the Southam group of 10 daily newspapers across Canada, said he favors an Ontario press council, but added that the government will probably have to demand its formation before anything is achieved.



John Bassett RHC

Mr. Balfour, speaking for himself and not necessarily for his publishers, said a council "could give the individual a court of appeal if he felt he was not fairly treated."

Ian H. Macdonald, deputy chairman of Thomson Newspapers Ltd., said his company has studied the operation of the British council and has "mixed feelings" on an Ontario council.

"We concluded that there will never be a substitute for a newspaper's own conscience," he said.

"Our papers in Ontario are in small communities and we exercise a personal contact with anyone who has a complaint or problem."

Mr. Honderich, one of the province's leading proponents of a press council, urged discussion among publishers to air objections.

He said a council to which the public could complain, would:

— Help inspire public confidence in the press;

— Promote high professional standards in reporting;

— Encourage truthfullness in advertising;

— Consider and report complaints against the press;

— Make the public aware of the trend toward monopoly ownership of Canadian newspapers.

Mr. Bassett, publisher of the rival Toronto evening newspaper, said of the suggested council;

"I'm entirely and completely opposed to it and I wouldn't belong to it."

T. E. Nichols, vice-president and publisher of the Hamilton Spectator, a Southam newspaper, said he favors a press council because "it gives the public a chance to communicate their objections and complaints with the ultimate aim of the press policing its own errors."

But he said it would be "disastrous" if any government agency became involved in the council.

Community service

Gazette May 24/69

Grace Dart Hospital

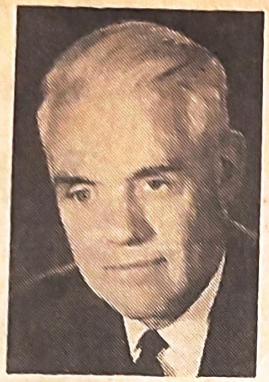
By J. ALASDAIR FRASER
(President)

Individual isolated acts of compassion frequently carry an influence far beyond their original intent. Such an act was that of Grace Dart, the young daughter of Henry J. Dart of Montreal.

Shortly before her death from tuberculosis in 1898 she begged her father to take her savings and help a very poor woman suffering from the same disease.

Henry Dart went further. In the years following her death her impulsive desire to ease another's suffering brought care and comfort to hundreds of tubercular victims free of charge. This ultimately led to the founding of the hospital named in her honor.

Since 1898 — when Montreal's population was approximately 360,000 — the city has grown and changed direction many times over. Similarly the Grace Dart has grown and opened up new areas of service.



J. ALASDAIR FRASER

Now the Grace Dart is preparing to pioneer a new concept in hospital care. As medical and hospital costs continue to spiral the need has been seen in various parts of the continent for some means of relieving the pressure, both on taxpayers and on space in the big general hospitals. This is the function of the "continuing care" hospital for long-term patients.

The present Grace Dart — opened in 1932 — was designed for the treatment of tuberculosis. It was constructed on the open ward principle and could accommodate 144 patients. With the development of medical science the dreaded TB became less and less of a menace and this brought about the first change in direction. Certain areas were retained for the treatment of tuberculosis and other areas were given over to the care of non-tubercular long-term patients. The last victim of tuberculosis was discharged in 1964 and the main function of the hospital changed again.

For a few years it experienced an underutilization of its facilities, not in the number of patients cared for but in the type of patient being admitted. Many of them required only good nursing care and the level of activity in the hospital's X-Ray, physiotherapy, laboratories and general medical services declined.

This waste of existing skills and equipment was quickly realized and the administration sought greater utilization of its facilities by extending its ample technical services to other community hospitals. As a result of this policy, the top floor was given over to orthopaedic patients from the Royal Victoria Hospital, giving impetus to the work of the physiotherapy department.

Plans for the future put the Grace Dart in the forefront of a significant development in hospital care. The nature of its future function was pinpointed by Dr. Jacques Gélinas, Deputy Minister of Health, when he stated at a meeting that, "The hospital should accept those patients no longer requiring the acute care given by a general hospital but who are not yet ready for discharge to a nursing home or custodial institution".

What Dr. Gélinas was describing was "a continuing care" hospital. The Grace Dart will be one of the pioneers in this concept which serves the double purpose of relieving congestion in the major operating hospitals and providing full hospital care for long term patients at about one-half the cost, to the patient and the taxpayers, of general hospital care.

To discharge this new function, the Quebec Department of Health is studying plans for a new 350-bed hospital which will provide medical and nursing care in six areas of medicine; arthritic and orthopaedic treatment, cancer therapy, neurology, cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases and metabolism. The new building will be erected, at a cost of $6,500,000, on land already owned by the hospital directly behind the existing structure.

However, in any construction program, there is a significant time lag between drawing board and completion. To fill this void an investment of $65,000, one per cent of the cost of the new building, is being made in renovating the existing hospital. Certain areas will be converted from the open ward concept to the two-bed and four-bed type room. This will provide a prototype of the new hospital.

Behind the physical aspects of the project lies the significant dawn of a new era in hospital co-operation. In result it helps stem the tide of waste in the unnecessary duplication of facilities and points the way to further improvements and economies.

As Henry Dart sought and found support for his early efforts, so too, will those who are today carrying on and extending his work seek public support in providing a portion of the funds for the new $6,500,000 hospital. But Dart sought more. He asked not only financial help through an annual Christmas appeal but also the freely-given time and skill of the medical practitioners and laymen who were associated with him.

Plans for the new hospital are a far cry from the two small houses rented after the turn of the century where aged ill persons of any creed or race could find care and comfort free of charge.

Two things, however, remain unchanged; the need for adequate care for the sick and the motivating spirit of those seeking to satisfy that need.

REGULAR SERVING OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS LIST

ARBUTHNOTT, C. P., 2/Lt	Durham University
ARBUTHNOTT, H. A., 2/Lt	1 BW, SSC
ARBUTHNOTT, J. F., Capt	Army Aviation Squadron, Aldershot
ARBUTHNOTT, Hon. W. D., Lt-Col, MBE	JSSC, Latimer, Bucks.
BARNETT, G. C., Capt	Staff Captain AG(2)O, MOD
BRODIE, T. M., Capt	MONS CCS, Aldershot
BENGOUGH, J. D., Maj	Junior Infantryman's Battalion, Shorncliffe, Kent
BUCHANAN, P. G., Maj, MBE, TD	DAAG (Recruiting), Dundee
BURNABY-ATKINS, F. J., Lt-Col	Defence Attache, British Embassy, Rabat, Morocco
CAMERON, E. D., Maj	GSO 2 (MO1), MOD
CAMPBELL, C. J. K., Capt	1 BW
CAMPBELL, J. C. F., Maj	1 BW
CARTHEW, P. M. B., Maj	GSO, 2 OPS, HQ, Northern Command
COX, J. W. A., Capt	1 BW
CRITCHLEY, I. R., Lt-Col	51st Highland Volunteers
DAVIDSON, P. R. D., Lieut	1 BW
DE BROE FERGUSON, E. N. de B., Capt	1 BW
FORSTER, P. G., Lieut	1 BW
FORTUNE, D. V., Lieut	Army Aviation Centre, Middle Wallop
FORTUNE, J. B. F., Lt-Col, MC	HQ SHAPE, Brussels, BFPO 26.
GARFORTH-BLES, G. W., Capt	Attached The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada
GLASS, A. A. C., Maj, MBE	51st Highland Volunteers (Quartermaster).
GRANT, C. I. A., Capt	1 BW
GRAY, H. C., 2/Lt	Manchester University
GURDON, A. B. D., Maj	GSO 2 (MO1), MOD
GURDON, R. T. T., Maj	Scottish Infantry Depot, Aberdeen
HALFORD-MACLEOD, A. P. L., A/Capt	Scottish Infantry Depot, Aberdeen
HAMILTON, B. M., Lt-Col, MBE	Scottish Infantry Depot, Aberdeen
HAMILTON, A. N., 2/Lt	1 BW
HAMMOND-CHAMBERS, J. A. O., Lieut	1 BW , SSC
HENDERSON, J. D., Capt	1 BW (Quartermaster)
HEPBURNE-SCOTT, J., 2/Lt	Military College of Science, Shrivenham
HULME, J. F., 2/Lt	1 BW
INNES, C. B., Capt	Staff College, Camberley
KER, R. I. L., Capt	1 BW
LE MAITRE, G. H., Maj	1 BW
LESLIE, I. B., Maj	GSO 2, HQ 4 Div BAOR, BFPO 15
LINDSAY, A., Maj	GSO 3 Ops, HQ Singapore Base Dist., Singapore
LINDSAY, S. J., Capt	GW Wing, School of Infantry
LITHGOW, A. O. L., Col, MC	RMA, Sandhurst
MACDONALD-GAUNT, C. A., Maj	HQ, Scottish Division, Edinburgh
MACONOCHIE, R. A. S., Lieut	1 BW
McMICKING, D. J., Capt, MVO	1 BW
McMICKING, T. N., Maj	1 BW
MELVILLE, M. L., Lieut	1 BW
MILLAR, J. D., 2/Lt	1 BW
MOIR, C. M., Col, OBE	Leave—Military Attache, Designate, Belgrade
MONCRIEFF, J. G., Maj	1 BW
MONTEITH, J. C., Brig, CBE, MC	Commander, Highland Area
NICOLL, E. W., Lt-Col	Leave pending posting to Cento, Ankara, Turkey
NOBLE, N. G. A., Brig, MC	Asst C of S (Int) CMPS, Cento, Ankara, Turkey
NORRIS, A., Capt	1 BW (Quartermaster)
ORR-EWING, E. S., Maj	1 BW
OSBORNE, J. C., Lieut	1 BW
PARATA, R. H., 2/Lt	Scottish Infantry Depot, Aberdeen
PARKER, C. M., Maj	School of Infantry, Warminster
ROSE, H. R., Lt	1 BW
SEVERN, D. B., Maj	Trucial Oman Scouts, Sharjah, BFPO 64
SHENTON, C., 2/Lt	1 BW
STEVEN, R. M., Lieut	Infantry Junior Leaders Battalion, Oswestry
STEWART, J. L., Lt-Col	GSO 1 Highland Area
STEWART, M. C. L., 2/Lt	1 BW
STOPFORD, R. H., Lieut	Scottish Infantry Depot, Aberdeen
SUGDEN, P. R., Capt	1 BW
TWEEDY, O. R., Lt-Col	Staff College,Camberley
WATSON, A. L., Lt-Col	1 BW
WILSON, D. R., 2/Lt	1 BW
WINGATE-GRAY, W. M., Brig, OBE MC	Deputy Fortress Commander, Gibraltar

Regimental Headquarters

WALLACE, M. R., Lt-Col (Special List)	Regimental Secretary
CLARK, H. McL., Maj (Retd.), MBE	Assistant Regimental Secretary

From: Capt D. Fisher, CD
Regimental Custodian

The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada

Liaison Letter No 32

Museum Committee

CFB Gagetown
Oromocto, N.B.
15 May 1969

Dear

Once again its Red Hackle and Newsletter time and its been a very busy four months. I have settled in and am very happy in the job. In case anyone wonders what the Regimental Custodian does I'll give a brief outline of my terms of reference at the end of this letter.

The two Battalions ran winter warfare schools, the 1st Bn at Fowlers Corners and the 2nd at Petersville. Major Dave Ells has commanded two Jnr NCO schools with the majority of candidates coming from the Battalions.

Major Don Manuel commanded a Guard of Honour from the 1st Bn at the opening of the Legislature in Fredericton on 4 Mar 69.

On 20 Feb 69, the Museum was visited by BGEN The Hon Milton F. Gregg, VC and LGEN E.W. Sansom. LCOL Morrison presented GEN Gregg with a copy of the Regimental History, "The First Hundred Years" on behalf of the Regiment.

An excellent Mess Dinner was held on 28 Feb 69 to dine out Major's Bill Anstis and Sig Anderson.

Major Glen Laird escorted a group of Pipers & Drummers from 2 RHC to Edinburgh in March. They were competing in the indoor games and did very well.

The Colonel of the Regiment, LCOL J.G. Bourne visited the two Bns on 25/26 March. He attended a meeting of the Regimental

.../2

SENTINEL

JUNE 1969

Photostory by Sgt A. E. Scott

The night that the 48th Highlanders staged their tattoo at Maple Leaf Gardens will long be remembered; both by the personnel of the regiment and the capacity crowd of 16,800 spectators.

With the exception of a gymnastic team of cadets from Kingston's Royal Military College the entire cast was made up of men of the 48th and the regiment's affiliated organizations including the Old Comrades Association and the Pipe Band and cadets of St. Andrew's College. Thus, the audience saw their own local militia unit in action.

Planning started in September 1968 and the Commanding Officer of the regiment, Lt-Col P. A. G. Cameron, points out that he and his planning committee knew the challenge that they faced. Thousands of Torontonians had seen the famed Centennial Tattoo, and they would be a critical audience, demanding the same standards of proficiency from the militia regiment.

Lt-Col P. A. G. Cameron, CD
Commanding Officer, 48th Highlanders.

The detailed planning and the hours of work and rehearsal paid off. The tattoo was a rousing success. Tickets were sold out days before the event in late March, and the audience was brought to its feet on several occasions as the fast-paced program developed.

During the finale all 370 participants marched smartly onto the floor of the Gardens to receive the thundering ovation of the audience, proof that the show had been well received.

Proceeds went to the Cancer Society which used the tattoo to kick off its Metropolitan Toronto campaign for 1969.

1.

2.

3.

1. *Tattoo planners of the 48th outline event for Cancer Society executive (right).*

2. *CO gives final backstage briefing to participants as they wait to put on show.*

3. *Final adjustments to dress are checked before unit marches on to Gardens floor.*

4. *Tenor drummer struts his stuff as Pipes and Drums march onto floor of the arena.*

5. *Wearing colour-coded helmets, mortar teams compete to the roar of the crowd.*

6. *Rifle calisthenics to pipe tunes was demonstrated by St. Andrew's College boys.*

7. *Two months of stiff training paid off for crowd-pleasing RMC Gymnastic team.*

8. *Humorous skit saw duty officer outfoxed by reluctant private on fatigue.*

4.

5.

6. 7. 8.

The Tri-Service

SENIOR N.C.O.s'

NAVY ARMY AIR FORCE

TWENTY FIRST ANNUAL BALL

SATURDAY, MAY 14th, 1966

AT

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) of Canada

2069 BLEURY ST., MONTREAL, QUE.

THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA

The Ceremony of

Trooping the Colour

in honour of

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. A. CLARK, CMG, DSO, VD, CD,

HONORARY COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT

✶

Sunday, June the 8th, 1969

2:45 p.m.

THE SEAFORTH ARMOURY, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Seaforth Highlanders of Canada
Regimental Association
NEWSLETTER

"And where the battle raged the loudest you ever did find the Seaforths"

June, 1969

BIRTHDAY SPECIAL

This pictorial is dedicated to our good friend and comrade, Brig. Gen. J.A. Clark, CMG, DSO, CD, who has just celebrated his 83rd birthday.

It was with the greatest of pleasure that your Association participated in the TROOPING OF THE COLOUR which was held on Sunday, June 8th, 1969.

We, of the Association, would like to extend to you our very best wishes for many birthdays to come and to salute you for your wonderful service to this battalion which started in the year 1910. This is a record we are sure that all members of the armed forces would look up to with the greatest respect. We dedicate this issue to General and Mrs. Clark and we trust that you will look back upon this day with fond memories and remember that we will cherish our association with you both with great affection and admiration.

The President, Executive and Members of the
Seaforth Highlanders Association of Canada.

DANCE

A dance will be held on Saturday, June 21st at Seaforth House, 75 West 7th Avenue, beginning 8:00 p.m.

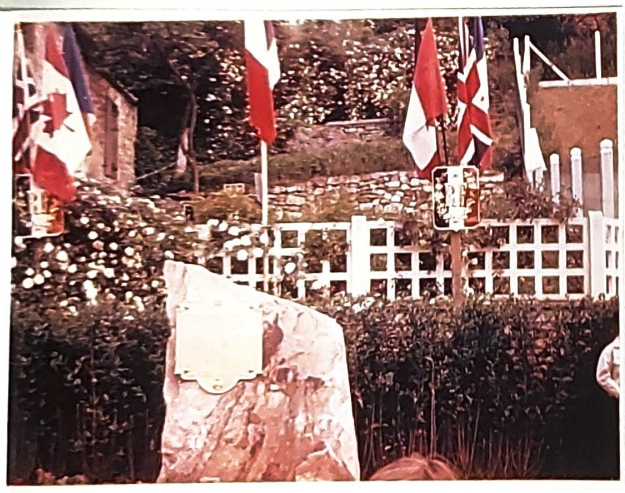
Tickets are $3.00 per couple, available at the door, and buffet included. Drinks at bar prices. Do not bring your own. Music supplied.

DON'T FORGET DANCE, JUNE 21st

Ceremonies at St. André-sur-Orne in France, when the Black Watch plaque was moved and a street was named for the Regiment

The Regiment's representatives, Col. 'Bucko' Watson and Major Campbell Stuart

THE BLACK WATCH
(ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT)
OF CANADA



RUE
DES CANADIENS
42

RUE

AUX CITOYENS
ST. ANDRE-SUR-ORNE
THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT) OF CANADA

8th June 1969

His Worship The Mayor and
Citizens of St. André-sur-Orne

On behalf of all members of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, I would like to express our sincere appreciation to you and the citizens of St. André-sur-Orne for the honour you have bestowed on the Regiment by naming one of your streets after the Regiment.

Twenty-five years ago, the Allied Armies landed on the beaches of Normandie to take part in one of the most gigantic struggles in the history of man to liberate Europe from the tyranny of Hitler's Germany. The Black Watch of Canada took part in that struggle and were proud to have contributed to the final victory.

During the course of the war in Normandie, the First Battalion of the Regiment became engaged in a fierce battle at St. André. The casulaties were severe, but the conduct and heroism of the officers and men resulted in the dislodgment of the enemy and St. André was liberated from German occupation.

All veterans who served with the Regiment at that time will be delighted to know that their service and devotion to duty is being recognized in such a tangible manner. The next-of-kin of those officers and men who were killed in action will be most grateful to know that the people of St. André have recognized and appreciate the great sacrifice that was made.

The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada is grateful to the people of St. André for bestowing this honour upon the Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Bourne, E.D.
Colonel of the Regiment
The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

[illegible]

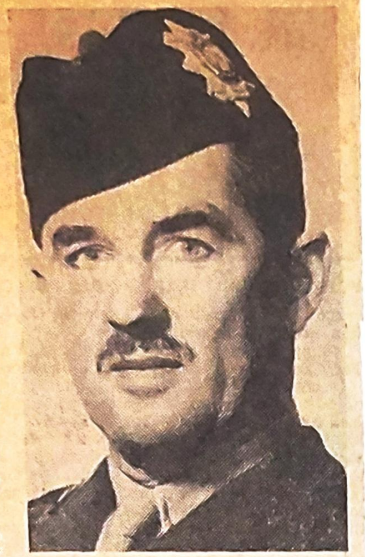
Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Bourne, E.D.
Colonel du Régiment
The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

à notre village. Vous l'avez payé très cher, ce territoire, et c'est pourquoi notre reconnaissance est immense, et nous avons voulu que toujours, chacun ait sous les yeux le rappel de votre sacrifice à défaut de vos noms; morts anonymes, mais morts glorieux.

NEW CFB CO

Colonel G. H. Sellar, 45, of Calgary, will command Canadian Forces Base Soest, Germany, beginning July 25.

Now attending the National Defence College, Kingston, Ontario, he succeeds Colonel C.P. McPherson, 52, of Winnipeg, who has commanded the Base since September, 1966, and is retiring this fall.



Col. H. G. Sellar

Colonel Sellar was born in Calgary, Alta., November 15, 1923, and received his early education in that city. A graduate of the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ont., he was commissioned in the Calgary Highlanders in July, 1942.

He served in Northwest Europe during the Second World War as a scout officer with the Calgary Highlanders, and as a liaison officer with Headquarters, 5th Canadian Infantry Brigade.

After his return to Canada in July, 1945, he served on the staff of Headquarters Western Command in Edmonton. In 1947 he was posted to the 1st Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, and in 1950 to its 3rd Battalion.

In 1951 he served with the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade Reinforcement Group in Tacoma, Wash., and Camp Wainwright, Alta. In 1952 he was posted to the 2nd Canadian Highland Battalion, and promoted major.

He completed a course at the Canadian Army Staff College, Kingston, Ont., in December, 1953, and was posted to Korea as a company commander with the 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada.

After returning to Canada a year later, he held various staff appointments until 1959 when he was posted to Britain as an exchange officer at the British War Office in London. In 1961 he went to Ghana as a member of the Canadian Military Training Team.

He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and appointed commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch at Camp Gagetown, NB., in April, 1963. In September, 1966, he was appointed to the Directorate of Training and in May, 1967, was promoted colonel and appointed director of officer cadets.

BRIGADE MAJOR FROM BLACK WATC

(LS.) Major Andrew Christie, 32, of London, Ont., will be appointed brigade major 4th Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group at Soest, Germany effective July 9th. The appointment of brigade major is the senior operations appo ment within the CLFE.

Major A. Christie

He replaces **Major William Hutch** son of Moose Jaw, Sask., who will promoted lieutenant-colonel Aug 11th and appointed commanding offic 1st Battalion, Princess Patricia's Can dian Light Infantry in Calgary.

Major Christie received his ear education in London and graduat from le College Militaire Royal de S Jean (CMR) in 1957. Commissioned The Black Watch (Royal Highland R giment of Canada), he was posted the 1st Battalion of his regiment Aldershot, N.S. He remained with t 1st battalion until 1963, serving wi Canada's brigade group in Germa and in CFB Gagetown.

Staff appointments followed wi 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade Grou in Gagetown, Canada's United Natio contingent in Cyprus and 2nd Infantr Brigade Group in Petawawa.

In 1965 he was selected to attend t Canadian Army Staff College at Kin ston and on graduation was assigne to the Combat Arms School at CF Borden.

He returned to Germany in 1967 b ing posted to the 2nd Battalion, Pri cess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantr and serving as a company commande

Major Christie is the son of Mr an Mrs Frank Christie of Adelaide S London, Ont. He is married to the fo mer Barbara Jo Wran of Kentvill N.S. They have three children Andre Rebecca and Emily.

Corinne de Boucherville Désy

Hugh Macdonell Wallis

ont l'honneur de vous faire part

de leur mariage qui aura lieu le

lundi, vingt-trois juin

mil neuf cent soixante-neuf

Ils vous prient de leur faire le plaisir

de venir à la réception qui aura lieu chez

Brigadier General and Mrs. G. Victor Whitehead

2160 Lakeshore Drive

Dorval, Quebec

à partir de dix-huit heures

The Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul
3418 REDPATH STREET
MONTREAL

July 15th, 1969.

Dear Colonel Paul,

It was exceedingly kind of you to write as you did yesterday, and to comment on the two Services which you attended last Friday. I am most pleased that you were present not only for the Service for Mrs. Ogilvie, but also for the later Service for our old Pipe Major, Bob Hannah. How very different they were in mood, but both sought to express thanksgiving for the lives of two very different and very remarkable persons. Within our Black Watch family, we shall miss them both so very deeply.

I greatly appreciate your words concerning the short address which I gave at the Service for our old Pipe Major. As soon as I entered the small Funeral Chapel, and saw the large attendance of "old-timers", I knew that I must speak in a very personal way about Bob Hannah,- and about the unique rôle which a Piper or a Pipe Major plays in the life of a Highland Regiment. I am grateful indeed that you felt that my brief address was in the right mood, and that it was helpful to those who were present. I remember that, at the time, I was much impressed by the utter silence,- the extraordinary hush,- which pervaded the whole Chapel.

I was tremendously touched to have so important a share in two Black Watch occasions on the same day. As I think on those two occasions, I realize that, in both instances, they seem to mark an end of an era. . . . I hasten to add that on the following day, Saturday, I officiated at another Black Watch occasion, the marriage of Sgt. James Gordon Conway to Miss Rose Mary MacLeod, daughter of our Regimental Paymaster. The wedding took place in the Church, and many members of the Black Watch family were present. After the Service, the young couple were piped out of the Church, and made their way to the Officers' Mess in the Black Watch Armoury. There, we enjoyed a truly festive Wedding Reception featured by superb foods made

Robert Hannah

A funeral service will be held Friday at 2 p.m. in the chapel of Hugh Fetterley & Son Funeral Home, 2035 Wellington street, for Robert Hannah who died yesterday at the age of 89.

Mr. Hannah, born in Sterlingshire, Scotland, came to Canada in 1906 and joined the Canadian National Railways.

He enlisted as a piper in 1901 in the Sterlingshire Volunteers where he served four years.

He also served with the 5th Royal Scots and with the Black Watch Regiment (42nd Battalion) overseas from 1914 to 1918 and returned as a Pipe Major.

Mr Hannah was personal

piper to Sir Ashley Cooper, Governor of Hudson's Bay Company, when he made a tour of Canada in 1934.

He was one of the original instructors for the Black Watch cadet pipe band and carried on in this capacity until he was in a motor accident at the age of 85.

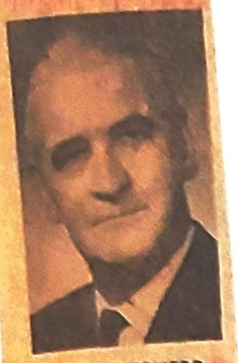
He was a life member of the Black Watch Sergeant's Mess.

He is survived by a son, William, of Montreal.

Burial will be in the Mount-Royal Cemetery.

Gazette — July 11/69

HANNAH, Robert. At St. Anne's Military Hospital on July 8th, 1969, Robert Hannah, aged 89 (ex-Pipe Major Black Watch R.H.R. of Canada and ex-C.N.R. employee), husband of the late Annie MacIver, and dear father of William. Resting at Hugh C. Fetterly & Son Funeral Home, 2035 Wellington St. Funeral from the Chapel on Friday at 2 p.m. to Mount Royal Cemetery.



W. F. SHEPHERD

Funeral services for W. F. Shepherd, for many years executive director of the Boy's Farm and Training School at Shawbridge, will be held at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, at Erskine and American Church.

Mr. Shepherd, who was 64 years old, died at the Montreal General Hospital on Saturday.

The work of Mr. Shepherd in the welfare field, and especially with young people, made him very well known in the Montreal community. His most notable service began in 1938 when he joined the staff of the Boys' Farm and Training School, becoming executive director in 1940, and holding that position until his retirement in 1964.

In other welfare work, Mr. Shepherd helped found the Dufferin School Refuge during the depression, served as a director of the Mackay School for the Deaf and the St. Andrews' Youth Centre. He was a governor of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, and served on government committees dealing with youth problems.

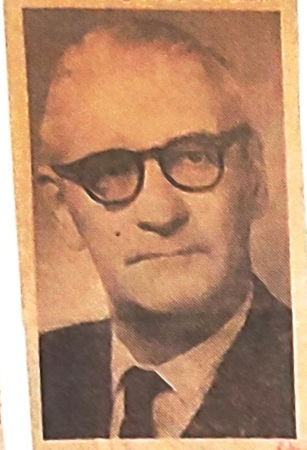
He is survived by his son Gyde and daughter-in-law Rosemary, grandchildren Pippa and Gyde, and sister Kathleen (Mrs. J. Cecil Barry).

His wife, the former Frances Vanier, predeceased him.

Burial will take place at Mount Royal cemetry.

W. F. Shepherd

A funeral service for W. F. Shepherd, former executive director of the Boys' Farm and Training School at Shaw-



William F. Shepherd

bridge, will be held tomorrow at 11 a.m. at Erskine and American Church.

Mr. Shepherd, 64, was active in the welfare field and with young people in the Montreal community.

In 1938 he joined the staff of the Boys' Farm and Training School and became executive director in 1940, a position he held until his retirement in 1964. He was a member of the board at his death.

Mr. Shepherd helped establish the Dufferin School Refuge during the depression, which provided thousands of men with food and lodging. He was a director of the McKay School for the Deaf and the St. Andrew's Youth Centre.

He was also governor of the Montreal General Hospital and of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies and served on government committees dealing with youth problems.

He is survived by his son Gyde and his sister Kathleen (Mrs. J. Cecil Barry).

Burial will take place at Mount Royal Cemetery.

Tribute to Bill Shepherd

SIR, — Recently we have noted the death of Mr. William Francis Shepherd, M.S.W. (McGill) of Montreal.

From my long association with Bill Shepherd I feel a few words of public tribute are in order, as our areas of interest were very close at the Boys' Farm and Training School in Shawbridge. His 25 years of service was only interrupted by his war service with the Black Watch.

He succeeded the late Owen Dawson as secretary-treasurer and resumed this post after his war servicee. In 1947 he was appointed executive director, which post he held until his retirement several years ago. In this capacity his arduous and indefatigable enthusiasm was a tremendous inspiration to all those who served with him as colleagues on the Board of Directors. Many were his friends among the service clubs active on the Farm campus.

Through his efforts Shawbridge came to be recognized as one of the leading training schools of its category across Canada.

But perhaps his more lasting memorial will be the boys whom he encouraged in their daily lives. I was privileged to learn from many of the boys of his wise guidance and counselling. It was no mean task to maintain this great work, but with an able superintendent and willing staff he did it.

There could hardly be a clearer definition of the purpose of life, than that shown in the example of Bill Shepherd.

H. G. BAUGH, Chaplain. (P)

Montreal Gazette Sept 8/69

QUEBEC'S FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS SPEAK OU

JOHN SHARP, VILAS INDUSTRIES

"The next four years are going to be the crucial ones for the furniture industry in Canada — they're going to make or break us."

So says John Sharp, Chairman of the Board of Vilas Industries. And he should know. In the furniture manufacturing industry for 20 years, 15 of them as President of Vilas, he was also founding president of the Canadian Council of Furniture Manufacturers, serving as president for four consecutive terms of office.

"The recent round of Kennedy Tariff negotiations was very favourable to the Canadian furniture industry, and there will be considerable reductions on Canadian furniture going into the USA over the next four years. But we've got to take advantage of these reductions now - another chance as good as this one may not come again."

Sharp believes that the future area of growth for the Canadian furniture manufacturers lies in the American market, and that, especially in Quebec, the manufacturers are beginning to orient their product and design to this market. "More and more," he says, "the Quebec furniture manufacturers in general have come to realize that there is an immense market within a 500 mile radius; if they are to continue to grow at the same rate as they have in the last few years, they are certainly not going to be able to do it on the basis of Canada's increase in population."

Sharp sees the future for the furniture industry as being practically unlimited. The only advantage that the United States has he believes, is that of long run and volume. "They have no monopoly on brainpower or creativity, and, at the moment, the Canadian manufacturer has an 8% edge on money.

John Sharp

On the & OFF RECORD

EMBRYO SHYLOCKS ELIMINATED: An attempt by an ambitious group of entrepreneurs barely out of their teens to secure a piece of the action in money-lending for short terms at high interest rates in Montreal's mid-west end proved fatal to one of them and quite painful for two more. This is theory held by police to be the cause of a recent slaying; and this is the story leading up to it. There's a long-established group which has enjoyed a monopoly on shylocking in the heart of the city, and it has had little trouble collecting what it had coming to it, since its methods are firm and ruthless. No sooner had the young group tried to invade a business field the established group regarded as theirs than the leader was neatly disposed of and his two chief aides wounded. The old established firm is still doing business as though nothing had happened.

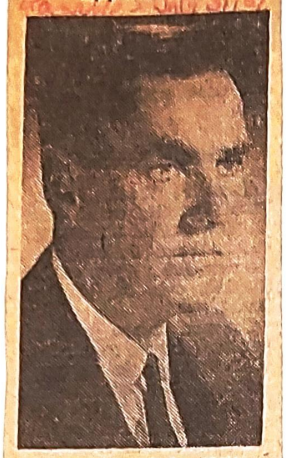
INTERNES WIN POINT: Internes working in one of Montreal's major teaching hospitals have won a point in a showdown with the hospital's administration over duties which they had been required to perform. Because of a shortage of technicians, internes were being required to take blood samples from patients, a duty which they did not welcome on top of the ones which they consider to be their normal responsibility. They framed a letter of protest to the administration, which shelved the matter for several weeks. The internes then followed up with the threat to send copies of their original letter of protest to medical schools in Canada and the United States, implying that this hospital would have difficulty in recruiting internes in the future. The administration changed the routine so that the internes are no longer required to take blood samples, and the work has reverted to technicians.

QUOTABLE QUOTES: With hitch-hikers an uncurbed menace on Quebec highways, Ontario has stiffened penalties for that practice on its main arteries with provisions for fines up to $100 for the first offence. . . . . Black Watch Cadets carried off top honors in their classes in Highland Games at Maxville, Ont., and in the 1000 Islands on the weekend. This is the same group which shows as the Fraser Highlanders in the poorly-attended displays on St. Helen's Island, which suffer from a lack of publicity and promotion. . . . . It took 16 days recently for a letter to travel from Elizabethtown, N. Y., to Montreal; but the complaint doesn't specify on which side of the border the delay occurred . . . . . The Apollo 11-inspired revival of "Moon" songs prompts a reader to inquire whether any one can supply the words of an oldie "I'm In Love With The Man In The Moon." Anyone?

PERSON TO PERSON: Mayor Jean Drapeau will receive a miniature replica of the Osaka 70 theme structure "The Tower of the Sun" when the Expo 70 Caravan and Goodwill Mission from Japan visits City Hall Thursday morning . . . . . E. L. (Sonny) Walton, national sales manager, named a vice president of International Wines and Spirits Ltd. . . . . P. H. Desrosiers plays host at his annual corn party at his chalet on Lac-des-Français, Ste. Marcelline de Kildare, near Joliette, on Tuesday next . . . . . George A. Cousineau, formerly general sales manager of B. K. Johl Inc., appointed director of marketing. . . . . Ozias Leduc's works, and those of his principal pupils, will be on exhibition in St. Hilaire this weekend, in the studios of Philippe Darau-Leduc, under the patronage of Honorius Charbonneau, mayor of St. Hilaire.

SHOW BUSINESS: The Triangle, a fledgling Montreal musical group, virtually unknown here, is attracting attention in Toronto and is being pegged as having good potential . . . . Soprano Colette Boky, Tenor Perry Price and Bass Claude Corbeil are soloists with the Montreal Symphony Orchestra tonight and tomorrow evening at Place des Arts in a program based on Viennese music.

Montreal Trust appointment

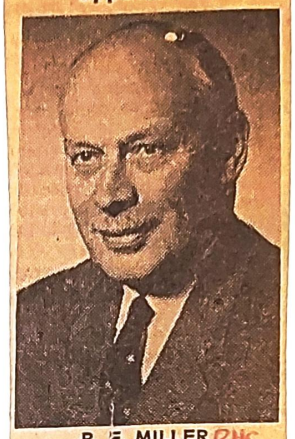


R. deWOLFE MacKAY

Frank E. Case, president of **Montreal Trust Company,** announces the appointment to the board of directors of R. deWolfe MacKay, Q.C., of Montreal.

Mr. MacKay is senior partner of Duquet, MacKay, Weldon, Bronstetter, Willis & Johnston and a director of Warnock Hersey International Limited and Robert Morse Corporation Limited.*

St. Lawrence Sugar appointment



R. E. MILLER

J. S. Wallace, president, **St. Lawrence Sugar Limited,** announces the appointment of R. E. Miller, C.A., to the position of executive vice-president and secretary.

Mr. Miller, who is also president of the Canadian Sugar Institute, has spent over twenty years in the sugar business.*

THE LEGION AT WORK

Aug-Sept. 1969

Dominion Command News

LT.-COL. Sydney Thompson, DSO, MC, has been appointed to replace Lt. Col. Alan Chambers, DSO, OBE, as a representative of the Legion on the Commonwealth Council and also on the Executive Committee of the British Commonwealth Ex-Services League. Lt.-Col. Thompson, who is based in London, Eng., and is head of the overseas office of Hiram Walker & Co., served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada and the Black Watch in World II.

Lt.-Col. S. Thomson

34

Cemetery Restored

The continuity of a famous military unit has been demonstrated in a cemetery at Pleasant Valley, York County, New Brunswick. Buried there are members of the Black Watch (42nd Highlanders) who, with their families, were the first settlers in 1787 of that part of the Nashwaak Valley now comprised in the communities of Nashwaak Bridge, South Portage, Pleasant Valley and Taymouth.

For some time past the present-day Black Watch, the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Royal Highland Regiment of Canada, have, as a labour of love, been restoring the older part of the cemetery. One Sunday evening recently, their work was dedicated in an impressive military-religious ceremony. The Black Watch provided the guard of honour and band. Present also were members of Beaverbrook Branch No. 80 of the Royal Canadian Legion, and members of the clergy. The large audience consisted mainly of descendants of those whom the ceremony honoured.

Major Lloyd A. Watling is seen in my adjoining picture performing the actual unveiling of the memorial cairn on which the names of the Black Watch of 1787 are inscribed.

Later, Major Watling's name was again in the news when the voters of the town of Oromocto chose him as their first elected mayor.

* * *

Race Secretary

Mrs. Harvey Cormier of Taylor Village, Westmorland County, is the first woman in the Maritime Provinces to be licensed as a race secretary, and one of the few women ever licensed by the United States Trotting Association.

Geraldine Cormier, or Gerry as she is known around the Maritime tracks, wrote her exams last winter in Summerside, before George Callbeck, a director for District No. 10, and passed the tough assignment of the U.S. Trotting Association with flying colours. She is now working as race secretary at Brunswick Downs, Dieppe, after serving as assistant secretary in Fredericton, Shediac and Dieppe for several seasons.

Bright-eyed and grey-haired, a woman with a ready smile, she loves to train and jog horses at the training farm she and husband run at Taylor Village. Harvey was the leading dash driver in the Maritime Provinces in 1961, and in spite of some bad accidents, still continues in the winners' circle. This season he has stables at Sackville Downs, Halifax.

As race secretary it is Gerry's duty to line up the horses in the different classes for each condition race.

Two of the eight Cormier children are following the horses as a career. Twenty-year-old Pamela is a girl groom with the LeRoy Copeland Stables in Pennsylvania; "Girl grooms are very scarce," said Gerry Cormier, "and Canadian ones very much in demand." Harvey Cormier, Junior, is in Montreal, a groom at the Duncan McTavish stables.

Major Lloyd A. Watling at the dedication ceremonies. See story "Cemetery Restored."

Museum Notes

The following exhibits have been received since the last notes:

Medals:—British War and Victory, 1914-18, 1939-45 Star, North Africa Star, Italy Star, Defence Medal, 1939-45 War Medal, Meritorious Service, Long Service and Good Conduct, Territorial Efficiency, of the late No. 2746478 WO Cl II A. K. Duncan. Presented by Mrs. A. K. Duncan (widow), Newton House, Maxton Place, Hillyland, Perth. 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals, Jubilee 1935, Territorial Efficiency Medals (2) each for 12 years' service in TA, all of the late No.1666 (2747669) Corpl P. Arnott, 6/7th BW. Presented by Mr P. Arnott (son), 14 Glendevon Road, Perth.

Standing Orders:—Of the 73rd Regiment, 1860-1874, originally belonged to Major Gibsone, 73rd. Presented by D. Ellison, Esq., 2 Columberie Chambers, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Scrap Books:—Three, compiled by Major Gibsone, 73rd, 1860-1874. Purchased from R. F. Appleby, Esq., 162 Kensington Church Street, London, W.8.

Book:—'The Black Watch Tartan', by H. D. MacWilliam, FSA (Scot). Presented by Mr J. S. Mackenzie, Ceannloch, Kilmun, Dunoon.

History:—The Battle for Rome, by W. G. F. Jackson. Presented by B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 4 Fitzhardinge Street, London, W.1.

History:—Millitary history of Europe, by Biggs 1739-1748. Presented by T. E. Kempshall, FSA (Scot) (ex-Sergt of Regiment), 36 Glendower Avenue, Coventry, Highland Perthshire, by Duncan Fraser, MA, FSA (Scot), 1969. By purchase.

Diaries:—(a) 10 Personal diaries consisting of 43 chapters of the late Sergt 'Tug' Wilson, MM of Regt. (b) 1 German and 1 Italian diaries copied from originals by Sergt Wilson (whereabouts of originals unknown). Presented by Revd K. Cole, 70 Springfield Road, Aberdeen.

Shield:—Captured from one of the two Ghazis who in the fight at Bareilly, India, 5th May, 1858, attacked Lt-Col A. Cameron, CB, unawares and would have killed him but that QM Sergt W. Gardner, of the 42nd Regt, bayonetted them, for which feat he was awarded the VC. Presented by Lt-Col John Cameron (grandson), 23 Broad Street, Bromyard, Herefordshire.

Drawing:—Soldier of the 8th Battalion BW sitting on the roadside in France, 1916, by Sir Wm. Orpen, 1917. By purchase—copied from original with 1st Battalion.

Sporran:—Regtl hair sporran as now worn in 1st Battalion. On loan from 1st Battalion.

Water Colour:—Officers' Mess Block, Queen's Barracks, Perth, prior to demolition, by Captain D. G. M. Mowatt, 51st Highland Volunteers. Presented by artist.

Prints:—Black and White, view of Perth, the Capital of Perthshire, published by Alexander Hogg, at the King's Arms, 16 Patermoster Row, London, 1784. 72 Coloured Miniatures of McIan's, "Costumes of the Clans of Scotland", 1899, Copied from original paintings published by Ackerman, 1845 and 1847. Presented by T. E. Kempshall, FSA (Scot) (ex-Sergt of Regt). (Note:—It is considered that the following remarks concerning Sergt 'Tom' Kempshall are worthy of publication and will be of undoubted interest to past members of the Regt who knew him.)

"Sergts Kempshall and McLaren have been selected for the Army Educational Corps, they being the only two in the whole of India chosen by the War Office." See "Red Hackle" Magazine for January, 1926.

Curator's note:—'Tom' Kempshall is proud of the fact that he has worn his Association badge and Hackle continuously for over half a century and despite the fact that his latter years in the Army were spent in the Army Educational Corps he has always considered himself to be, first and foremost, a 'Black Watch' man.

Documents:—(a) George III Commission to 42nd, 1813. (b) George III Commission to 42nd, 1815. (c) Orders to join the 42nd on first appointment, 1811. (d) Authorization of 4 months' leave of absence by Lt-Gen The Marquis of Huntly. (e) Passport to return home after the battle of Toulouse, 1820, all of late Captain Huntly Nicolson, 42nd. Purchased from A. L. Nicholson, 138/A Albion Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.16.

Document:—Royal Warrant of Dispensation, authorising Major-General Sir Robert Dick to wear the Insignia of Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. Presented by Doctor M. I. Dick, MB, CHB, The Old House, Alvechurch, Worcestershire.

Dress:—Miniature Red Doublet made for child: G. S. M. Burton (now Maj G. S. M. Burton, BW, Retd.) for a children's fancy dress dance at Viceregal House, India, 1898. Presented by Major G. S. M. Burton, MBE, MC, West Court, Gravel Hill, Finchley, London, N.3 (included with the Doublet is a small Hackle and Red Sash). Kilt of Captain W. D. McL. Stewart, The Black Watch, killed in action, France, 1916. The kilt still has the mud of Flanders on it. Also handed in with the kilt were two gas respirators as used in the early days of the 1914-18 war. Presented by Major J. A. M. Stewart, TD (brother), Ardvorlich, Lochearnhead, Perthshire.

Visitors

Since the last notes the following number of visitors have visited the Museum; it includes recruits from the Depot, a party of members of the 1745 Association, and a class of 26 pupils from Perth Academy:—604.

Maj. William Jones

DUNNVILLE, Ont. (CP) — Maj. William Jones, 75, holder of three medals from Yugoslavia for his work there with the resistance during the Second World War, died yesterday in hospital after a brief illness. He was a native of Digby, N.S.

With shrapnel in his left leg and a glass left eye as souvenirs of the First World War, Maj. Jones parachuted into Yugoslavia in 1943 to investigate reports about organized resistance there.

He found the partisans well organized with a force of about 150,000, 10 per cent of them women. He reported on their progress and requested military stores.

Nazi and Italian occupation forces called him the "British general in disguise" and placed a price of 10,000 gold marks on his head.

The Allied supplies helped lead to the liberation of Yugoslavia and Maj. Jones was escorted out of the country by a senior British officer in May, 1944.

In 1945, he received the Yugoslavian Order of Merit and later the Order of the Partisan Star. In 1968, he was given the Order of the Yugoslavian Flag With Golden Wreath, the highest honor possible to a non-Yugoslav.

During the First World War, Maj. Jones was wounded five times and received the Distinguished Conduct Medal and Bar while serving with the Black Watch.

REGIMENTAL NEWS

NEW COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT

Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E., has been appointed Colonel of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) in succession to Brigadier H. C. Baker-Baker, D.S.O., M.B.E.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand from 1962 to 1967, Sir Bernard is 58 and is the son of the late General Sir Charles Fergusson of Kilkerran, and Lady Alice Fergusson, daughter of the 7th Earl of Glasgow.

He was educated at Eton and Sandhurst and joined The Black Watch in 1931. From 1935 to 1937, he was A.D.C. to Major-General (later Field Marshal) Wavell, who was then commanding the 2nd Division at Aldershot.

For the greater part of World War II he served overseas, in the Middle East in 1941, in India in 1942 and with the Wingate expedition into Burma in 1943 and 1944. In these hazardous and thrilling episodes, when he commanded a Brigade, he won the D.S.O. in 1943.

The war over, he was Assistant Inspector General of the Palestine Police from 1946 to 1947; commanded the 1st Battalion of his Regiment from 1948 to 1951; was Colonel of

Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson, GCMG, GCVO, DSO, OBE

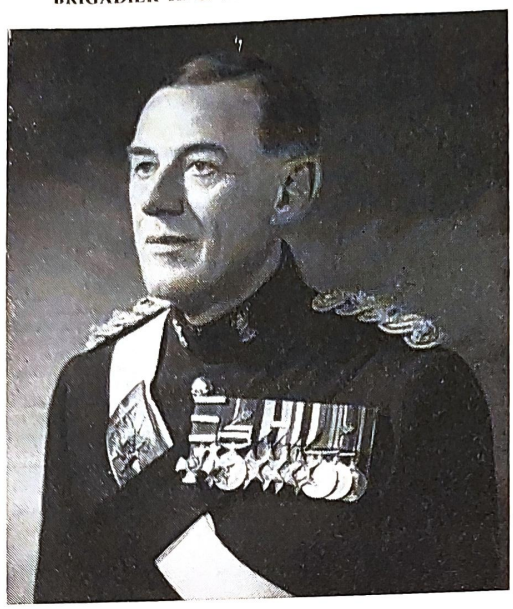
Intelligence, Supreme H.Q. Allied Powers, Europe, 1951 to 1953; attended the Imperial Defence College in 1954; commanded the 153 Brigade of the 51st Highland Division (4/5th Black Watch, 6/7th Black Watch and 4/7th Gordon Highlanders) in 1955 and 1956, and finally commanded the 29th Infantry Brigade from 1957 to 1958, in which year he retired.

In nearly 30 years of writing, Brigadier Sir Bernard's publications include: "Eton Portrait," "Beyond the Chindwin," "Lowland Soldier" (verse), "The Wild Green Earth," "The Rupert of the Rhine," "The Rare Adventure," "The Watery Maze" (the story of Combined Operations), "Wavell: Portrait of a Soldier" and "Return to Burma."

He is a distinguished elder of the Church of Scotland and a frequent Commissioner to the General Assembly.

Brigadier Sir Bernard married in 1950 and he and Lady Fergusson and their only son live at Auchairne, Ballantrae, Ayrshire.

BRIGADIER H. C. BAKER-BAKER, DSO, MBE



Brigadier H. C. Baker-Baker, DSO, MBE

At the same time as we offer our congratulations to Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson we take this opportunity of saying 'au revoir' to Brigadier H. C. Baker-Baker, DSO, MBE, who took over the Colonelcy from Major-General The Viscount of Arbuthnott on 1 June 1964.

During his period of Colonelcy, which also coincided with great changes in the Army, Brigadier Baker-Baker devoted a great deal of his time to the interests of the Regiment. He sat on the Council of Highland Brigade Colonels, later the Council of Scottish Colonels, where he extended a guiding and moderating influence. He travelled widely in the UK on Regimental affairs and also visited the Black Watch of Canada in that country.

We at Regimental Headquarters are happy to have had his wise counsel and advice at all times and we wish him and Mrs Baker-Baker every good wish for the future.

THE REGIMENTAL DINNER

The London Dinner was held at the United Service Club, Pall Mall, London, on Thursday, 26th June, 1969. Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson was in the chair.

A telegram was sent to Her Majesty The Queen Mother, the Colonel-in-Chief, who replied:—

"I was deeply touched by the kind message of loyal greetings from the retired and serving Officers of The Black Watch on the occasion of the Annual Regimental Dinner.

"I send to you all, gathered at the United Service Club, my very best wishes for a happy and enjoyable evening."

A telegram was also received from General Sir Neil Ritchie.

LT.-COLONEL A. L. WATSON

The new Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion was commissioned from 161 OCTU on 1 February, 1946, and after serving for three months with No. 8 ITC in Perth and later in Edinburgh, joined the 1st Battalion at Duisburg in May, 1946. In July, 1947, he was posted for a year to the Depot, and rejoined the 1st Battalion in April, 1948, where he was Signal Officer until December, 1950. During the next fifteen months he was ADC to Major-General Keith Arbuthnott, GOC Highland District, and then in April, 1952, he was one of the officers posted to the 2nd Battalion in Colchester. He served in the Battalion in Colchester, Germany and British Guiana first as Signal Officer and later as Adjutant until the Battalion was again disbanded in August, 1956.

Lt-Col A. L. Watson

After sixteen months as GSO III at HQ 2nd Infantry Division he attended the Staff College in 1958 and at the end of the course was appointed as Brigade Major of 153 (Highland) Infantry Brigade.

In 1961 he rejoined the 1st Battalion and for two years commanded 'D' Company, first in Cyprus and later in Warminster.

For his next Staff Appointment he was posted to the School of Artillery as GSO 2 Infantry; he subsequently attended the Joint Services Staff College and then rejoined the 1st Battalion as Second in Command in June, 1965.

He was posted as GSO 1 of 17 Division, Malaya, in May, 1967, and assumed command of the 1st Battalion on 1 March, 1969.

He married in 1952 and has two sons and one daughter.

August, 1969

The Tyneside Scottish

ANNUAL CAMP, 1969

The unit began its move to Germany on the 27th June with the departure of the road party to Hamburg, via Harwich, ably and—fortunately—accurately led by by Captain Ingham and Lieut Walker. Despite many diversions, particularly those at sea (viz cheap liquor and hosts of nubile maidens), the party managed to reach Trauen Camp, near Munster, in one piece.

Those who also served moved by air, with Major Sadler and most of the SNCOs flying on the Saturday and Captains Charlton and Oliver bringing up the rear on the Monday.

Because of the time taken in the initial move, none of our precious range time was wasted and we very quickly came to terms with a rigorous time-table, large 'midges' and the occasional red ant. Lieut Walker's early morning PT sessions worked wonders with the liver, although certain more senior officers showed a preference for the Egyptian method.

Training continued apace until the middle Saturday, when the Battery dispersed throughout Northern Germany on a series of sightseeing tours. Hamburg proved to be the most popular spot, and even the most exotic of stories seem to have been possible if corroborative evidence is to be believed.

Sunday was quiet and devoted to maintenance, but the crunch came with a 4 a.m. reveille on Monday which was repeated for the remainder of our days in camp. Thereafter the Battery worked like clockwork, and with such speed as to have the Gunnery Staff accuse us of sharp practice. The culmination of this effort was the choosing of the Battery to represent the Regiment in the Queen's Cup competition in September.

The move back was without incident, despite several dangerous moments in various Customs establishments, and—thanks to those 4 a.m. starts—a very quiet and sober affair.

We now look forward to a couple of weeks out of uniform before we begin our practices for the Queen's Cup.

Since our last letter was sent to you, for the December issue, the Squadron has been to Annual Camp and is now well advanced into the new training year's activities.

The Annual Camp was held at Waiouru, in the North Island, between January 16th and February 2nd. Waiouru is over 300 miles as the crow flies from our Headquarters at Burnham Camp near Christchurch.

Our vehicles were driven there prior to the commencement of the camp and the personnel flew from Christchurch to the new Waiouru Military Airfield in RNZAF C130 aircraft. We moved straight into a Brigade Maintenance Area which was already laid out by the advance parties of the various Brigade units.

This meant for the majority of our members, who are Territorial, leaving their civilian homes at 7 a.m. and being busy digging bunkers and trenches by 3 p.m. One of the advantages of travelling by air!

During the first few days we carried out our own unit training at the same time as settling down to the routine of the BMA. This included such activities as refreshing ourselves on basic trades, practicing troop drills, working with the Sioux (helicopter), receiving air drops and moving troops and vehicles by air.

At the end of this first phase of the training a Brigade Review was held. This was attended by visitors from all parts of the country, visitors invited by the participating units, and visitors from Army HQ, Defence Dept and Parliamentary representatives. The entire Brigade was laid out with vehicles, guns, etc, and the Minister of Defence inspected each unit from a Land-Rover. Then the Brigade marched and rolled past along the new airfield, the Minister taking the salute.

The day after the review the Brigade Exercise began and the Squadron was joined by a group of umpires. The exercise setting was in South-East Asia with a considerable amount of enemy insurgency. The enemy was provided by a New Zealand Battalion and a company of The Duke of Wellington's Own, who had flown from Hong Kong to take part in the exercise.

As a wheeled reconnaissance unit we are largely limited to roads and tracks in the Waiouru training area so we were not used much in this role. Most of our work was connected with convoy protection along the main supply route. The high point of the exercise as far as we were concerned was a supply convoy which was commanded from a helicopter and also had a helicopter borne FOO, FAC, and a continuous air strike cover.

The exercise ended, we took a little sleep, then began the task of packing up, filling in trenches, and then on to the aircraft. Unfortunately fog closed the Waiouru field so we had a three-hour drive to the nearest RNZAF field where we found our old friends, Bristol Freighters, ready to take us home. Oh for the C130s again! We all acknowledge the reliability and safety of the Bristol, it's the cold, noise, slowness and hard seats that we don't like. Annual Camp was over for another year. The main achievements were the revising and practising of established drills and the developing of new drills and techniques.

Between the end of Annual Camp and the end of the training year (31st March), little training took place. During this time training conferences were held and the training programme for the coming year finalised.

Since April 1st we have been busy with night parades and week-end parades, but will include details of them in our next letter.

REGIMENTAL DAY. The Colonel of the Regiment inspects the massed Pipes and Drums of The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada

men brought to the course a breath of culture and an intellectual curiosity seldom seen in such a degree in such a class. Sent home with a reading assignment, they would return the next day ready not only to discuss it, but to argue over it with both teacher and author (and, of course, each other).

The teachers have found the men, as fellow-adults, easier to talk to, to "reach", than children. The soldiers, in turn, have found teachers, some younger than some of their pupils, much more approachable than those they remember from their youth.

The graduation parity is a bit different, a bit more relaxed than most.

Teachers from the Oromocto schools and soldier-students from 1 RHC

All in all, beneficial and instructive for all concerned. And now to take a well earned rest on their laurels. Within days, at least, three start correspondence courses, and others are thinking of extension courses. Why quit now?

PROFILE OF CAPTAIN D. FISHER, CD, REGIMENTAL ADJUTANT, THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

Captain D. A. Fisher, CD

Besides the training of recruits, Regimental Depots in Canada also served as a centre for Regimental affairs. The Commanding Officer of a Regimental Depot was a member of the Regimental Executive Committee and the Adjutant served as secretary. Matters which were not the sole concern of one Battalion but rather concerned the Regiment as a whole were generally co-ordinated by the Depot. When CFHQ decided that Regimental Deopts were to be closed, units determined that there must be a central body to take care of Regimental matters. And so the Regimental Cadre was created.

In the case of the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada the cadre consists of Captain D. Fisher, CD, who is Regimental Adjutant; Sgt Ogilvie, G., CD; Pte O'Neil, G. V., CD, and Cpl Routledge, W. L., as part-time administrative clerk.

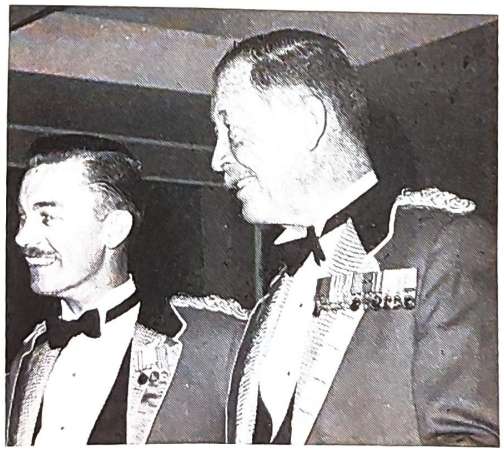
This cadre is repsonsible for maintaining and accounting for all non-public property belonging to the Home Station Institutes; Maintenance and administration of the Regimental Museum and and Kit Shop; and custody and maintenance of appropriate Regimental books, records and publications. Captain Fisher serves as the co-ordinator of Regimental affairs. It is a position for which he is well suited for his manner is pleasing and accommodating and his experience valuable. He provides liaison with the Colonel of the Regiment, Lt-Col J. G. Bourne, ED, who is situated in Montreal, the Commanding Officers of the three Battalions and extra-regimentally employed personnel. This last task is partly fulfilled by the distribution of the Regimental Liaison Letter which Captain D. Fisher writes and distributes. Also he serves as a clearing-house for Regimental notes for the RED HACKLE MAGAZINE before they are sent to Scotland for publication.

L to R—Captain D. A. Fisher, CD, saying farewell on behalf of the Regiment to Pte Wilfred G. (NICK) Nickerson, CD

In addition to being Regimental Adjutant, Captain Fisher is Regimental Cadet Liaison Officer. For this responsibility he must visit periodically the cadet corps affiliated with the Regiment. He co-ordinates their requests for assistance from the Regiment and arranges their visits to CFB Gagetown. Cadet Corpsin the Maritimes, for which Captain Fisher is responsible, are located at Kings College School in Windsor, NS; Rothesay Colleaegiate, Rothesay, NB; and Oromocto Cadet Corps, Oromocto, NB. A Cadet Corps in Montreal and one at Bishops College, PQ, are handled by the 3rd Battalion located at Montreal.

Captain Fisher was born in Stratford, Perth County, Ontario, and attended Tavistock Continuation School to Grade 9. On 9 Oct 39 he enlisted in the Perth Regiment (Militia) and served as a private and served until June 45 with the [illegible] United Kingdom, Italy and North West Europe. He was transferred to 3rd Battalion Highland Light Infantry (Canadian Army Occupation Force) until May 46, when he joined 11 Canadian Garrison Unit and served with it until he returned to Canada in Sep 46. On 20 Se p45, while serving in England, he married Miss Ann Eileen Grant in Hungerford, Berkshire.

Posting to the Royal Canadian School of Infantry occurred in Jan 47 and Captain Fisher was on staff there for six years. He then went to 2nd Canadian Highland Battalion in Wainwright and subsequently to Korea with the 2nd Battalion the Black



During the Mess Dinner are Lt-Col G. S. Morrison, CD, CO 1 RHC, and Lt-Col Forrest

COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT

Lieutenant-Colonel John Gilbert Bourne, ED, 51, of Westmount, Quebec, became Colonel of the Regiment of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada on November 1, 1968. He succeeded Colonel J. W. Knox, MBE, ED, who had been Colonel of the Regiment for the past five years.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Bourne was born in Montreal on March 25, 1918, and received his education at Selwyn House School, Westmount High School and McGill University.

He began his military career in October, 1934, when he joined the McGill COTC. He was commissioned in the 42nd Battalion of The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada in October, 1937, as a second lieutenant. When the Second World War was declared he volunteered and joined the 1st Battalion The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada. In August, 1940, he proceeded to the United Kingdom with his unit as a platoon commander, and later became second-in-command of a rifle company. In March, 1942, he returned to Canada and served as an instructor in Camp Farnham, Quebec.

In July, 1942, Colonel Bourne volunteered for service with the 2nd Canadian Parachute Battalion which was the Canadian component of the First Special Service Force, a joint American-Canadian unit. He was appointed second-in-command of one of the six battalions in the force.

In 1943, Colonel Bourne was promoted to the rank of major and appointed commanding officer 2nd Battalion 3rd Regiment of the First Special Service Force, and in the summer of that year saw service in the Aleutian Islands.

In November, 1943, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and continued serving with the First Special Service Force during the Italian campaign south of Cassino, at the Anzio beachhead and during the advance to Rome. He took part in the invasion of Southern France and in the operations up to the Italian border.

In December, 1944, the First Special Service Force was disbanded and Colonel Bourne returned to the United Kingdom where he commanded several training units until well after VE day 1945.

In November, 1945, he returned to Canada and shortly after was demobilized and rejoined The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada (militia). Lieutenant-Colonel Bourne served his regiment from the end of the Second World War to October, 1955, when as commanding officer of the unit, he retired from active service in the militia.

Clarence House, June 4

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Bourne this evening had the honour of being received by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, upon assuming his appointment as Colonel of the Regiment.

---

1 RHC. Lt-Col J. G. Bourne, ED, Colonel The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

REGIMENTAL DAY, 1969

REGIMENTAL DAY. Lt-Col J. G. Bourne, ED, The Colonel of the Regiment, inspects the guards, accompanied by Lt-Col W. B. MacLeod, the parade commander

August, 1969

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. H. SEAMARK, CD, a former Commanding Officer of 1 RHC, was the Reviewing Officer for the Annual Oromocto High School Cadet Corps Inspection

Lt-Col Bourne is seen sighting a 7.62 mm. Supervising is Cpl Eric Adams, "A" Coy, 1 RHC

COLONEL THE HON. C. M. HORE-RUTHVEN, CMG, DSO

Colonel Malise, as he is known to all in the Regiment, had a distinguished career in The Black Watch from 1899 to 1933. After World War No. 1 he took the 1st Battalion to India.

He was honoured by being appointed as ADC to H.M. King George V, who was then Colonel-in-Chief of The Black Watch.

Amongst his many distinctions he fought at Magersfontein, and was one of the few surviving officers.

Colonel The Hon C. M. Hore-Ruthven, CMG, DSO

After retiring from the Regiment he devoted his life work, through Moral Rearmament, for the welfare and good relationship with all countries of the world and visited many of them.

Last October, at the age of 89, when crippled and having to walk with two sticks, he showed his devotion to his old Regiment by attending The Black Watch Association Dinner.

"A loyal soldier of Queen, Country and The Almighty who never sheathed his sword."

On behalf of his many admirers and friends, may I be allowed to express to Mrs Hore-Ruthven and her family our very real sympathy in their loss, which sorrow we are proud to share with them.

G. S. M. B.

Extract of address by the Rev Alan Thornhill, St Stephen's, Rochester Row, Westminster, Thursday, 8th May, 1969.

"A good soldier of Jesus Christ": 2 Tim II; verse 3.

These words of St Paul to Timothy express simply and faithfully what I believe we all feel about Colonel Malise Hore-Ruthven. He was a good soldier, son of a great soldiering family. He used to quote the old saying, "It's the fool of the family that goes into the Army," and then add, "so presumably my family were all fools." His father fought in the Crimean War. Aged sixteen, he boarded his troopship at the crack of dawn, dressed in full evening dress—tailcoat and white tie—evidently having enjoyed his last hours on shore to the very last moment. That same father, aged nearly eighty, came to France as a King's Messenger in the First World War, and spent some unauthorised days wandering about the trenches with his son, Malise, who had to bail his father out when he was discovered without a pass.

Malise himself served in the South African War, in The Black Watch, and was one of the seven officers of the Regiment who survived the battle of Magersfontein, where seventy-five per cent of the officers and fifty per cent of the men were killed. He fought all through the First World War, including Passchendaele, and worked with the Canadian Third Division at Vimy Ridge. In the Second World War, Malise, crippled with sciatica and well on in his sixties, was training a new Brigade of Infantry in Scotland. He commanded his last parade only three years ago, when the South African veterans held their annual parade. So he and his father between them have covered over one hundred years of active service, including four major wars.

But Malise Hore-Ruthven would never want to be remembered just as a good soldier. One of his favourite stories was about the Emperor Alexander. When someone was praising one of his Generals very highly, and said, "He's a great General. HE's fought in three wars," the Emperor replied, "I have a mule that's fought in five wars, but he's still a mule." Colonel Hore-Ruthven would then add, with a smile, "I've fought in a number of wars, but I'm still a mule."

COLONEL P. C. HUNTER, TD

Colonel Patrick Constable Hunter, TD, who died on June 8th, served in the First World War in the 6th Battalion, being wounded in France.

When the Territorial Army was re-formed after the war, he resumed service with the 6th Battalion in command of the Perth Company. He served continuously until in 1930 he was appointed to command the Battalion. In 1934 he was made a Brevet Colonel and was granted an extension to command for a further two years.

He was a most successful Commanding Officer, held in highest esteem and affection by all ranks, and the Battalion reached a very high standard of training under his command.

In the Second World War, on the formation of the Home Guard, he was appointed to command the Perthshire Zone in the rank of Colonel.

He was awarded the Territorial Decoration in the days when one had to serve twenty years to qualify, not ten years as in later years.

R. R. M.S.

With the 1st Battalion in Malaysia—1969.

40

HONORARY PRESIDENT:
MAJOR R. E. MILLER, E.D.

PRESIDENT:
LT.-COL. W. B. REDPATH, C.D.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
R.S.M. R. ABLETT

The Black Watch Association

MONTREAL BRANCH

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT:
R.S.M. M. GUREVITCH

SECRETARY
MR. A. ABLETT

TREASURER:
MR. H. R. HARRIS

P. O. BOX 92 (PLACE D'ARMES)

MONTREAL 1

NEWSLETTER

Greetings - and every good wish for a most enjoyable summer, from the Executive Committee and Ladies Auxiliary of the Black Watch Association.

We believe you will find this Newsletter full of interesting information about past events and those to come. And we hope to see you at the "coming" events.

Our "In Memoriam" section is a sad reminder of those of our Comrades who have passed on to the Great Beyond. R.I.P.

Hospital Visits

Regular visits are made by our Hospital Committee, Jim Emo, Alec Goodale, Bruce Ducat, and the ladies, as well as George Mowat, Alf Ramsay and others. Mr. Emo reports that Ste. Anne de Bellevue Hospital had been visited 13 times during the year, which meant that an average of 50 patients were cheered up by visits.

Queen Mary Hospital was also visited many times and Mr. Goodale wishes to thanks Messrs. Ramsay and Ducat for their assistance.

All these patients very much appreciate seeing and talking with their old pals, who also see to it that they are provided with comforts and cigarettes, etc., donated through the generosity of those who are fortunate to be well and eager to help.

Best wishes to all of you still on Sick Parade and our hope for a speedy recovery.

The Committee would appreciate the co-operation of members and ask them to phone in information of comrades in distress of any kind.

By W. A. WILSON
The Star's Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA — The Canadian forces stationed in Europe will be cut in half to 5,000 men next year and the total size of the military establishment will be reduced to 82,000 military and 30,000 civilian personnel in the next three years.

Defence Minister Cadieux today disclosed details of the future structure of the armed forces stemming from the defence and foreign policy review which already had led to the decision in principle to reduce the European commitment.

The defence minister announced that the present brigade group and air division in Europe will be phased out by the autumn of 1970 and will be replaced by an interim force under a single Canadian headquarters. This will be a three-year commitment, to be modified after that.

The changes mean that the remaining Canadian forces in Europe will abandon nuclear weapons over the next three years.

However, Mr. Cadieux said that the decision on A-weapons the European forces was not related to the stationing of nuclear weapons on Canadian soil.

To NATO

Virtually all naval forces in the Atlantic will be assigned to NATO but the aircraft Bonaventure will be decommissioned and sold as surplus, the final outcome of her costly mid-life refit during which expenses soared to $13,000,000 and shocked the government.

Four helicopter-destroyers now being built will be assigned to NATO's Atlantic Command (Saclant) but three existing destroyer escorts will be reduced to training status.

Mobile Command forces will remain at approximately their present level but will be restructured from four combat groups to three and a task force headquarters will be formed at Camp Gagetown in New Brunswick for subsequent service in the Far North.

Mr. Cadieux announced a reversion to the conventional infantry organization of regiments with three battalions each, accompanied by a decision that the three regiments to survive will be the Royal Canadian Regiment, the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry and the Royal 22nd Regiment. Disappearing from the regular forces will be several famous regiments — the Canadian Guards, the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada and the Black Watch.

Famous regiments disappear

OTTAWA — (Gazette) — Canadian regiments which played leading roles in the nation's military history will vanish from the armed forces as a result of drastic changes announced yesterday by Defence Minister Leo Cadieux.

Mr. Cadieux, visibly moved, said that "regrettably" these great infantry regiments of the past would no longer form a part of the regular force:

- The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada.
- The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.
- The Canadian Guards.

In addition, one artillery unit and one armored regiment are being removed from the regular force order of battle: The Fort Garry Horse and the 4th Regiment, The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

New structure reason

Disappearance of the infantry regiments which have been so prominent in the annals of the Canadian Forces was due, Mr. Cadieux said, to a decision to revert to a nine-battalion, three-regiment infantry structure.

This decision had been made because of convincing evidence in recent years "that regiments of one, or even two battalions, posed serious career, manning and morale problems related to the necessity of cross-postings," the minister said.

"Consequently, it was decided to retain the three infantry regiments with the longest history of Regular force service: the Royal Canadian Regiment, the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and the Royale 22e Regiment," Mr. Cadieux explained.

The dropping of the artillery and armored regiments also became necessity as a result of the restructuring of the Regular force, Mr. Cadieux said.

The Black Watch

It is hard to believe that the Canadian Government really means to eliminate the Black Watch from the regular Canadian Armed Forces. It is true that there may have to be a reorganization of the forces; some regiments may have to be dropped. But to eliminate the Black Watch is to leave the Armed Forces without the regiment that has made one of the greatest contributions in all Canada's military history.

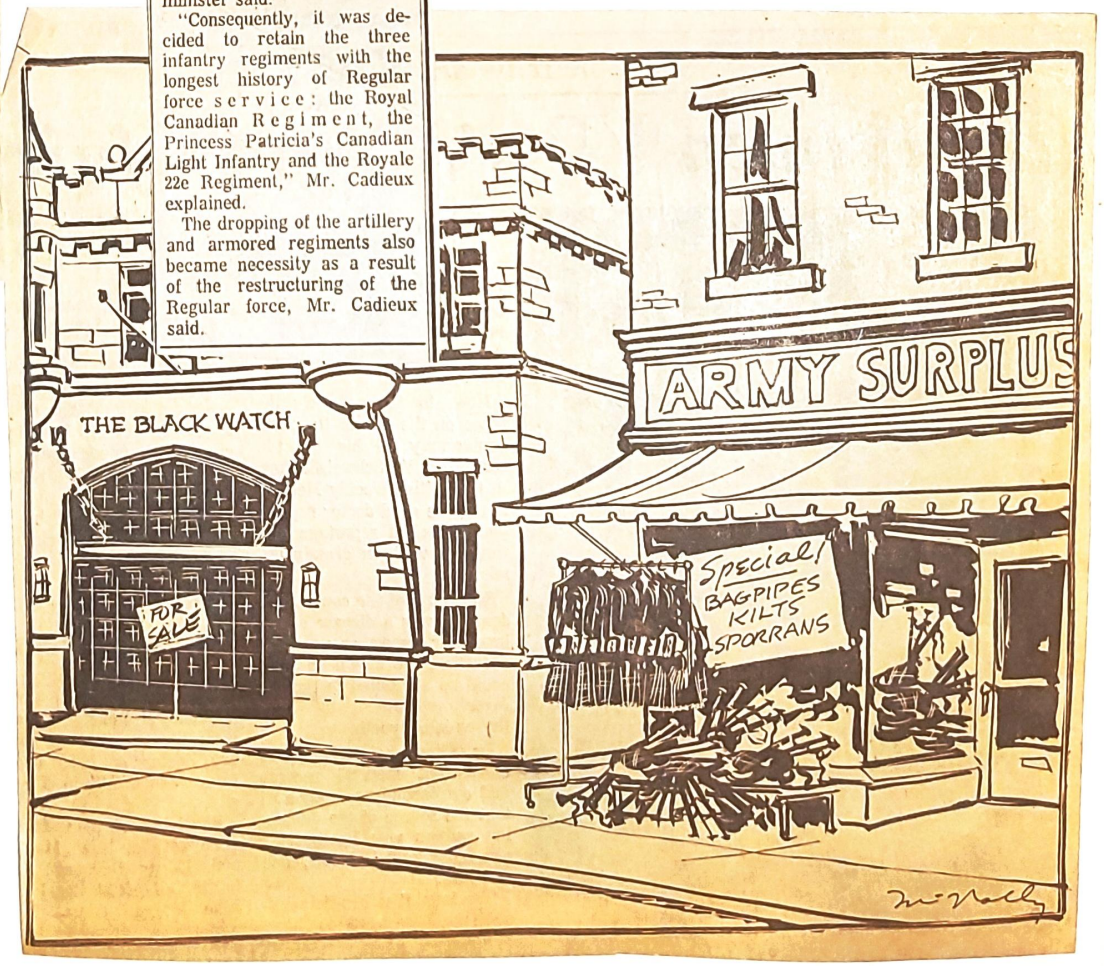
Consider the regiment's record. In the First World War it added 26 battle honors to its colors. Twelve thousand men passed through its ranks. Nearly three thousand were killed and more than six thousand were wounded. Six of its members were awarded the Victoria Cross and more than eight hundred received other decorations.

Consider, too, the record in the Second World War. The Black Watch took part in the probing of the enemy's position at Dieppe, and was in the subsequent landings on the Normandy coast. Men of the regiment were in the long series of engagements that led to the war's end. Nineteen battle honors were added to the colors by the 1st Battalion. And its casualties were the heaviest of any unit in the Commonwealth.

Such traditions are a national, as well as a regimental asset. They are something to be honored, something to be cherished. To carry that record into the years to come is almost a sacred trust. The militia battalion in Montreal is apparently to be continued, but the Black Watch should have a place in Canada's regular forces as well.

Of course, reorganizations must come, after figuring with pencil and paper. But any total without the Black Watch must add up with a loss.

Every decision is worth thinking over. Something is wrong with the decision to eliminate the Black Watch from the Canadian regular forces. So much would be gained by figuring again and finding a way to preserve a tradition so stirring, a record so rich in sacrifice.



42

The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

Regimental Headquarters,
2067 Bleury Street,
Montreal 111, Quebec.

12th September 1969

To All Members
The Regimental Advisory Board

There will be a very important meeting of the Regimental Advisory Board on Thursday, September 18th, 1969 at the Saint James's Club Montreal at 8 o'clock in the evening.

It is sincerely hoped that all members will attend and please be good enough to telephone Miss Moodie at 937-2361 to advise whether or not you will be able to come to the meeting.

J. G. Bourne (Lt-Col.)
Colonel of the Regiment

Col MacPhee is Lt Col

THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

Regimental Advisory Board

Meeting - 18th September 1969

AGENDA

1. Notice of Meeting

2. Regular Components of Regiment

   (a) Notification of Cabinet Decision - Thursday, September 11th, 1969

   (b) Subsequent Events -
   - (i) Letter to Prime Minister
   - (ii) Appointment with Minister
   - (iii) Conversation with other Ministers
     - Donald S. Macdonald
     - C. M. Drury
   - (iv) Distribution of Colonel's letter to Prime Minister to Cabinet

   (c) Minister's Letter

   (d) Probable Result

3. Press Release - Yes or No

4. Advisability of Seeking Assistance from Leader of Opposition

5. Attitude

6. Annual Dinner - Nov 8 - Sat. -

7. Other Business

8. Termination.

The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

Regimental Headquarters,
2067 Bleury Street,
Montreal 111, Quebec.

26th September 1969

To All Members
The Regimental Advisory Board

Enclosed is a copy of the revised Press Release dated 19th September 1969, and a copy of the Order of the Day pertaining to the disbandment of the two Regular Battalions.

For those members who were unable to attend the meeting of the Board on 18th September, there is also enclosed a copy of my letter to the Prime Minister and a copy of a letter from the Minister of National Defence to me.

J. G. Bourne (Lt-Col.)
Colonel of the Regiment

Colonel of the Regiment.

Sept 24/64

45

Staff Photo by Gordon Beck

Lt. Col J. G. Bourne and Lt. Col. John Macfarlane recalling past services to Canada by the Black Watch.

Militia unit continues

Black Watch blow upsetting

By DUNCAN HAIMERL

The city's Black Watch militia battalion will continue its role despite a recent announcement by Defence Minister Cadieux on the retirement of the regiment's two regular force battalions at Gagetown.

The notification of the loss of the regular units came as a shock, said Lt.-Col. J. G. Bourne, colonel of the regiment, adding that it was upsetting that two first-class battalions were being dropped.

The colonel said it was known that substantial reductions would be made in the military establishment for budgetary reasons, but the Black Watch's regular battalions were eliminated for reasons of administration.

There are 1,200 men affected and they are located at Canadian Forces Base Gagetown.

The second battalion will be dispatched to Cyprus and on its return, personnel will be absorbed into other regular force units.

According to Cadieux' statement the plan is to maintain the three original infantry regiments, The Royal Canadian Regiment, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and the Royal 22nd Régiment, by absorbing battalions from the Canadian Guards, Queen's Own Rifles and Black Watch regiments. The Black Watch, highland regiment was originally formed in Montreal.

Colonel Bourne said the Atlantic provinces will be without a representative infantry regiment, after having the Black Watch since 1953, even though the greatest reservoir of recruits for all branches of the Canadian Armed Forces lies in the Maritimes.

He suggested that the two battalions could have been retained under the Black Watch along with the other three regiments and still supplied the required nine battalions for the new organization.

He called it fitting that the Atlantic region was represented by Canada's senior highland regiment because of the "great proportion of the population of the Maritimes that is of Scottish descent.

Saying that the regiment "has suffered a serious blow," he added that it was proud to have served in the regular component of the forces for 16 years.

"The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada will always be ready to serve when called to the defence of Canada," he concluded.

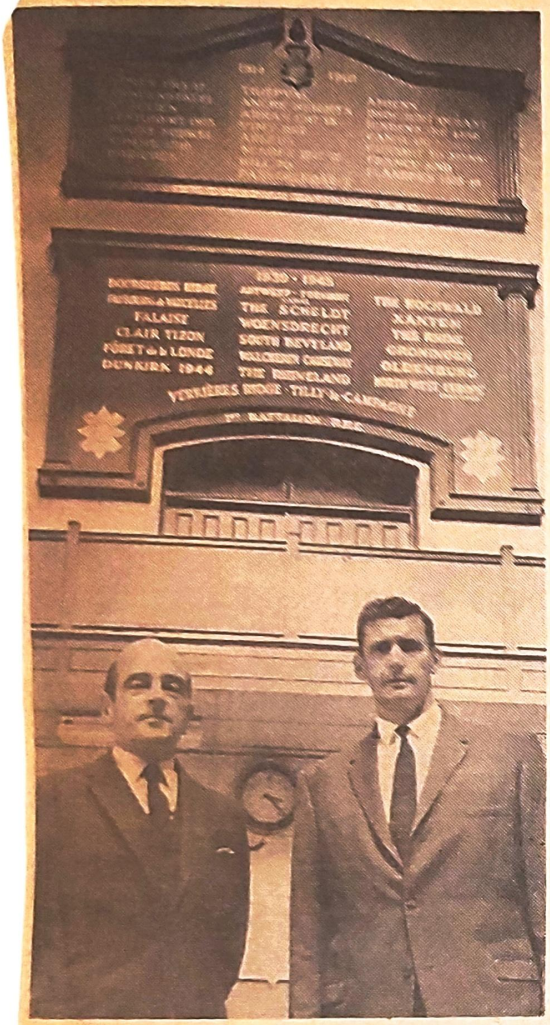
Meanwhile Lt.-Col. John Macfarlane, commanding officer of the Black Watch 3rd Militia Battalion, said the move to abolish the regular battalions would not adversely affect his unit's operations.

There could be some benefits through the availability of extra highland regiment kit but other supplies are obtained through the same regular channels.

As far as an eventual demise for the militia battalion, he could only say that he hoped this would not come about. There was no indication of this move at the present time.

Gazette
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1969

Black Watch colonel deplores defence cut



(Gazette Photo Service: Tedd Church)

Lt.-Cols. J. G. Bourne and J. Macfarlane, of the Black Watch

One of the three Canadian Armed Forces infantry units slated for elimination by the department of defence is being disbanded for administrative rather than budgetary reasons.

That complaint was lodged at a press conference here yesterday by Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Bourne, Colonel of the Regiment of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, an honorary appointment.

Lt.-Col. Bourne criticized the defence department's decision to eliminate The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada and the Canadian Guards, completely, as well as two regular battalions of the Black Watch, in favor of a three-regiment, nine-battalion, infantry structure.

He said the Black Watch could be retained if the government agreed to divide the required nine battalions into four regiments, instead of three.

Present structure is seven

"At the present time," Lt.-Col. Bourne said yesterday, "the Royal Canadian Regiment and Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry each have two battalions, and the Royal 22nd Regiment has three, making a total of seven.

"If the two regular battalions of The Black Watch had been retained in the Canadian Armed Forces, and the number of battalions remained the same in the regiments to be kept, there would be the required nine battalions," he said.

Lt.-Col. Bourne claimed his scheme would involve no additional costs.

His primary reason for proposing it, he said, is that The Black Watch "has been representative of the Atlantic Region since 1953."

Under the defence department's new plan, said Lt.-Col. Bourne, while the western and central provinces, and the province of Quebec would be, respectively, represented by Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, the Royal Canadian Regiment, and the Royal 22nd Regiment (Van Doos), the Atlantic region would not be represented at all.

The two Regular units of the Black Watch are on station at the Canadian Forces Base in Gagetown, N.B.

"In the Maritimes the economic situation is such that many people make military careers for themselves," he said.

"It has been said that the Maritime provinces produce 20 per cent of the recruits for the Canadian Armed Forces."

The defence department's cutback means that members of disbanded regiments will be transferred individually to the three remaining infantry regiments.

The 3rd Battalion of the (Black Watch Militia) will continue to serve in Montreal, at least until the results of a government study on reserve unit cutbacks are made public by the end of next month.

Defence Minister Cadieux recently announced a 50 per cent cutback in reserve forces. It is not known which units are to disappear.

Col. Bourne said that as far as he knows, the Reserve Black Watch battalion will remain.

From: Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Bourne, E.D.

The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

4781 St. Catherine St. West,
Montreal 215, Quebec.

15th September 1969

The Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau,
P.C., M.A., LL.L., LL.D., M.S.R.C.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
OTTAWA.

Sir:

Last Thursday afternoon I received a telephone call from Lieutenant-General Dare advising me that a Cabinet decision had been reached where the two regular battalions of The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada would be removed from the Order of Battle of the Canadian Armed Forces. Needless to say, this was quite a shock and of course a big disappointment.

We were fully aware that plans were being made to effect sizeable reductions in Canada's Armed Forces for budgetary reasons and it might be said that any Regiment could expect a cutback in its number of units. However, it is very difficult to understand why the only Infantry Regiment representative of the Maritime Provinces would be eliminated.

The Black Watch of Canada is Canada's senior Highland Regiment, having been founded in 1862. There is no need to speak of its past record, as you are no doubt fully aware of its achievements. I, nevertheless, would like to list some reasons why the Regiment should remain in the Order of Battle of the Canadian Armed Forces.

...../2

CANADA

PRIME MINISTER · PREMIER MINISTRE

OCT 8 1969
ROUTE | NOTED
J.G.B.
FILE: 15.W.

O T T A W A 4,
September 25, 1969

Dear Colonel Bourne:

Thank you for your letter of September 15th concerning the Government's decision to remove from the Order of Battle of the Canadian Armed Forces the two regular Battalions of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.

The decision was a difficult one. As explained by the Minister of National Defence in his statement to the press on September 19th, it was based on military advice following the experience of recent years which convinced infantry corps officers that regiments of one or even two battalions posed serious career manning and morale problems related to the necessity for frequent cross postings.

The criterion, as it concerned the infantry corps, which was used to decide which regiments would be removed from the regular force was seniority of regular force service. As a consequence, The Royal Canadian Regiment, The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and The Royal 22nd Regiment, the regiments with the longest

Lieutenant-Colonel J.G. Bourne, E.D.
Colonel of the Regiment
The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada
4781 St. Catherine St. W.
Montreal 215, P.Q.

Condemns disbanding of famous regiments

SIR,—The news of the day reveals to us the sad story of the gradual elimination of many of Canada's most historical military units under the guise of reduced expenditures.

A phrase was coined in the last general election as Trudeau mania, it could be properly interpreted today as Trudeau maniacs. Judging by the actions and policies of some of the present Federal Cabinet ministers.

State Secretary Gérard Pelletier stated in a speech some weeks ago that, Canada could become a Republic. I wonder what Sir Richard Scott, one of his predecessors, would think of that? External Affairs Minister Mitchel Sharp with his idea of recognition of Red China by Canada, side tracking Nationalist China in the deal. The topsy turvy muddling of the Post Office department by Eric Kierans. When we expected a more efficient administration, and reduced postal rates, only to be presented with a policy quite the reverse.

But the breaking up of many of Canada's most famous military units is indeed one of the saddest stories in Canada's history. The Black Watch, R.H.R., The Queen's Own Regiment, The Victoria Rifles, and Artillery Units, these Regiments wrote many a glorious page in Canada's military history on the battlefield of many countries of the world, and those of us that survive ask ourselves, what did we really fight for?

Millions of dollars can be spent on repairing an aircraft carrier and then it is shunted to the wayside as of no practical use. If this money had been spent in maintaining some of our historical units, Canada would at least derive some benefit from the expenditure, besides raising the morale of the troops, which at present is at a low degree. Former cabinet minister Paul Hellyer contributed in no small measure to this state of affairs.

Is Leo Cadieux the proper type of man to hold the important post of Minister of National Defence? He does not recall the emergencies of 1914 and 1939 when Canada possessed a highly trained and well disciplined militia, with a strong esprit de corps and a high morale, causing young men with an ambition to enlist. Those conditions do not exist today and I wonder what would happen if a sudden emergency arose with the present state of atmosphere in the military.

T. P. McKEOWN

Gazette Sept 30/69

Hopes The Black Watch can be saved

SIR,—Having just recently returned from vacation I was appalled to hear the Black Watch was being disbanded. Part of my vacation was dedicated to research on these Highlanders as I am preparing a novel based on this regiment's battles.

This is a colorful regiment with a great record of achievements; having explored its past quite thoroughly I've come to admire and know it well. This, the army's oldest highland regiment served Canada from the 1862 threat of U.S. invasion, to the Veldt of South Africa, the blood baths of Flanders and Dieppe to its present duties as peacekeeper with the United Nations.

The parent regiment arrived on this continent in 1756 a few years after its birth at Aberfeldy, Scotland. During the French-Indian Wars the regiment proved itself and was even honored by the French Armies it opposed. Through the Pontiac rebellion into the American Revolution the Highlanders served with valor. When peace came many left the ranks to settle in Eastern Canada. Many Canadians today, English and French alike, find their heritage here in those men.

Their strong ties with the Imperial Black Watch in Scotland. Their activities in the United States and other corners of the world. Their name is known. Their dedication to Canada and their Scottish ancestors have done much to perpetuate their memory among friend and foe in war and peace, and if ever this country is called upon to help keep the world free by force of arms, among the first ready will be the Black Watch to once again answer the nation's call.

Is this the thanks the government offers to those men who volunteered, fought, died and were maimed in the service of their country?

I hope, somehow disbandment does not come about, if public opinion counts and I hope the public feels as I do, perhaps this great regiment can be saved.

DAVID P. McDERMOTT.

Deplores disbanding of historic regiments

Gazette - Oct 1/69

SIR,—I note with fear and dismay, the actions of the Trudeau government in systematically undermining all the institutions and traditions of our country, which have preserved for us those liberties, for which so many of our fathers have died.

They have made a mockery of our Parliament with Rule 75-C, humiliated us in the eyes of the world with their NATO policy, and now, as a final insult, they are dismembering the regiments which link us most closely with the Crown!

The disbanding of the Queen's Own, the Black Watch and the Canadian Guards, especially, is just another move in the cold-blooded chess game, — a ploy, with the people as pawns, which Prime Minister Trudeau is playing with Canada. The stakes are high — the price our country's soul!

MARJORIE LE LACHEUR

Black Watch still winning prizes

Gazette - Oct 1/69

The recently - disbanded Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada is still winning prizes.

In what was probably its last ceremonial parade, the Highland unit's 2nd Battalion turned out in Cagetown last Friday to be presented the Hamilton Gault Trophy awarded to the regular infantry battalion with the best collective shooting record in its annual rifle classification.

The 1st Battalion Black Watch came second in the annual competition.

The award came less than two weeks after the Department of National Defence announced it was dropping the regiment as part of its program to streamline Canada's armed forces.

Last Friday's parade was also a farewell celebration for the 450 troops of the 2nd Battalion who are preparing to leave for a tour of duty with Canada's peace keeping forces in Cyprus.

He has little interest

Gazette - Oct 6/69

SIR, — Your correspondents, T. P. McKeown and Kathleen Harris, Gazette, Sept 30, justly and rightly deplore the passing of the Black Watch and other fine regiments from the Canadian military establishments.

The Prime Minister, it was openly stated in the Sept. 27 issue of the Canadian Magazine, to explain his own lack of interest in military service, claimed that he was taught to avoid imperialistic wars.

If he was so taught and obviously believed, as by his own admission he avoided military service, that the Second World War was an imperialistic war begun by France and Britain purely for territorial aggrandizement, is it any wonder that he has willingly acquiesced in the disappearance of some fighting units concerned from the scene?

R. F. CHARLTON

BLACK WATCH POSITION FOR CYPRUS TOUR

The Review - Sept 19/69

NISOCIA, Cyprus (CFP) — Final touches are being added to the plan for members of the 2nd battalion, The Black Watch, to relieve the 2nd battalion, Royal 22nd Regiment on UN duty here, in October.

Final details were thrashed out on the spot in August by six highlanders who formed a recce party and conferred here with the Van Doos.

SECOND TOUR

"My men are looking forward to joining the United Nations Force in Cyprus. For most, it will be their second tour of duty on the island", said **Lt. Col. William B. MacLeod**, battalion commander who headed the recce group of five officers and the regimental sergeant-major.

OTHERS

WO F.W. Shute is a Black Watch soldier who in October will begin his third tour here. He is a food services supervisor. The 2nd battalion was in Cyprus on a six-month tour in 1966. Here now is an ex-battalion member serving as a senior staff officer of the Canadian contingent. **Maj. S. (Sig) Anderson** returns to Canada in June 1970.

The Van Doos filled the week-long visit of the Black Watch reconnaissance party with detailed briefings on current Van Doos administrative and operational procedures and follow-up tours to the "sharp end."

MUCH BETTER

Afterwards Lt.-Col. MacLeod told our man in Cyprus: "The general situation in Cyprus has shown considerable improvement since we were here in 1966. This is exemplified by freedom of movement of the Turkish Cypriots on the island and by an obvious expansion in business and industry in both communities."

The Black Watch carried out a peacekeeping exercise in Canada creating conditions similar to those in a real operation before their recce party came here.

EDUCATIONAL

"It will be a tremendous experience for my younger men to face a realistic set of circumstances and it will also provide an opportunity for them to work alongside armies of other nations participating in the United Nations Force in Cyprus", said the Black Watch colonel.

Other members of the recce party were **Major Ian Frazer**, deputy commanding officer of the battalion, **Maj. G. Laird**, commanding support company, **Maj. J.S. MacAulay**, Ops officer; **Capt. R.L.J. Durst**, logistics officer, and **CWO J.B. Reekie**, the RSM.

The Black Watch

SIR,—Thank yo[u] for your itorial on the B[lack] Watch. e wonders how [much] more s government w[ill] be allow- to get away wi[th] To prate economy is a [bit]ter joke, nsidering their [co]ssal ex- avagance in [the] other lds, notably the [ex]pensive d rapidly-increas[ing] staff of r. Trudeau himse[lf]. My husband ge[ts] up a commission which would have kept him in Canada to go overseas with The Watch, and although he suffered for years from severe injuries received in service he always had an intense love of "the Regiment". Canada can't afford to sidetrack such a unit or perhaps let it go without protest and finally be obliterated.

KATHLEEN HARRIS

Black Watch, RMR to go?

Gazette - Oct 3/69

After regular force cuts, it's militia's tu

By LARRY McINNIS

When Lt.-Gen Michael Dare, newly-appointed Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff, said in Ottawa last week that he was prepared to "live" with a 50-per cent reduction in Canada's Reserves, he took the entire country by surprise. Everyone knew cuts were coming, but not that they might be that drastic.

Commanding officers of Reserve units from coast to coast are waiting and watching — and wondering.

It is ironic that Lt.-Gen. Dare spelled out for the first time defence department

thinking on the size of the cut for the 27,000-man Reserve Force. Just one year ago as a major-general in charge of Reserves, he said in a Gazette interview that the four-year slide from a 1964-65 re-organization had about reached bottom and should be levelled out.

One year later and one rank higher, something has happened. Without a doubt, it is a strong directive from the government to cut, and the cut will be even more severe than the recently-announced cuts in the Regular forces.

"It has been an upsetting decade for the Militia," said Lt., Gen. W. A. B. Anderson earlier this year when he was Commander Mobile Command. He indicated that things should look up for the Militia. What a difference a year made!

Opposition Leader Stanfield said that with the decline in the Regular forces more emphasis should be placed on the Reserves, which have always provided the backbone for Canada's mobilization in emergencies.

This concept is "not on" any more, according to Defence Minister Leo Cadieux, who proceeds with a curious rationale.

Mr. Cadieux says the concept now is for the Reserves to place trained and pre-selected personnel in certain designated spots within the Regular standing force in case of an emergency. Since the Regular forces are now smaller, there are fewer spots. Therefore, fewer Reserves are needed. Q.E.D.

So far, no one knows what the cuts will be, or where.

"There is no approved plan," a high-ranking officer said this week.

He said that the Department of National Defence is examining where the cuts should be made, and these will be examined by a defence association made up of ex-servicemen and serving Reserve officers, who will make counter-proposals. This should take until the end of October, with the final DND report being released by the end of December.

The last major cuts came in 1964-65, following the Suttie Commission Report in support of then-Defence Minister Paul Hellyer's famous White Paper on Defence. In the next four years, strength dropped from 52,000 to 27,000, and this is expected to be slashed to around 15,000, and more quickly.

There is no doubt that the military does not have the final say about which units go, if the 1964-65 chop is any indication.

The Suttie Commission recommended, for example, that the Regiment de Maisonneuve and the Victoria Rifles of Canada be axed in Montreal.

A leak informed the Maisonneuves early enough to politick their way back to survival, while the Vics regarded it all unbelievingly because the unit was 103-years-old.

Although the cuts will be larger this time, they will be handled a bit more diplomatically, according to indications from various spokesmen, who are quick to point out that because there is no "approved plan," any discussion is conjecture.

● **Geographic locations.** An attempt will be made to have some representation across the country. For example, disbanding the Fusiliers du Saint-Laurent would leave a great gap between Quebec City and northern New Brunswick, which could not be done while leaving Montreal top-heavy in units.

● **Efficiency.** Units that are not efficient and did not learn the lesson that there is no place for "social regiments" following the '64 cuts are in trouble again. Also, over abundance of certain classes of units will be corrected. For example, there are too many artillery units in Canada, and some will disappear. In Quebec, 27 Field Regiment of Cowansville probably will be cut. The role of some armored and artillery units will be changed, the officer said.

● **Language.** This applies particularly to Quebec, of course, and its biggest problem is in Montreal where there are three French-language infantry units and three English-language ones — although one of the latter has had itself appointed a bilingual unit (The Royal Montreal Regiment, based in Westmount).

"It is hard to believe that Reserve units of Regular units caught in the recent cuts will be done away with," the senior officer said this week. He was referring to the Canadian Grenadier Guards, the local affiliate of the Canadian Guards, and the 3rd Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, the survivor after the Regular battalions were chopped last week.

Since Montreal is predominantly French, there must be more opportunity in French-language units, he said. Then, if cuts are to be made, and the Guards and Black Watch are fairly assured of survival because of their affiliation with former Regular units, where is the Royal Montreal Regiment left?

The French-language units are the Regiment du Maisonneuve, Fusiliers Mont Royal and 4th Battalion, Royal 22e Regiment, with the 5th Battalion, Royal 22e Regiment in St. Hyacinthe.

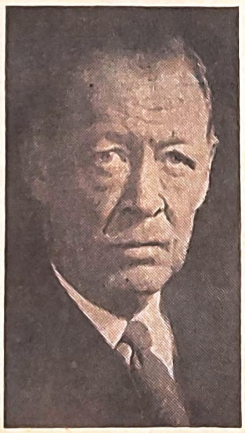
"A French-Canadian entering the Militia in Montreal must be able to look forward to advancement," the officer said, "and as it stands, he can only look forward in a French-language unit."

The service cl
can look forwar
Engineer regime
Field Engineer
Montreal, can loo
cuts to squadron
fate that overto
regiments in 1964
battalions will be
tically, and one o
Montreal should
completely.

Mr. McInnis is
Staff Reporter who
in military affairs.

Gazette - Sept 16/69

Melchers appointment



COL. COLIN G. FORREST

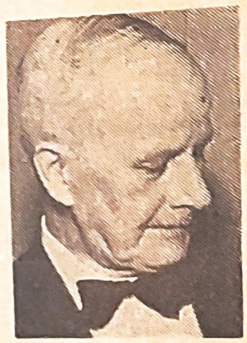
Lt. Col. W. W. G. Darling DSO, ED, director of marketing for Ontario and the Western Provinces of **Melchers Distilleries Limited** announces the appointment of Lt. Col. Colin G. Forrest, DCM, CD, as Ontario sales manager.

An officer of wide experience in various regimental and staff appointments, and a graduate of the Australian Army Staff College and the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Lt. Col. Forrest joined Melchers in 1969, after completing 30 years' service in the Canadian Armed Forces.

Veteran of three wars Col. A. T. James dies

Gazette - Sept 8/69

Colonel Albert T. James, veteran of three wars, will be buried Wednesday at the Field of Honor, Pointe Claire, after services at the William Wray Funeral Home, 2075 University, at 2 p.m. He died at the Montreal General Hospital on Saturday after a brief illness. He was 86.



COL. A. T. JAMES

Col. James was born in Cardiff, Wales, from where he joined the Imperial Army for service during the Boer War in South Africa, 1899-1902. During the First World War he served in France with the Grenadier Guards and was later commissioned with the Tank Corps, after which he saw further service in France.

After the Armistice in 1918, he served with the Indian Cavalry in North Persia; with tanks in Mesopotamia (Iraq) in 1920, where he won the Distinguished Service Order. During service on India's northwest frontier between Pakistan and Afghanistan he won two bars to his DSO.

The much-decorated veteran also received the Belgian Croix de Guerre and la Medaille militaire de France.

With the outbreak of the Second World War, Col. James, who had retired from the British Army with the rank of colonel and come to Canada in 1927, joined the Canadian Veterans' Guard as a private for service in London, Eng., at Canadian Military Headquarters. He later rose to be Sergeant-Major (Warrant Officer, First Class).

Col. James returned to Canada in 1947 where he joined Consolidated-Bathurst Corp. in Montreal, with whom he was associated until his recent illness.

His first wife, Ethel Annie Vincent, predeceased him. He is survived by his second wife, Gladys Hurst of Brantford, Ont.; four daughters, Thelma (Mrs. T. Williams) of Cardiff; Vera (Mrs. Jon Nesbitt) of Montreal) Roberta (Mrs. Edna Brown of Vernon, B.C.; Iris (Mrs. Ken Major) of Murrayville, B.C.; and a son, Melbourne, of Toronto.

Col. James was an honorary member of the Canadia Grenadier Guards and Th Black Watch (Royal Highla Regiment) of Canada, w past-president of the So African War Veteran's As ciation, the St. George Soc and the English-spea Union. He was also a Ma

"GAINSAY WHO DARE".

"Old times have changed, old manners gone;
A stranger fills the Stuarts' throne;
The bigots of an iron time
Have called his harmless art a crime.
A wandering PIPER, scorn'd and poor,
He begs his bread from door to door.
AND STILL'D TO SOOTH THE PEASANTS' IRE
THE SOUNDS THAT FILLED THE SCOT WITH FIRE."

I WOULD LIKE TO ADD:

POLITICIAN

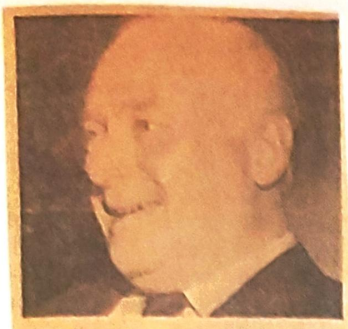
With full apologies to Sir Walter- who, we are sure must have turned in his grave at this insult to a great and ancient culture and tradition of a race Second to None- the Scots of Canada. If the shoe had been on the other foot and an English speaking politician just mentioned the possibility of discarding the 22nd., the cry of bigotery would sound from coast to coast. I do not think it will be necessary to say much on this subject- I do not think they will get away with it. It is too big an insult- and show of inferiority complex. "The height of inferiority complex is: If you can't control a thing totally---DESTROY IT COMPLETELY."

I presume you realize what we are talking about. Naturally the disolvement of the Black Watch. The most honored, the oldest and the most glorious of Fighting Regiments- Possibly you do not know the followings

Very early in the morning of September 13th., 1759, the first shrill of the pipes on the Plains of Abraham, must have brought a pang to the hearts of Highlandmen, fighting on the side of France within the Citidal of Quebec. These Highlandmen, to distinguish them from their kinsmen the Highlanders in kilts and with bagpipes, then lined up along with the rest of the British troops on the Plains, all had a price on their heads, due to their participation in the 1745, Scottish Rebellion, and who, to save themselves had fled to France, and taken up the only profession they knew- that of arms, in the French pay.
The battle that followedwas fought and won, thus these Highlandmen were as good as dead if captured by other troops then their own kinsmen, the Highlanders. Wolfe, being killed, Murray, a Scots also, was appealed to by the Highlanders with the request that the Highlandmen be turned over to them, the Highlanders, as their prisoners and therby assured protection. This request was agreed to and the Highlandmen were spared an otherwise death. This is actual history. Could it be that a bit of revenge is taken here...?
The KILT was the first uniform on the Plains of Abraham that September morning. Donald Macdonald led twenty-four other picked Highlandemss up the heigths at Wolfe's Cove and gained the position from the troops defending this section.
To get back to the Highlanders and the Highlandmen, what would have been the story had Wolfe lived...? A strict English disciplinarian, he might have refused the Highlanders' request and then a second Battle of the Plains of Abraham would have taken place with the Highlanders and the Highlandmen united and ----naturally victorious: What a Canada we would now have: One language- the Gaelic; one flag, (which everone would honor) the Saint Andrew's Cross; Music- the PIPES- naturally; the dress- what else but the KILT...? The whole of Canada would be one vast Caledonia Society- From Coast to Coast, one big co-operative association. Again- 'GAINSAY WHO DARE.'

And now these people- no matter howchigh their positions are basically of an inferior type. What culture have they compared to the ancient culture of the Scot...? A peasant culture is the best that may be said about their beginnings. It is about time that a few insults should boomerang. Look for instance at Saint Leonard and other places in Quebec- While the rest of the eastern part of Canada is knuckling down under the blackmail of bilingualism(& biculture...?) these Quebec 'spots' are going all out for unilingualism. If -to continue in our direction- when these 'other spots' are moving in the directly opposite direction cannot be anything other than being blackmailed. Do you wonder at the rise of Loyalists Societies- ETC.
I don't---I think they are greatly needed- even more drastic means.
ONCE AGAIN 'GAINSAY WHO DARE'.

J. MacDonald



Brigadier James A. Nesbitt
"Conflict was inevitable"

'We knew we'd have to fight'

By WALTER PORONOVICH

If there was any positive element 30 years ago, it was the certainty that war was indeed coming and that everyone was prepared.

Circumstances reaching back three decades are often clouded by virtue of time, but how does one dim the recollection of an unspeakable event?

"The big thing, I think is the fact that we were certain the war was coming," recalled Brigadier James A. Nesbitt yesterday. "It was building up for many years and we knew with certainty that we would have to fight."

Brigadier Nesbitt, now president of Jas. A. Ogilvy's, Ltd., the department store, joined the army in the fall of 1939, later serving in the U.K., Italy, France and Holland.

Entered Italy

He was with the Cape Breton Highlanders when the battalion, of which he was second in command, entered Italy at Christmas, 1943. Their first encounter with the enemy was a mile above Ortona.

Later engagements took them against the famous Hitler Line, then to Rome. From there the battalion took up postions against the Gothic Line and after the breakthrough went up the Atlantic coast and fought their last engagement in Italy at Ravenna, in the Po Valley.

After the fighting in Italy, the then-Colonel Nesbitt was sent through France to Holland and took command of the West Nova Scotia Regiment in the town of Nijkirk.

Recalled Mr. Nesbitt later: "It was from there on that we fought the 'Battle of the Flowers.' This was when the Dutch people greeted us by tossing flowers in the roads and lanes as the Canadians, British and Americans drove forward against the enemy."

Mr. Nesbitt said his own personal thought in the days preceding the war was that the conflict was inevitable, that the Hitler sweeps into Danzig, the Rhineland, Vienna and Prague climaxed a buildup of nearly a decade.

There are other prominent Montrealers reflecting on the 30th anniversary of the war.

Awarded DSO

Sidney H. Dobell, president of the Douglas Hospital, Verdun, was in command of the 5th LAA Battery of the 1st Canadian Division in 1940. He commanded the No. 6 Field Regiment after being promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1941. He was awarded the DSO and promoted to full colonel in 1945.

Dr. Peter Roper, president of the John Howard Society, is a member of the Canadian branch of the RCAF Escaping Society which last June returned to the scenes of their wartime exploits.

Dr. Roper was shot down and wounded in both legs at Monts-en-Bessin, Normandy, on D-Day-Plus-One, he recalled recently. "I was shot down by flak. I had just found the SS tanks which held up (Field Marshal) Montgomery's forces later on when I was hit by flak and had to bail out."

He was captured by the Germans shortly after being shot down, but was rescued by the French who hid him after having his legs treated by a local doctor.

Pipers of the Royal Ccots Greys, the Gordon Highlanders and the Parachute Regiment are among the attractions of the British Tournament and Tattoo which completes a two-day engagement tonight at the Forum. The company of 300 — the largest such group ever to appear in Canada — also includes the Royal Signals Corps Motorcycles, gymnasts of the British Army and Women's Royal Army Corps, and a dog act.

Pipes, drums and dogs at Forum

By SHEILA BUCHER

If anyone had taken a poll in the Forum last night to see if the Black Watch should be disbanded or not, there would have been no contest. Our famous kilted regiment would be restored to full strength. Such is the power and appeal of the pipes and drums.

The occasion was the two-day Montreal visit of the British Tournament and Tattoo on its North American tour, and the effect of the massed bands of the Parachute Regiments and the Bands, Pipes, Drums and Dancers of The Royal Scots Greys and the First Battalion The Gordon Highlanders was moving and inspiring. It isn't all just precision marching and calculated rhythm; there is something quite different in the military men and their response both to the music and to the audience that stirs everyone to enjoy the entertainment to the full.

This Tournament is quite spectacular and provides such a variety of thrills and spills and chills that everyone in the handclapping side of the affair is almost as warm and breathless as the performers. The Royal Signals Motorcycles, for instance. Not content with the drills carried out with motorcycles threading in and out of imaginary figure 8s and circles, plus riding over barriers and leaping through flaming hurdles at tremendous bursts of speed, then brought out a sleek beautiful Triumph, settled a ramp nearby and set about racing up the incline and over the lovely car to land in front of it, then veering away for another turn. (A bit like otters playing on a mud slide, in reverse.)

The gymnasts, both men and women provided another dazzling display of physical endurance; there were moments when a hand would slip or someone would bounce harder than expected on the safety mats and the audience would gasp and then laugh and applaud when the mishap would turn out to be trivial or an intentional gaffe — such as the Parachute boys working out with 15-foot-long, 200-pound posts.
hoops, seemingly laughing at

The Royal Air Force Police Dogs are a special treat. They respond to the slightest command, sometimes just a signal, and enjoy romping over the obstacles and through the whole affair. The beautiful white dog named Snow shared a special trick with one of the other dogs — both entering opposite ends of a long white dustcloth tunnel, and what seemed to be a white dog going in turned out to be a brown and black dog at the return end.

Tonight will be your last chance to see this exciting troupe — don't miss it.

Ontario unit's battle supported

Humane societies join fight

By WALTER TURNER

The Canadian Federation of Humane Societies has voted to oppose all forms of pound seizure of animals in Canada and went on record as supporting the Ontario Humane Society in its fight against the Ontario government's Bill 194.

The federation held its annual general meeting in Montreal with delegates present from every Canadian province, and representing nearly 40 different humane associations and SPCAs.

Ontario delegates described Bill 194 as a watered-down

Alex MacLaurin

version of Bill 73, aimed at legalizing seizures of animals from humane associations and municipal pounds.

The Ontario delegates described the bill as "infamous, notorious, catastrophic" and charged the Ontario government was "attempting to ram it down the throats of uninformed public."

Tom Hughes of the Ontario Humane Society said "this drastic seizure legislation is totally unnecessary. Its passage would destroy every humane association in our province."

Expressing support for the Ontario groups, federation president-elect Alex MacLaurin of Montreal said it was vital that Bill 194 be defeated. "If it isn't," he predicted, "it will be a matter of only a short time before every province in Canada follows the example of the largest province. Every humane society in Canada will be out of business."

Tom Hughes of the Ontario group noted the rising dissension in Ontario and threats of mass resignations from that province's humane association should the legislation pass. "And destruction of Ontario's humane movement," he warned, "will adversely affect efforts against all forms of cruelty."

He charged that for five years "there has been no dialogue whatever between the Ontario government, our province's humane groups and the medical profession. Yet the Ontario government, with a barrage of publicity, announced its intentions on Bill 73 with statements that our humane groups approved their intentions when our stand was in fact exactly the opposite."

Ramming through

He charged that the Ontario government is ramming through the legislation to acquire "800 dogs" for medical experimentation.

"Already the nefarious dealer trade is preparing to make 100,000 animals available and some hundreds of Ontario dog dealers have turned into so many hundred of dogcatchers. I put it to you, this disastrous bill — for 800 dogs — means an end to Ontario's humane associations."

The federation has long opposed unnecessary animal experimentation, which it claims is now spreading to the high schools. Their members have sought licencing and supervision for every animal experimental institute in the country to curb abuses.

The Canadian Federation of Humane Societies has decided to ask the Canadian government to put an end to "inherent cruelties" — in the Canadian seal hunt "by whatever means are necessary, either rigid controls or outright abolition."

Members decided to urge the government to continue and strengthen its present program of rigid controls, regulations and quotas.

In its motion the federation also asked for an extension of sealing controls from merely shipborne operators to include landsmen and a study of the suffering caused by oil pollution in seal waters.

It asks the government to prohibit aircraft in seal hunting in internation waters and urges the government to set quotas for seals in Canadian and intenrational waters.

Also sought is prohibition of "snowmobiles, hovercraft and similar means of mechanical transportation by hunters operating from Canadian territory.

An earlier motion to seek a sanctuary for seals in the Gulf of St. Lawrence was not accepted.

Alex MacLaurin of Montreal was elected president to replace retiring president Judge John de N. Kennedy of Peterborough, Ont.

Other officers elected were: Henry Gibaut of Quebec City, vice-president, Col. H. Wyatt Johnston of Montreal, vice-president; Mrs. Alexis Ignatieff of Ottawa, honorary secretary; (Miss) Haroldine Copp of Vancouver, vice-president.

RCMP changes

Civilian heads security

By ARTHUR BLAKELY

OTTAWA — (Gazette) — Prime Minister Trudeau went part way to meet the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Security by appointing a civilian yesterday to head the RCMP's Security and Intelligence Branch.

John K. Starnes, now assistant under-secretary of state for external affairs, was appointed director-general of the branch with the status, inside the RCMP, of deputy commissioner.

The branch has primary responsibility for counter-espionage and other aspects of Canadian security.

The Prime Minister utilized the opportunity presented by freed of its security responsibilities, which would then be entrusted to a new civilian agency. The RCMP would concern itself entirely with its policing duties.

Although opposition parties in parliament tended to favor the proposal that a new, non-police security agency be established, Prime Minister Trudeau made it clear at once that he was not prepared to go that far.

He said that it was his government's intention, however, to make changes which would ensure that the RCMP's Security and Intelligence Branch" will grow and develop as a distinct and identifiable element within the basic structure of the force, and will be more responsive, in its composition and character, to the national security requirements described by the commissioners."

'Iron-fisted outsider' to revamp RCMP sec

Canadian Press

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Trudeau appointed high-powered RCMP undercover man William Leonard Higgitt yesterday as commissioner of the 8,500-man federal force.

Commissioner Higgitt spent his first day as RCMP chief at home with the flu.

Meanwhile, retiring commissioner Malcolm Lindsay was briefing startled RCMP officers in Regina on the changes. Most startling of all was the appointment of "outsider" John K. Starnes, as head of the security and intelligence wing.

"The whole thing was rather sudden," Mr. Lindsay said in an interview late yesterday.

"He's worked with us for a long time," he said of Mr. Starnes, an experienced intelligence man in external affairs.

The outgoing commissioner didn't feel the force would reject Mr. Starnes as an "outsider."

"... not after I explained his personality," he said. "He was a very personable and knowledgeable contact."

An external affairs associate described Mr. Starnes as an aggressive administrator and "an iron fist in a very smooth glove."

Mr. Lindsay, 60, was eligible for retirement in June after 35 years' service but was asked by the government to stay on for several months.

The RCMP security and intelligence wing took a beating in last year's royal commission report on security.

The royal commission proposed that it be replaced by a civilian security agency.

The report said the requirements of police and security work are different and RCMP recruiting and training scared off university graduates needed in intelligence work.

Prime Minister Trudeau, in making the report public in June, rejected its proposal for a civilian agency, but promised efforts to make the security directorate "a distinct and identifiable element" within the RCMP.

It would continue to draw on the RCMP for personnel and share administrative, research, documentation and other services with the force.

More flexibility

However, it would also become "increasingly separate in structure and civilian in nature." New, flexible policies in recruiting and training would be introduced.

In announcing the Higgitt appointment, Mr. Trudeau expressed the confidence that the new commissioner would carry out his job "in full awareness of the changing needs of the force."

Mr. Higgitt and Mr. Starnes each are 51. The new commissioner, a native of Anerley, Sask., who joined at 19, has spent most of his 32 years on the RCMP in security work.

He became director of security and intelligence in 1967 and was singled out then as a future commissioner.

Mr. Starnes, who speaks English, French, German and some Arabic, has been ambassador to West Germany, the United Arab Republic and the Sudan.

Son of a wealthy Montreal grain broker, he studied at private schools in Canada and Switzerland, then spent a year at the University of Munich studying German in 1936.

When he enlisted in the Black Watch in 1939, his experience in Nazi Germany soon brought a transfer to military intelligence.

By the end of the
was in externa af
his duties since then
cluded four years
security and intelli
son division.

Mr. Starnes has be
ant under-secretary
for external affairs
two years, helping re
book on foreign
Family ties

An ancestor,
Starnes, was RCMP
sioner in the early 19
the force was enab
security service to
Communism.

He and Len Higgit
liaison man for Wes
rope when Mr. Star
West German mb
are well known to
other.

OBITUARIES

Nov 15/69 RRC

LT.-COL. JAMES W. RITCHIE

Lt.-Col. James Weldon Ritchie, former Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, died in Victoria, B.C., Sunday. He was 61.

Born in Guelph, Ont., Col. Ritchie moved to Montreal with his family at an early age. He received his education at Ashbury College in Ottawa and at Royal Military College in Kingston.

In 1935, he entered the Canadian permanent force and saw service in the Second World War in Italy as battalion commander and also saw service in northwest Europe.

At the war's end, Col. Ritchie was stationed in various centres including Winnipeg, Ottawa and Halifax. He retired from active service in 1964 and moved to Victoria one year later.

He is survived by his wife, the former Norah Clarke of Ottawa; two sons, Capt. J. B. M. Ritchie with the Canadian Armed Forces, and John; a daughter Jane and two grandsons.

Funeral services will be held in Victoria later this week.

Lieut.-Colonel G.H. Sellar, C.D., presenting a statuette of a silver Highlander to Brigadier K.G. Blackader during a Mess Dinner held at The Black Watch Officers' Mess on Friday Night Nov 4/63
The statuette was a gift from the Regular serving officers of the Regiment to mark Brigadier Blackader's retirement as Colonel of the Regiment.

curity operations

the war, he affairs and been have in- leading its ligence liai-

been assist- ary of state irs here for rewrite the gulations.

Lyes Cortland MP commis- ions when tablishing a le deal with

gill, RCMP Western Eu- Barnes was mbassador, to one an-

"Len and I are very old friends," Mr. Starnes said yesterday.

His appointment will take effect Jan. 1. He will take orders from Commissioner Higgitt.

The royal commission on security came after a decade of persistent criticism of the RCMP security operation.

Some of the criticism: RCMP personnel investigations are heavy-handed; it has been slow to react to developments such as terrorist activity in Quebec.

The security force numbers at least 500 men — its strength is never divulged — of whom about 40 per cent are civilians now. These include scientists and political authorities at the top levels. It recruits its regulars from RCMP ranks after about three years of service.

"We are constantly being accused of stealing the best men," Commissioner Higgitt said in an interview this summer when director of security and intelligence.

Despite its criticisms, the royal commission had to admit that it is hard to assess the effectiveness of a security service and that the careful RCMP appeared to have made few mistakes in the past.

However, the commission said, the force seemed "reluctant to take desirable initiatives;" had cut itself off from university graduates by "disincentives;" and appeared incapable of improvement in personnel investigations.

lay

By Robert Wilson

Star-Gaz. 14/69

Leader of a problem industry

While the Canadian textile industry has been steadily eroded through competitive advantages gained by imports from foreign lands, it still represents an important employment area.

It is particularly important in Quebec, which has about 60 per cent of the 85,000 Canadian work force.

"This is particularly true for the unskilled labor pool," says Herbert Knox McLean, newly elected chairman of the Canadian Textiles Institute.

"A great number of employees are women, with most of the plants located in small towns. We are not a sophisticated industry, like electronics," Mr. McLean says, "but we provide a very important avenue for the labor pool."

Mr. McLean, who is also president of Thor Mills of Granby, says; "Quebec is the heaviest employer of textile labor in Canada, followed by Ontario, where there is a greater concentration of man-made fibre producers. There are also a few plants in other provinces including Nova Scotia.

Mr. McLean, who has been 25 years in the textile industry, was born in Montreal in 1911. He was educated at Selwyn House School and Lower Canada College.

"It's hardly worth mentioning," he says, "but I worked for maybe a year as an office boy in a brokerage house," before starting work with St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries in 1930.

Mr McLean started "as a laborer at 30 cents an hour, working at every job there was to do." He stayed on and eventually worked his way up to assistant general works manager.

In 1940, he served with the Black Watch (R.H.R.) Canada and transferred to the ordnance corps in 1941. He was second in command at the Longue Point Ordnance Depot and was discharged with the rank of colonel.

After the war he got into the textile business by purchasing St. Andrews Woollen Mills at St. Andrews East. He sold it in 1950. "It went out of business a few years later."

HERBERT K. McLEAN
"Competition gets tougher"

"However," Mr. McLean says, "during the last year in the St. Andrews company I had formed a connection with Thor Mills.

"This company was formed in 1949." Mr. McLean has been president since joining the company.

The Thor plant in Granby, a manufacturer and shipper of man-made knitting yarns, employs 350 people.

"Thor is owned by Norwegians and I operate it out of my office here in the Shell Tower. I have complete freedom to run the business, but I have no share interest in it.

"Thor started in a very small way, but our volume now has been increased tenfold. I am essentially a financial and management man, but we have a very good team of engineers and skilled people in the organization."

Mr. McLean, however, echoes the feelings of the textile trade in general when he says "it is extremely difficult to compete against goods from low-wage areas."

He feels that some official action is needed to "stimulate the industry by providing a more favorable operating climate."

Mr. McLean says "with so much uncertainty, it is very difficult to plan ahead. We would just like to know the rules under which we are expected to operate."

Mills disappear

"The whole of the textile industry in Canada, at one time, employed 90,000 people," Mr. McLean says. "It dropped to 70,000 and now is back to about 85,000.

"In Quebec, though, the total number of operating plants has declined through the demise of some small companies and the integration of others into larger units.

"At one time there was a woollen mill in every town up the Ottawa Valley. These have mostly disappeared."

Even within Canada, Mr. McLean says, "the textile industry has become increasingly competitive and you have to run as fast as you can just to stand still."

He cites rising operating costs and reduced productivity as putting the squeeze on the industry. "Labor costs", he adds, "have risen about 8 per cent a year, while productivity has gone up only about 4 per cent."

Wide interests

Mr. McLean is also an executive in other facets of Canadian industrial life, as well as being active in community affairs.

He is president of Belmont Oils, vice-president of Norpet Oil and Gas, and vice-president of Thor Exploration, which has a 5 per cent interest in Panarctic Oils.

He is a past-president and chairman of the United Red Feather Services, "where a lot of excitement arises from the job" and is currently chairman of the budget committee of the Montreal General Hospital, "a very stimulating job."

"Aye lassie, a fine aroma."

But 'tis the flavour that sells the Black Watch.
It has *no* bite, none at all.

And a mellow new smoking enjoyment that comes from the secret blending of *eight* tobaccos.

Your man can buy it Regular or Aromatic, and inside the box there's a new tartan pouch.
Black Watch, Regular or Aromatic.

Above: Duncan Smallett, proprietor of the Black Watch Pub, Aberfeldy, Scotland.

THE OFFICERS' MESS

MESS NOTICE

September 30th,1969

ANNUAL RE-UNION DINNER
Saturday November 8th, 1969

The Annual Re-union Dinner will take place at the Armoury, 2067 Bleury Street, Montreal, on Saturday November 8th, 1969.

The Regiment has suffered a serious setback in that the two Regular Battalions will be eliminated from the Order of Battle of the Canadian Armed Forces. However, we are very pleased that the 3rd Battalion will continue to serve in the Militia in Montreal.

We wish to pay tribute to the two Regular Battalions by inviting, as guests of Honour, all of the Commanding Officers of those two battalions since their formation in 1953.

This will be a "Family Re-union" and we are looking forward to a very large turn-out at the Dinner.

Time; 1900 hrs., Cocktails,
1945 hrs., Dinner.

Dress:- Serving Officers, Mess Kit,
Mess Members, White Tie- with miniatures,
(Black Tie,optional)

Please be good enough to send in the attached reply form as soon as possible.

H.A. DARNEY, CAPT.
President, Mess Committee

THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT) OF CANADA

ANNUAL REGIMENTAL REUNION DINNER

8th NOVEMBER 1969

ADDRESS

BY

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J.G. BOURNE, E.D.

COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT

Gentlemen,

I would like to thank you all for coming to this Annual Reunion Dinner to-night.

In the past, it has been our custom to invite a distinguished soldier or citizen to be the Guest of Honour on this occasion. This year, we have not ONE, but sixteen distinguished soldiers as Guests of Honour. Because of a recent Government decision, we are gathered to pay tribute to those Officers who commanded the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Regiment since they were formed in 1953. We are delighted that all but three were able to attend.

Those present need no introduction, but I will ask them to rise and remain standing until all their names have been called. I would also ask you to withhold applause until our Guests of Honour have been introduced.

On my right are the Commanding Officers of the 1st Battalion:

Colonel Parker
General Seamark
Colonel Clarkson
General MacLennan
Colonel Teed
Colonel Newlands
and Colonel Morrison the present Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion stationed at Base Gagetown, New Brunswick.

. 2-

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA

OFFICERS' MESS

Annual Regimental Reunion Dinner

Guests of Honour

1st Battalion

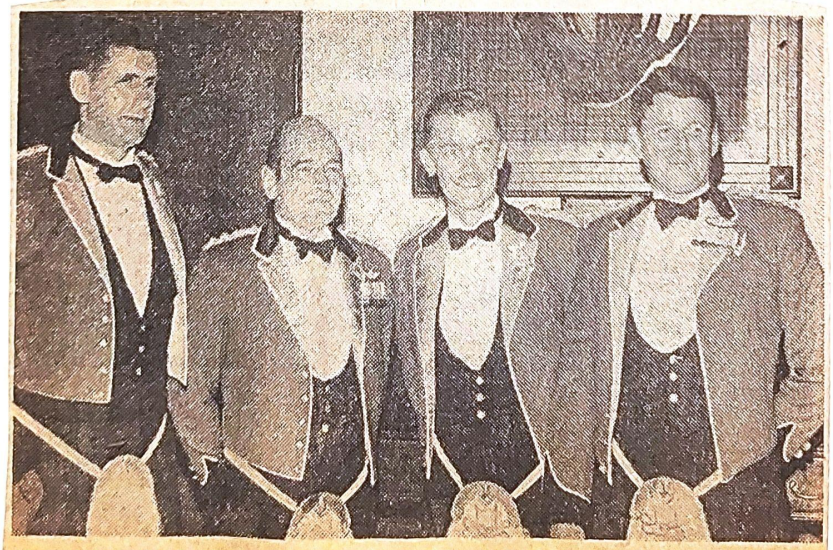
COLONEL H.H.A. PARKER, O.B.E., C.D.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. H. SEAMARK, C.D.
COLONEL J. M. E. CLARKSON, M.C., C.D.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL D. S. MACLENNAN, M.C., C.D.
COLONEL W. A. TEED, C.D.
COLONEL G. H. SELLAR, C.D.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. J. NEWLANDS, C.D.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. S. MORRISON, C.D.

2nd Battalion

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. M. ROSS, O.B.E., E.D., C.D.
COLONEL W. DE N. WATSON, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. H. E. ASKWITH, C.D.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. C. LEONARD, M.B.E., C.D.
COLONEL D. A. MCALPINE, C.D.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. J. HARKES, M.C., C.D.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. B. MACLEOD, C.D.

SATURDAY THE EIGHTH NOVEMBER
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE

The GAZETTE, Montreal, Sat., Nov. 15, 1969



BLACK WATCH REUNION: Pictured at the annual reunion dinner of the Black Watch, Royal Highland Regiment of Canada, held Nov. 8 in Montreal, are, left to right, Lt.-Col. J.I.B. Macfarlane, C.D., Lt.-Col. J. G. Bourne, E.D., Lt.-Col. G. S. Morrison, C.D., and Lt.-Col. W. B. MacLeod, C.D.

2nd. This is a very remarkable achievement as in all cases they were the youngest band in the competition. In the overall rating they missed being declared Supreme Champions by ¼ point. Next year the Band — by reason of this year's success — will be promoted to Class "B". In training for the Band are twelve learner Pipers and eight learner Drummers.

This season will see the full implementation of the New Training Programme for up to Fourth Year Cadets. This programme is by far the most interesting in many years as it includes firing of the FN Rifle for Third and Fourth Year Cadets.

The strength of the Corps is 115 which is the lowest it has been for some years.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL CADET CORPS

The Annual Inspection of the Cadet Corps was held on Friday the 9th May 1969 in the Armoury of the Sherbrooke Hussars Regiment. The reviewing Officer was Commodore H. A. Porter, C.D., the senior Canadian naval officer afloat. The inspection marked the 108th anniversary of the foundation of the Cadet Corps.

Activities for the year, based on a ten weeks training programme, were as follows:

a) Thirty-nine parades were held during the year, and 78% of the candidates were successful in passing the Annual Cadet Test.

b) Forty-five cadets were successful in passing the First-aid Examination for certificates.

c) Six senior cadets were successful in passing the Master Cadet Examination.

d) Two platoons and a colour party participated in the Annual Church Parade of the 3rd Battalion of The Black Watch in Montreal on the 4th May 1969.

e) Shooting for the year consisted of the Annual Qualification D.C.R.A. Recreational, D.C.R.A. Winter Shoot, R.M.C.C. Inter-shoot competition, Inter-Platoon competition for the G. W. Hess Memorial Trophy and the McA'Nulty Cup for individual championship.

f) A group of senior cadets took advance training at the Sherbrooke Hussars Regiment during the winter months.

Individual Cadet Awards for the year: for Best Recruit W. Roberts; Best Cadet A. Montano; Best Instructor T. Smith (Black Watch prize); Most Efficient N.C.O. J. Walker; the Strathcona Trust Medal to M. Kenny; the Cleveland Medal (most Officer Like Qualities) to J. Seveigny.

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL CADET CORPS

The King's College School Cadet Corps finished another very successful year and almost won the Lord Strathcona Trophy for the third year. The winning Cadet Corps had a rating of 97.8% and the King's College School Cadet Corps a rating of 97.2%.

The Cadet Corps worked very hard. We took in about the same number of new Cadets as most years — 70, but we were very sad to lose almost the same number.

There was a First-aid Class of 25 and all passed the examination. There were 9 candidates for the Master Cadet Examination and all passed. The Examination was given by Captain H. A. DeCoste and Warrant Officer West Eddy.

We were very pleased to have Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Morrison, C.D., the Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion of The Black Watch take the salute at our annual inspection. Cadet Major Mark Pratt was the parade commander, and did a wonderful job.

The disbandment of the two Regular Battalions of The Black Watch has made 1969 a very sad year for us all here, and it is our intention, as we are sure it is with other Cadet Corps who have the privilege of being affiliated with the Regiment, to make every endeavour to live up to its standards.

Our strength for this year is approximately 158 cadets.

OROMOCTO CADETS

The 1968-69 Cadet year at Oromocto was in the words of the Commanding Officer "my most satisfying one". The Cadet Corps enrolled seventy-five cadets.

In shooting, the Oromocto Cadet Corps placed well in many competitions; in particular we won the Strathcona Trust Shield for the best team of four in the New Brunswick District and the full bore .303 tri-service Cadet shoot at Sussex, N.B.

A successful two day winter exercise was held in the CFB Gagetown training area.

Six cadets were successful in the Master Cadet Examination. Cadet C.S.M. Keith Worrall led the New Brunswick District with a score of 99.5%, while Cadet Major Kenneth Bettle placed third. Both cadets spent the summer in Barbados. Cadet Captain Douglas Sussey placed fifth in the Master Cadet Examination. He was a member of the Cadet Bisley team and was presented with the Regimental Skean Dhu for the most outstanding contribution to the Cadet Corps during the year.

Brigadier-General W. H. Seamark, C.D., inspected the Cadet Corps at the Annual Inspection on the 1st May 1969. The Cadet Corps placed third in the New Brunswick District.

ROTHESAY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL CADET CORPS

For the school year 1968-69 the Rothesay Collegiate School Cadet Corps was under the command of Cadet Major Colin O'Brien, assisted by Cadet Captain Wentworth Clark. The Commanding Officer of the Cadet Corps is Major N. D. Honeyman, C.D.

The Cadet Corps held parades every Tuesday afternoon. During the warmer weather most of the drill was out of doors. We then moved inside for the winter

CLARENCE HOUSE
S.W.1

Lieutenant-Colonel J.G. Bourne,
The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada,
4781 St. Catherine Street West,
Montreal.

It was with feelings of very great sadness that I learnt of the forthcoming disbandment of your two regular Battalions.

For over one hundred years men of The Black Watch of Canada have served their Sovereign and Country with loyalty and devotion, and their valour and endurance will always be remembered with pride in the history of the Regiment.

Greatly though we lament the disappearance of these fine Battalions, I am confident that their spirit and traditions will be embodied in the 3rd Militia Battalion, so ensuring that the heritage and name of The Black Watch is retained in Canada.

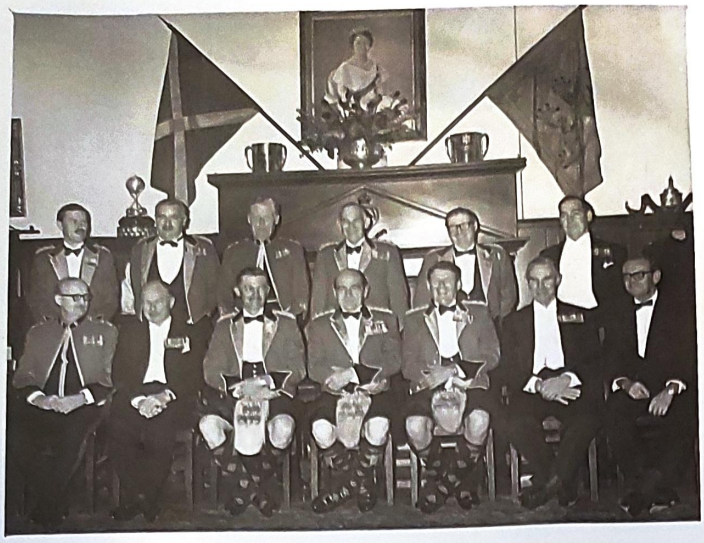
To all of you assembled this evening in Montreal I send my warmest good wishes for the years ahead.

ELIZABETH R

Colonel-in-Chief

8th November 1969

Officers Reunion Dinner 1969



Gen. Sir Neil Ritchie

ORGANIZED 1835 INCORPORATED 1858

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY *of* MONTREAL

TELEPHONE: 842-2030
1405 BISHOP STREET

October 10th, 1969

Dear Member,

The Ninety-Eighth Annual Saint Andrew's Ball will be held on Friday, November the Twenty-Eighth.

For the first time in almost ten years we will be returning to the Windsor Hotel and from the early reports this change will have the whole-hearted approval of the Membership.

Our Guests of Honour this year will be the distinguished Colonel in Chief of the Imperial Black Watch and former Governor General of New Zealand, Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson, G.C.M.G. G. C. V. O. D.S.O. O.B.E., and his wife Lady Fergusson from Ballantrae, Ayrshire.

As in recent years, supper will be served at seven forty-five with the presentation of Debutants and Ball Opening at ten o'clock

Tickets this year will be Twenty Dollars ($20.00) each and the Ball Committees' office will open on October fourteenth in the Windsor Hotel for both ticket sales and table reservations. It is my hope that all the members will attend the Ball, but if you are unable to, an Income Tax Receipt will be issued for any donation to the Society.

Reel Practices start on Wednesday October the fifteenth at the Black Watch Armory, 2067 Bleury Street at eight P.M., and will continue every Monday and Wednesday until the Ball.

Looking forward to seeing you at what promises to be one of the most festive Balls ever held.

Yours sincerely,

G. B. Alex Hutchison
Vice-President and
Chairman of the Ball

The Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1969

Fences may be uncomfortable—but that v

By Bill Bantey

The trouble with seeing as much as Sir Bernard Fergusson has seen is that you find right on both sides of any given issue. "The older I get, the more I sit on the fence," said the soldier, author and public servant. "It's uncomfortable but you have a bloody good view from the fence."

Sir Bernard, 58, was a leader of Chindit columns in the tough jungle fighting in Burma. He was active in Palestine. He's an ex-governor-general of New Zealand. More recently, he was a U.K. observer in the Nigerian war.

Yesterday, the questions jumped from one controversy to another — the Middle East crisis, Vietnam, the monarchy, Quebec, Nigeria, Scottish nationalism.

Sir Bernard, who will be a guest of honor at Friday's St. Andrew's Ball, sipped a gin and water. He sniffed and adjusted his monocle. And he said what he thought.

His only concern was that the press not create the impression that he wished to "prescribe for Canada. I didn't come here to teach Canadians to suck eggs."

He believes in fence-sitting because he hopes to be "regarded as a chap with no axe to grind and a good witness." His view on the Arab-Israeli

confrontation is a case in point.

Both, he believes, have "solid and incontrovertible" positions but Israel would gain world support if it abandoned Arab lands it now occupies and which it does not require for security.

He would keep the Golan Heights but give up East Jerusalem. "Of course," he added, "it's unreasonable to ask Israel to give up East Jerusalem."

Sir Bernard calls himself "a reluctant adherent" of the domino theory in Vietnam. He sees "nothing immoral or unethical" in the American involvement there.

"The odd scandal like the massacre doesn't affect the ethics of the war one way or another." He is convinced the Americans are wrong if they think they can win the war "by sheer force of numbers." In his view, victory or defeat lies in the jungle of Vietnam, as it did in Burma.

As for the monarchy, he and the "vast majority" in Britain and New Zealand believe it "is the answer," a view based on the continuity of the crown, its accumulated experience and wisdom, the affection in which the incumbent is held as well as the fact that the monarchy avoids the "mess and arguments of expense" of a year-long presidential election campaign.

"I have served the Queen directly and had a lot to do with her," said Sir Bernard, who was governor-general of New Zealand from 1962 to 1967.

This year, the Queen named him colonel of his old regiment, the Black Watch of Scotland. "I never cease to be impressed by her grasp, her wisdom, her computer memory." Prince Philip? "A jolly refreshing chap."

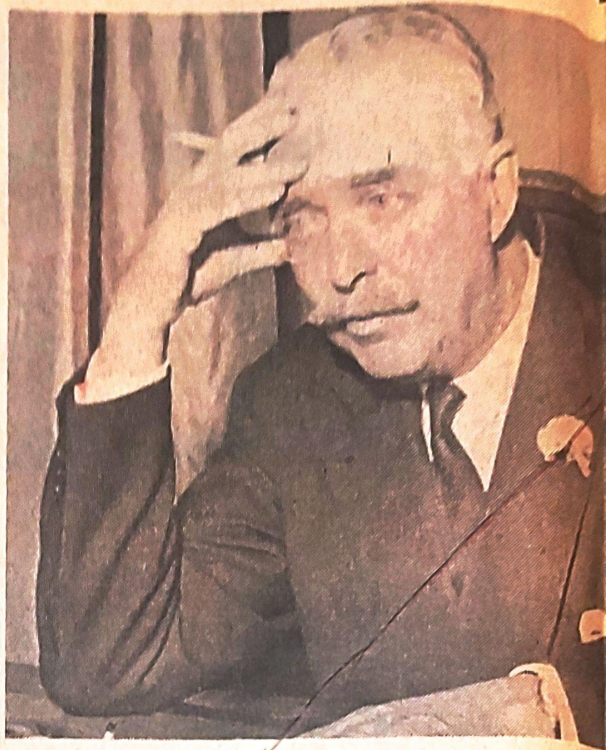
Sir Bernard was asked, too, what he thinks about the French - English problem in Canada, based on his reading of the British press.

"I am depressed when I see in the press what goes on in Montreal," he said. "I've been a francophile all my life and I believe that the English and the French have a great deal in common. It's a great tragedy that a certain element believes that divisiveness is desirable."

Sir Bernard spent 4½ months in Nigeria last winter as a British observer. He was part of the team that investigated a charge of genocide against the Nigerian government. There was, he said, no evidence of genocide as the term is legally understood. A "good deal of brutality on both sides" had been seen but "the veneer of civilization is not very thick in that country."

He does not agree with suggestions that a ceasefire would bring about a cooling off period—"it would lead to a hotting up and an arms buildup."

The observers had found



Sir Bernard: "The older I get, the more I sit on the f
(Gazette Photo by

"appalling
fra. "It has
exploited fo
why not?
perfectly le
just as a b
fectly legiti

He believe
ernment's o
light relief
was "genu
wants nigh
that "arms
with relief
timate, too.

Grey Cup festivit

(Even though Lady Fergus-
n knows nothing about foot-
all, she'll be watching Grey
up activities with as much
interest as an avid football
fan.

Her interest stems from the
fact that Lord Grey, a former
Can
w

(Gazette Photo Service: Aussie Whiting)

LADY FERGUSSON

founder of the Grenfell Labrador Mission was her father's cousin.

Born Laura Grenfell, Lady Fergusson is married to Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson. The couple is in Montreal to be guests of honor at the annual St. Andrew's Day Ball on Friday evening at the Windsor Hotel.

They are continuing a tradition which started 83 years ago when Scotsmen and their ladies danced at the first St. Andrew's Day Ball under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor General the Marquis of Lorne and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise.

Since then, the ball has been patronised by dignitaries from Scotland. Last year, the guests of honor were General Sir William and Lady Turner. They were representing Sir Bernard and Lady Fergusson since, at the last moment he was commissioned to act as official observer for the Bri-
include leader-
ship of Chindit columns in jungle fighting in Burma from 1943-44. After holding staff jobs in Palestine, Europe and Egypt, he retired from active army service in 1958.

He is now colonel of the Black Watch, Royal Highland Regiment. From 1962-67, Sir Bernard was Governor General of New Zealand, a post which Lady Fergusson believes might have been granted him because of his background connections with that country.

"His father and both grandfathers were governor generals," she disclosed in an interview yesterday. "He'd been out there as a boy, so it was altogether thrilling to go back as Governor General."

Sir Bernard has written several books, most of them based on wartime experience.

"I don't do any writing," Lady Fergusson commented. "I think one author in the family is enough."

The couple married "after the war," and have one son, George Duncan, 14, who attends Eton. Lady Fergusson believes that at his age, she has no need to think of him in relation to student activism.

"He's really too young for that," she laughed, clutching at the strand of pearls circling her slim neck. "Personally, I think student revolt is

Gazette Nov. 26/69

Santa's were never like this!

DEAR ANN LANDERS: My husband returned from Vietnam three weeks ago. We had been married four years when he left and the "honeymoon"
who ran away from home after becoming involved with narcotics. I don't know what to do or where to turn. All my efforts have been in vain
health and safety, but for your life. Every day dozens of young people like you are found dead. Whenever we read

FACTS ANCIES with

Not Cleopatra's

CLEOPATRA ENTERED this part on a ceremonial barge. We entered by small ur ship anchored in the harbor. No one coul craft

But we had to see the native b
away from all this elegance spread
side streets.

We peer into a dark arcad
machine ing a quick repair j

Prince
ement to
concerning
royal treas-
son believes
ess showed
of a sense of

wat
peopled the
Nige d of course
lieves, is so
a thing m a spok
emancipat ou put
"I used print?"
were emar illip,
e it igh

tumbled into
m electrica
the pave
ven. Ne
curbs
A barb
they w
ing its
as bi
d the
glanseen
laun
sea what
ar
here

The Montreal St

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1969

Sir Bernard . . . soldier, banker, author

"Assume they figured 'This Limey stuff' "

Arab-Israeli conflict? "Insoluble"

What Sir Bernard called his Comic Strip.

If the sun hadn't set on the Empire, well . . .

By TIM BURKE

If the sun hadn't set on the empire, well, things might just have been a little better all round.

Such is the view of the world through the monocled right eye of Sir Bernard Fergusson — "the stimulating, bloody good view from the fence," is the way Sir Bernard puts it.

In Vietnam, add a spot of Orde Wingate's Raiders to the American effort; a few concessions by Israel of occupied territory would help there; Nigeria? It never would have happened under British rule; the monarchy? It's worthwhile and for "four damn good reasons."

Sir Bernard, soldier, banker, author, and former governor-general of New Zealand is here with Lady Fergusson, a member of the famous Grenfell family of Great Britain, as guests of honor at St. Andrew's Ball Friday night. He is also colonel of the Black Watch regiment of Scotland.

Lacing his observations with self-puncturing witticisms, Sir Bernard, who has served Her Majesty in far-flung outposts during peace and war, did wedge himself off the fence a few times to put his views into sharper focus.

From a tactical point of view, he said, the Americans appear to be making the same mistake in Vietnam as the French, "trying to conquer the country by force of numbers.

When he served with the British 14th Army in Burma — including General Wingate's famous behind-the-Japanese-lines Raiders — "we used the jungle as our friend" and beat the Japanese at their own game.

He also was critical of the Americans for not heeding the counsel of Sir Robert Thompson, a man he gives much credit to for ridding Malaysia of Communist infiltration — "the one occasion since the war when the West has been successful in repulsing it."

"The Americans just wouldn't listen to him (Sir Robert)," he said, fixing his monocle back into working order. "I assume they figured, 'This Limey stuff is rather trying, and all that.' "

Ethically, he believes the Americans are justified in prosecution of the war because, he said, "I am a reluctant believer in the dominoes theory — first Vietnam, next Laos, then Malaysia, Singapore, and so forth."

Sir Bernard is convinced the Arab-Israeli conflict is "insoluble." But Israel could make great strides with world opinion if it gave back portions of occupied territory which didn't affect its defence, he said. As a British Army officer in Palestine, he had served as inspector general, Palestine police, in 1946-47.

"The Arabs threw stones at me one morning and I was hit in the back of the head with a plate from the Jews in the same afternoon," he said. "That is being perfectly objective, I would say."

Cautioning that he knew "very little" about Canada, Sir Bernard said that from what he had read, it was "very depressing" to hear what wa in Montreal.

"A great tragedy," he sa ing that he was a francoph seems to be an element of in your society."

As an official observer rian civil war for Britain la said the international obse was "unanimous" in the that charges of genocid founded. Brutality and p but on "both sides."

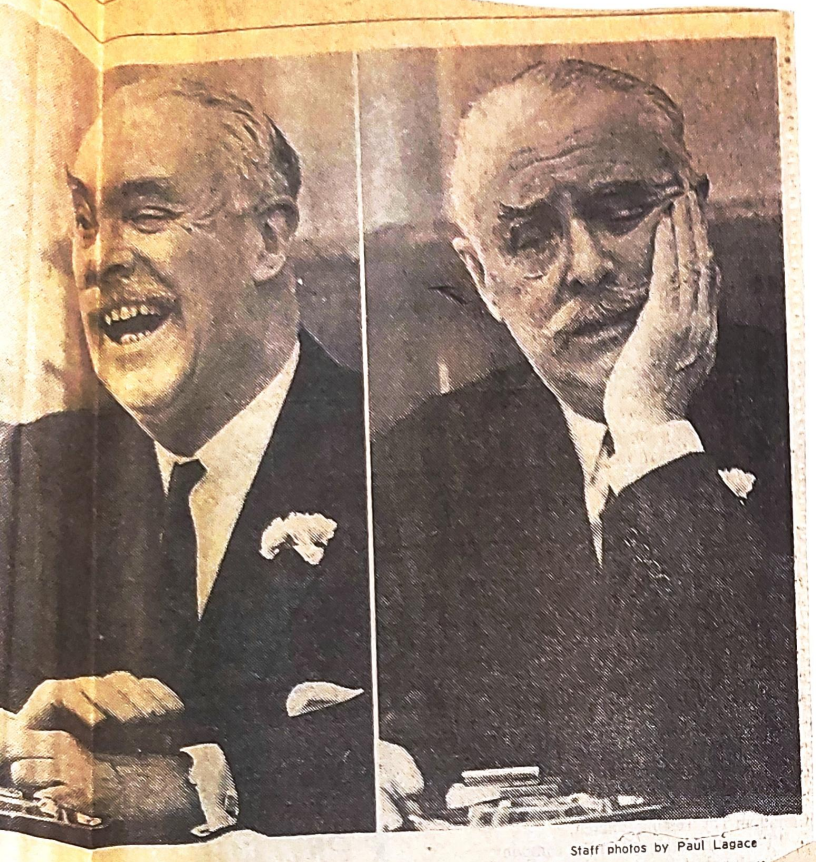
He was convinced, he servations were "more o when on his return to B clobbered by lobbies for b

When Britain abdica world leader, he said, came off a lot of pots."

Sir Bernard believ monarchy — "at least and New Zealand" — s ued for these reasons: accumulation and inhe ence; the widespread current Royal Family provides a "better h the selection every fo turmoil . . . and mu satisfies only 55 per tion.

His monocle?

"I've been we years," he said, g was an old-fashione said he never saw wore spectacles . off every time a g



Staff photos by Paul Lagace

Monocle? "Wearing one for 37 years"

Montreal happenings "very depressing"

OBITUARIES

Dec 26/69

LT.-COL. W. B. REDPATH

Funeral services will be held at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul for Lt. Col. William B. Redpath, 40, former commanding officer of the Third Battalion of the Black Watch of Canada, who died yesterday.

Col. Redpath enlisted in the Black Watch in 1946 and was commissioned in 1949. He commanded the Third Battalion from 1962 to 1965 and at 32, was one of the youngest men in the regiment's history to command a battalion.

Col. Redpath was president of Redpath and Sons and Martel Cognac since 1963.

He was a senior governor of the Montreal General Hospital and a member of the council of the St. Andrew's Society.

He is survived by his wife, the former Elizabeth Mackenzie Gould; a sister, Jean (Mrs. Peter Kay); and four children, Thomas, Sandra, Ian, and William.

Nov 26/69 THE MONTREAL STAR,

Traditional St. Andrew's ball

By ELEANOR CALLAGHAN

A British government assignment in Nigeria last year postponed the visit to Montreal of Sir Bernard and Lady Fergusson of Ballantrae, Scotland. But nothing intervened this time and Friday night they will be guests of honor at St. Andrew's Ball at the Windsor Hotel.

"At the time we went to Nigeria," Lady Fergusson said in an interview, "my husband was on an observation team which it was thought would help to wind up hostilities. We never thought they would be going on this long."

Married after the Second World War to the prominent Scottish soldier and author, London-born Lady Fergusson said one of the highlights in their lives had been the five-year period they spent in New Zealand where her husband served as governor-general from 1962-1967. On their return trip home, they stopped in a number of places in the Far East including Burma which held many wartime memories for Sir Bernard.

"It was very thrilling to visit small inland villages where we were received with great enthusiasm by people whom my husband had known so many years earlier."

Canada holds a special interest for Lady Fergusson, also dating back to the Second World War. At that time she was personal assistant to the Dowager Marchioness of Reading, head of the Women's Voluntary Services in Britain. Both toured Canada thoroughly from coast to coast in 1946 to express appreciation

Staff photo by Paul Lagace

Lady Fergusson, of Scotland

to Canadians who had contributed to the work of the Voluntary Services.

"It's a long time since the Bundles for Britain campaign," she said, "but there are many who remember the generosity of Canadians."

Lady Fergusson also has personal ties with Canada one of which is particularly timely. Her step-grandfather was Lord Grey who donated the cup for which Ottawa and Regina will be battling on Sunday at the Autostade.

One of Lady Fergusson's sisters was lady-in-waiting to Princess Alice when the latter was in Canada and Lady Tweedsmuir, widow of the late governor-general, is a first cousin of Lady Fergusson's mother.

Speaking of the recent television film about the Royal Family, Lady Fergusson said reaction in Britain was very impressive. People were amazed at the amount of work that the Queen does and realized that this involves a lot more than "just putting on a crown and sitting on a throne."

A recent poll of the monarchy taken in Britain showed continued affection for it, she said. What was even more amazing, she suggested, was the fact that many people, in answer to a question about an alternative set-up, said that, if the monarchy were abolished, they would vote for Prince Philip as president.

Prince Charles, she said, had a large popular following, much of which was gathered because people admired the way he went through the gruelling experience of the investiture.

Princess Anne, she said, is becoming a fashion pace setter among young people. "If a photograph of the Princess appears in which she wears a certain type of hat, it is seen all over in a few days."

One of Lady Fergusson's special activities involves the Girl Guides. In New Zealand she was Chief Guide. In Ballantrae she is assistant county commissioner. Yesterday she talked with Mrs. Hugh Starkey, Quebec provincial commissioner.

Sir Bernard, his wife said, is the writer in the family but she has also had some experience in that line. Before her marriage she was editor of a children's magazine called The Elizabethan.

Mother of one son who is at Eton, Lady Fergusson said that, at 14, he was still too young for participation in student politics.

She decried the accent put on a certain type of student activism.

"While in Lagos last year we met a number of university students including some CUSO members. They were doing wonderful work. I feel that they are just as representative of today's young people as those who get much more publicity."

While in Canada, Sir Bernard and Lady Fergusson will visit Ottawa where they will be guests of the Governor-General and Mrs. Michener at Rideau Hall.

Colorful St. Andrew's Ball maintains its traditions

Gazette - Dec 1/69

(Gazette Photo Service: George Cree)

The historic Windsor Hotel was the scene on Friday evening of St. Andrew's Ball, held since 1878 on the occasion of Scotland's national day. With traditional pomp and circumstance the celebration of the feast of Scotland's patron saint recreated the nostalgia of balls long since gone by. Times and customs change but the ballroom scene at this year's ball retained much in common with those of an earlier age—the flash of tartans, the swirl of the kilt and the decorative frocks of the debutantes.

The guests of honor were Brig. Sir Bernard Fergusson, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E., and Lady Fergusson, of Ballantrae, Ayrshire, Scotland. Sir Bernard, a former Governor-General of New Zealand, is Colonel of The Black Watch, Royal Highland Regiment, which has a long, historic connection with The Black Watch of Canada. Proceeds from the ball are used to aid the work of the Society.

White Chrysanthemums

Massive standards of white chrysanthemums and potted palms were arranged in Peacock Alley and the Versailles Room where a replica of the Coat of Arms of the guests of honor was suspended behind the dais. Prior to dinner the specially invited guests and members of the ball committee were presented to the guests of honor in the Royal Suite, where a profusion of pink, yellow and bronze chrysanthemums were used to decorate.

Sir Bernard wore the mess dress of the Regiment and Lady Fergusson was in a gown of pale gold brocade, having a jacket embroidered in heavy gold thread.

Following the reception Sir Bernard inspected the 3rd Battalion, The Black Watch Pipes and Drums. Then the official party were piped into dinner in Windsor Hall where the individual tables were centred with bowls of white chrysanthemums. During dinner the steaming haggis was [illegible] Quich, the ceremonial drinking cup.

Pages in Highland Dress

At ten o'clock the grand parade to the ballroom took place. The guests of honor were accompanied by the president of St. Andrew's Society, Brig. Duncan Campbell, C.D. and Mrs. Campbell, wearing a gown of raspberry and blue Thailand silk, and gold accessories; Mrs. Keith Hutchison, O.B.E. honorary ball chairman, in a Norman Hartnell model of coral lace, trimmed with silver and coral beads and wearing a sash of Macdonald tartan; and Mr. G. Alex Hutchison, ball chairman, and Mrs. Hutchison wearing a gown of black velvet, having a skirt banded in black moire. They were followed by the specially invited guests, the chiefs of the Armed Services and members of Sister Societies. Lady Fergusson was presented with a bouquet of flowers by two pages in Highland dress, Master Colin Philip Togneri and Master Paul Hutchison.

The stirring music of the daisy chrysanthemums and white heather, tied with streamers of Black Watch ribbon.

Presentation

Those presented were: Miss Margot Graham, in a frock of white satin, fashioned on empire lines.

Miss Leslie Hodgson, wearing an empire frock of satin brocade, trimmed with ostrich feathers, and a sash of MacKay tartan.

Miss Monique Legare, in a frock of sculptured brocade, having a beaded empire bodice.

Miss Patricia Kavanagh, wearing a frock of white satin, having a full skirt.

Miss Deborah Maass, in a frock of silver and white brocade, fashioned on empire lines, and wearing a sash of Black Watch tartan.

Miss Marie Andree Nantel, wearing a frock of white velvet, trimmed with brilliants.

Miss Marie-Dina Rainu, in a frock of white florentine embroidery over organza, fashioned on empire lines, the bodice having short bouffant sleeves, the waistline caught with an organza bow.

Miss Cathy Reardon, wearing a Marie Paule model of white silk satin, fashioned on Grecian lines, and trimmed with seed pearls.

Miss Shelagh Stephenson, in a sleeveless frock of white moire, fashioned on empire lines, the bodice having a beaded collar.

Miss Maryse Trottier, wearing a white frock, fashioned on Renaissance lines, and having a full skirt.

(Gazette Photo Service: George Cree)

The guests of honor at the ball were **Lady Fergusson** (seated) and **Brig. Sir Bernard Fergusson,** G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E., seen here with **Brig. Duncan Campbell,** (left), president of St. Andrew's Society, and **Mrs. Campbell.**

centred with bowls of white chrysanthemums. During dinner the steaming haggis was piped in and cut with a sword by Sir Bernard. The Queen was toasted, followed by a toast to the pipers in the

pages in Highland dress, Master Colin Philip Togneri and Master Paul Hutchison.

The stirring music of the Black Watch Pipes and Drums heralded the presentation of the debutantes, who carried nosegays of white

ing a white frock, fashioned on Renaissance lines, and having a full skirt.

Miss Ann Yuile, in a frock of off-white poult de soie trimmed with beads, and wearing gold accessories.

(Gazette Photo Service: Len Sidaway)

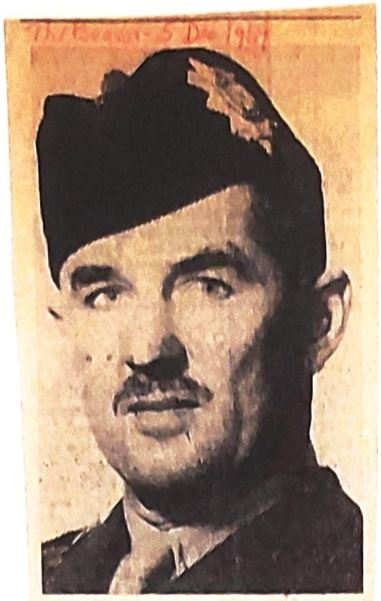
The Prime Minister, **the Rt. Hon. Pierre Elliott Trudeau,** pauses on his way to the ballroom to chat with one of the pages, **Master Colin Philip Togneri.**

(Gazette Photo Service: George Cree)

They Were Presented: Among the debutantes presented to the guests of honor at the ball were, seated, **Miss Ann Yuile** and **Miss Cathy Reardon.** Standing, **Miss Sholagh Stephenson, Miss Leslie Jean Hodgson** and **Miss Deborah Maass.**

(Gazette Photo Service: George Cree)

Photographed at the reception prior to the ball, from left were **Lt.-Col. John G. Bourne,** Colonel of the Regiment, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment of Canada) **Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. G. Alex Hutchison** and **Mr. Hutchison,** ball chairman.



TRANSFERRED Colonel G. H. Sellar, Commander Canadian Forces Base Soest has been named Commander Designate of Canadian Forces Base Europe.

Colonel Gordon H. Sellar, acting commander CLFE presenting Captain "Buck" Giffin, Transport Officer CFB Soest with a plaque marking 250,000 accident free miles within transport detachments of the brigade group. From left, Warrant Vern Lane, Fort Henry detachment; Corporal Norm Deveau Fort Chambly detachment; Captain "Buck" Giffin; Sergeant Gerry Reid, Iserlohn detachment; Lieutenant-Colonel Dave Morgan, Base Technical Officer and Colonel Sellar. Missing from the photo is Corporal Joe Gauvin of the Werl detachment. (IS Photo)

OBITUARIES

Gazette - Dec 30, 1969

JOHN A. MACDONELL

A funeral service for John A. Macdonell, former executive-secretary and manager of the St. James's Club, will be held at 2 p.m. today from Jos. C. Wray and Bro. Funeral Home, 1234 Mountain St.

Mr. Macdonell died Saturday at the Montreal General Hospital. He was 67 years of age.

After receiving his formal education at the Royal Military College, Mr. Macdonell held various jobs in civilian life until the outbreak of the Second World War.

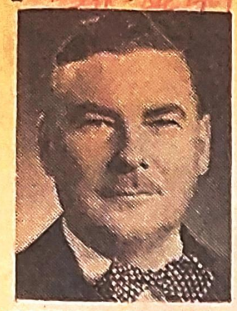
He joined the RCAF and was posted as a ground member, but was aboard aircraft during three bombing missions. With the war's end, Mr. Macdonell left the RCAF to assume the position with the St. James's Club.

He is survived by his wife, the former Marjory Parlow, a son Ian A. of Pasco, Washington and three grandchildren.

Burial will take place in Mount Royal cemetery.

OBITUARIES

Gazette - Dec 3/69



NORTON A. FELLOWES

Norton A. Fellowes, well-known Westmount resident and an active community worker, died yesterday at the Royal Victoria Hospital after a long illness. He was 67.

Funeral service will be held tomorrow at 2 p.m. in Erskine and American United Church, Sherbrooke St. West and Ontario Ave.

Mr. Fellowes, who served as a lieutenant-colonel with the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada during the Second World War, was educated at the High School of Montreal. He continued his education at McGill University and graduated with a degree in architecture in 1927.

In 1941, while on loan to the Mobile War Show in Kitchener, he lost his left forearm in an ammunition explosion. By the determined use of an artificial hand, he had his medical category raised from C to A2 and later served overseas.

Born in Montreal, Mr. Fellowes was a practising architect up to the time of his death.

He was the founding president of the Family Life Education Council and a past president of the Iverly Community Centre. He also served on the board of the Westmount YMCA and was a director of the Mount Royal Property Owners' Association.

He was the son of J. B. Fellowes, well-known Montreal contractor, and received his commission as a second lieutenant in the Black Watch in 1934. He was named regimental adjutant five years later.

Mr. Fellowes had been an active member of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, Winter Club, and Red Birds Ski Club for many years. He was a member of Theta Delta Chi fraternity. He was also an elder of Erskine and American Church and served with the Montreal Council of Social Agencies.

He is survived by his wife, the former Claire Davis; three daughters, Mrs. Donald Kuehner (Martha) of Edinburgh, Scotland, Mrs. John Chapman (Barbara) of Sutton, Que., and Miss Lucy Fellowes of Westmount; and a sister, Miss Rae Fellowes of Westmount.

Masons elect new officers

Gazette - Dec 27/69

The more than 17,000 Masons in the province of Quebec will celebrate St. John's Day today with banquets, traditional ceremonies, and exchange visits among lodges.

Most Worshipful Brother G. Egerton Brown, of Montreal, was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at the Grand Lodge's 99th annual communications.

R. W. Bro. K. W. Aldridge, of Ormstown, was elected Deputy Grand Master.

District Deputy Grand Masters: Quebec and Trois Rivieres District, R. W. Bro. G. A. Garrett and R. W. Bro. L. J. Gilker; Montreal District No. 1, R. W. Bro. D. W. Gill; District No. 2, R. W. Bro. H. C. Sturgess; District No. 3, R. W. Bro. R. P. Murray; District No. 4, R. W. Bro. J. W. Bates; District No. 5, R. W. Bro. R. D. Brown; St. Francis District, R. W. Bro. E. D. MacAulay; Bedford District, R. W. Bro. W. C. Larocque; Ottawa District, R. W. Bro. Robert Park; St. Lawrence District, R. W. Bro. C. R. Reid.

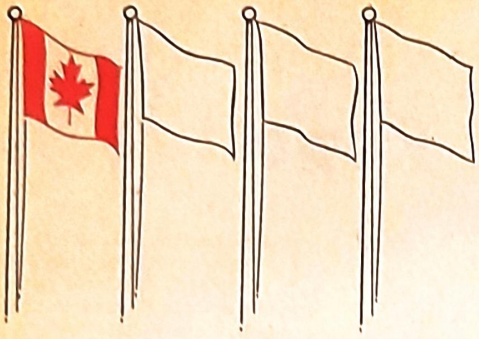
Senior Grand Warden, R. W. Bro. H. J. Tilley; Junior Grand Warden, R. W. Bro. A. S. Brazier; Grand Treasurer, R. W. Bro. Robert Thomson; Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. [illegible] G. Parker.

District Grand Chaplains: [illegible]bec and Trois Rivieres [illegible]rict, Bro. Rev. A. M. [illegible]ck and Bro. Rev. R. A. [illegible]n; Montreal District No. [illegible] Bro. Rev. R. R. W.

GRAND MASTER: Most Worshipful Brother G. Egerton Brown, of Montreal, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.

RMC

FLYING THE FLAG



When more than three flags are flown together. Staffs are the same height.

When several other flags are carried abreast, carry the National flag in front of the centre of the line.

In procession carry the National Flag on the marching right.

When three flags are grouped. The Canadian flag is placed in the centre and at the highest point.

When crossed with another flag the Canadian flag is on the flag's right (your left) with the staff over that of the other flag.

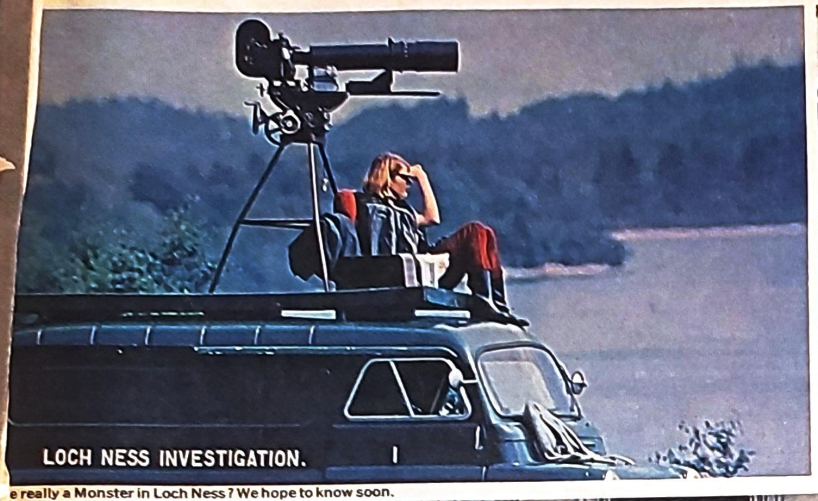
When placed on a wall make sure it is hung as if the mast were on the right side of the flag (your left).

When a church flag is used in the chancel of a church the Canadian flag should be on the left as you face the chancel.

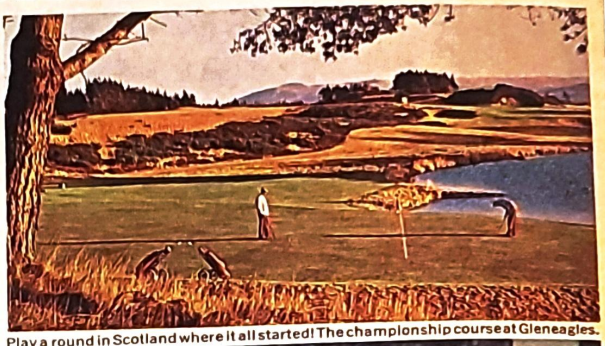
When flying the Canadian flag at half-mast, first raise it to the mast-head, then slowly bring it down so that the centre of the flag is half-way down the staff.

The Canadian flag should be on the right side of the speaker.

ıat kind of people invented bagpipes, lf, Fair Isle sweaters, whisky, d the Loch Ness Monster?



e really a Monster in Loch Ness? We hope to know soon.



Play a round in Scotland where it all started! The championship course at Gleneagles.

Edinburgh's castle is still guarded. But you're welcome these days.

A gallant people.

From Robert Bruce to Mary, Queen of Scots, to Bonnie Prince Charlie, Scottish hearts have been stirred by causes they considered just, no matter what the odds. Sir Walter Scott captured it in Rob Roy. You'll be struck by it in the courtesy that surrounds you.

A pragmatic people.

Engineers and doctors are bred north of the border. It took a Scot, Thomas Carlyle, to write the definitive history of the French Revolution. Everything in Scotland works.

A romantic people.

When you drive through the beautiful Highlands, you will enjoy the poetry of Robbie Burns a wee bit more. And when the mist settles over the hills, you may find yourself believing in ghosts. Not to mention the Loch Ness Monster.

You can tour Scotland for less than $20 a day, including meals and hotel.

And you will be amazed by the low cost of hiring a car from the frugal Scots. Even during the height of the season, the pastoral Scottish roads are uncrowded. (Except for sheep!) Touring Scotland by car is an unforgettable experience.

Or for less than $350 you can include Scotland in a first-class 18-day tour of Britain that also takes in London, Canterbury, Stratford-upon-Avon and York.

Come and take part in Britain – this year!

Generous Britain

SCOTLAND ENGLAND WALES NORTHERN IRELAND

Free 48-page book: 'Vacations in Britain.' All you need to know about Britain. See your Travel Agent, or send to British Travel, PO Box 320, Terminal A, Toronto, Ontario.

Name

Address

City Province WS-29

Gad sir! An Englishman? The Colonel of the Regiment watching the Battalion emplaning for Gibraltar—August 1969.

REGIMENTAL NEWS

DISBANDMENT OF BLACK WATCH OF CANADA

It is sorrowful news indeed that the two Regular Battalions of The Black Watch of Canada are to be disbanded. It would be an impertinence for us in this country to criticise any decision by the Government of another so closely linked with our own, but we cannot help sharing to the full in the leaden sense of doom which must have befallen our Canadian comrades when they heard the news in September.

Our affiliation with The Black Watch of Canada goes back to 1905, and has always been precious to us. It has been no merely formal association; both in peace and war there have been frequent exchanges of officers, and mutual and memorable hospitality between all ranks. We have rejoiced in each other's good moments, as when the Canadian regiment celebrated its hundredth birthday in 1962, and sympathised with each other in bad, as when the Armoury in Montreal was burned down in 1950 or thereby, and many of its treasures lost.

The one crumb of comfort in this present disaster is that the old 3rd Militia Battalion will continue. This was the original source of the Regular Battalions, and it will enshrine the traditions which they have so gloriously enhanced. We must see to it that in this new phase of our joint history we continue to stand shoulder to shoulder.

From: Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Bourne, E.D.

The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

27th February 1970

THE DISBANDMENT OF THE TWO REGULAR BATTALIONS OF THE REGIMENT

As you know, the two Regular Battalions of the Regiment are to be disbanded this summer, and I am writing to give you some advance information on the ceremonies planned before disbandment.

The 1st Battalion which is stationed at St. Andrews Barracks, CFB Gagetown, is engaged in its winter training, and the 2nd Battalion is in Cyprus on peace-keeping duty with the United Nations. These two battalions will be disbanded officially on or about the 1st July 1970. Many serving Officers and Other Ranks will be leaving CFB Gagetown, but those remaining will be rebadged and will become a major part of the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment.

On Saturday the 6th June 1970, the 1st and 2nd Battalions will Troop the Colours at CFB Gagetown for the last time. On the following weekend there will be a Church Parade and the Laying-Up of the Colours ceremony in the Regimental Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul in Montreal on Sunday the 14th June. It is sincerely hoped that as many Officers and Other Ranks of the Regiment as possible, including those who are extra-regimentally employed or retired, will be able to attend the Trooping and Laying-Up of the Colours.

..../2

CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor, "The Red Hackle."

Dear Sir,

In all probability you have heard the very sad news that our two Regular Battalions will be eliminated from the Order of Battle of the Canadian Armed Forces. We knew there would be certain reductions in the Infantry but were quite surprised when we were told that the number of Infantry Regiments would be reduced from six to three. However, we are most grateful that our 3rd Militia Battalion will continue to serve in Montreal.

At the present time, there are eleven Infantry Battalions in the Canadian Armed Forces, and this number will be reduced to nine. The three remaining regiments are the three original Permanent Force units, namely;

The Royal Canadian Regiment
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry
The Royal 22nd Regiment

Each of these regiments will have three battalions. This means the one remaining battalion of the Queen's Own Rifles will become the 3rd Battalion of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, and the remaining battalion of the Canadian Guards Regiment will become the 3rd Battalion of The Royal Canadian Regiment. Both of our battalions will be reduced to nil strength.

It is expected that when the 2nd Battalion returns to Canada from its present tour of duty in Cyprus, there will be a Ceremonial Parade at Canadian Forces Base Gagetown, New Brunswick, when the Colours of the 1st and 2nd Battalions will be cased. At a later date, these Colours will be deposited in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal.

Enclosed is a copy of the "Order of the Day" which has been read to all ranks of both Battalions.

We would appreciate it very much if you would include this sad news and a copy of the "Order of the Day" in the next issue of The Red Hackle.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,
J. G. BOURNE
Colonel of the Regiment

4781 St. Catherine St. West,
Montreal 215, Quebec,
Canada.
6th October 1969.

ORDER OF THE DAY

TO: The Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

The decision of the Department of National Defence to reduce the number of Regular Infantry Regiments of the Canadian Armed Forces from six to three was announced by the Minister on Friday, September 19th. This decision has dealt a serious blow to our Regiment as it will cease to be in the Order of Battle of the Regular Armed Forces.

You may rest assured that everything possible was done to prevent this from happening, but our efforts were in vain.

The implementation of this decision will be carried out over a period of nine to ten months. It is expected that when the 2nd Battalion returns from Cyprus in the Spring of 1970, a ceremonial parade will take place in C. F. B. Gagetown for the purpose of Casing the Colours. Shortly thereafter, it is proposed to hold a parade in Montreal, when the Colours of both battalions will be deposited in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul.

Although it is terribly disappointing to all ranks of the Regiment, it must be remembered that the decision to reduce the number of Regiments was made for purely administrative reasons.

The efficiency of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Regiment has been second to none since their formation in 1953. This has been proved time and time again through Inter-Regimental competition over the years.

During the next few months, which will be a period of transition, I would ask all ranks to remember they are members of The Black Watch of Canada and to carry out their duties in the best tradition of the Regiment.

Whatever the future holds in store for you and wherever you may be posted, bring with you the training and the spirit of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada and you will be assured of a brighter and happier future in the Canadian Armed Forces.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Bourne, ED,
Colonel of the Regiment.

THE SECOND LORD WAVELL

Arthur Bryant

The death in action on Christmas Eve at the age of thirty-seven of the second Earl Wavell is a tragic illustration of the reward so often meted out in this harsh world to those who, without thought of self, do their duty. Lord Wavell whose late father was the supreme example in our time of a man in a high place who always and under every circumstance did to the utmost of his ability his duty, must have sought deliberately and in the teeth, one would imagine, of considerable opposition, the service of danger and hardship in which, while others were celebrating Christmas in their peaceful homes, he met his death. He was wounded in Palestine before the war, and during it, serving with the Chindit expedition - perhaps the most romantic and heroic military enterprise of the whole war - won the Military Cross and lost a hand in Burma. Then when the war ended, he threw himself, with the gentle yet fiery enthusiasm and idealism which, with his courage, were his distinguishing traits, into the work of Army education. Though no-one meeting him casually would have realized it - for he was the most modest of men - he was one of the greatest teachers of his generation, evoking from those he taught and led that full and balanced exercise of the physical, intellectual and spiritual energies of man which was his own ideal. It was exquisitely fitting that one of those he taught and inspired should have taken a vital part in the expedition that conquered Everest. During the last years of his life he had been working, too, on the immense mass of his father's papers--a work of filial piety of immense importance for the future history of the Army and this country, and for which he had been rightly given a prolonged period of leave. Yet in his eyes the ultimate pinnacle of all service to England was self-sacrifice in the field of hardship and battle, and to that field, and the service of his own and his father's great Regiment, The Black Watch, he returned, despite his disablement, in his thirty-eighth year. He died, commanding his company, in a hard and bitter engagement with a Mau Mau gang who had just committed a horrible murder against one of their countrymen. Of such servants of self-denying duty are, and always have been, the Kingdom of Heaven.

With Lord Wavell's death in action the earldom given to reward and commemorate his father's great services to England - and no man in our time gave greater - is extinguished. Those services remain hereafter their own sole reward; so do those of Archibald John Wavell, the Field Marshal's only heir and son, now fallen and buried in Africa. Nor, I fancy, will the services rendered to his country by the first Earl Wavell be done justice to for many years, and perhaps generations, to come. For those services too often ran counter to the interests, opinions and self-esteem of men more ready and in a better position to justify and magnify themselves than this great but self-effacing servant of the State. Someone - I think it must have been Lord Acton - once wrote that truth always prevailed in the end, but only when it had ceased to be anyone's interest to prevent it from doing so. It is no use repining at this; it is the way of the world, always has been and, presumably, always will be. "Such things", as Nelson used to say, "are". The only question that one need ask is whether service and sacrifice that are not rewarded or recognized are in the end wasted.

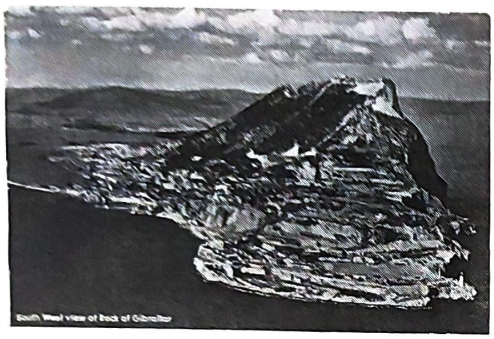
There is not a mother or wife who has lost son or husband in battle -- and how many scores of thousands there are in England and every European land today! - who does not sometimes, and perhaps often, ask herself, in the secrecy of her heart and sorrow, that question. There are only two possible answers

Rock Island Lines

THE FIRST BATTALION IN GIBRALTAR

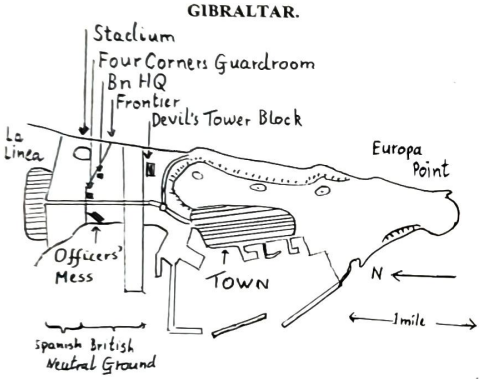
Travelling to Gibraltar is very easy. The three hundred and fifty members of the battalion who were off to the Rock on the 12 and 15 of August had only to travel to Turnhouse, board a "Britannia Airways" Britannia aircraft, whose stewardesses soon wore hackles in their blue hats, fly direct to Gibraltar and walk to the accommodation. This, the third air journey for most people in five months, was in direct contrast to the tedium of the previous two to Malaysia and back. The remainder of the battalion was heavily involved in the administration and some of the performances of the Edinburgh Tattoo.

Cut off from the mainland of Spain by closed gates, the peninsula is transformed into an island for all practical purposes. The task of The Black Watch is to defend the frontier, "The British Lines". Indeed, we embrace the entire airfield within our area. This does cause problems since the Royal Air Force are naturally concerned with running the station efficiently as an airfield while at times The Black Watch has to run loose over the whole expanse of tarmac in order to execute its tasks. However, we are the third battalion to do this tour so most of the difficulties are understood and have been ironed out.



South West view of Rock of Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR.



Thus defence of the airfield is more difficult than that of the frontier. Jock compares aeroplanes with cars, which are able to swerve to avoid pedestrians, especially on a very wide runway. Numerous flashing lights are required to restrain him from causing ingestion problems for a Buccaneer or Hunter aircraft by attempting to cross the runway when one is landing. Red, singed and minced feathers blasting from a jet pipe may cause tender feelings of compassion for some hapless bird; but are soon dispelled if followed by a tam o' shanter.

Gibraltar is nearly a combined service station. At various times the Devil's Tower Block, aptly named, has housed simultaneously Royal Air Force, Black Watch, Royal Navy and Royal Netherlands Navy personnel. (The original Devil's Tower was a Spanish watch tower, similar to many still standing along the Spanish coast, which was demolished in 1943). Several members of the battalion have been supernumary crew in R.A.F. aircraft including the Regimental Sergeant Major in a Shackleton. The Royal Navy, too, has been very generous by taking to sea a large number of Jocks whose comments have ranged from "Great" to "No much room". None have owned the failings of lesser men with mal de mer. One party was on board H.M.S. Diamond and whilst returning to harbour she was ordered back to sea with the Jocks still aboard. Later an MFV was sent to collect the party; but it showed that the task of the guardship is not composed merely of picnics and trips around the Rock.

A Black Watch soldier who has been in Gibraltar since February and greeted us at the airport is Brigadier Mike Wingate-Gray, who knows many of the older soldiers and NCOs. Further infiltration of Gibraltar took place when Captain Robert Stopford assumed the appointment of ADC to the Governor, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Varyl Begg, before whom the Pipes and Drums and a composite platoon performed the Ceremony of the Keys in October. The Chief Clerk, AQ, at Fortress Headquarters, Staff Sergeant Jim Stewart, RAOC, used to be in The Black Watch and left the Regiment in January, 1964.

Ceremony of the keys.

The Frontier

The battalion maintains a ceremonial guard of one sergeant and four at the Four Corners Guardroom, beside the frontier gate, and also a tactical watch along the frontier fence. The Intelligence Section has an eyrie approximately 1200 feet up above the sheer face of the North Front from which they enjoy a magnificent view. Further preparations for our role have involved the dramatisation of the well thumbed pamphlet, "Keeping the Peace, Part 2". Unfortunately normal military activity is severely curtailed by the scope of the areas for manoeuvering and shooting. This had led to many visits to various features, but it is hard to keep a Jock [illegible] for nine months.

After the initial excitement of a new job, the early visits we took over from the 2nd Battalion The Royal Anglian Regiment, became routine and less interesting. Practising contingency plans cannot progress far enough to fire the enthusiasm of the soldier nor exercise him properly. The success of the soldier's watching and waiting role depends upon the good humour of Jock and reliance on his ability to do his job thoroughly and quickly in the event of an incident.

Owing to a United Nations resolution which demanded the return of Gibraltar to Spain by 1 October, 1969, this was thought to be a difficult period. In the event, despite many well fancied rumours, the day passed extremely quietly except for the many Union flags and red, white and blue bunting that hung from every window and balcony on the Rock. Football too, has been a source of interest as a new stadium has been built in the Spanish neutral ground. Though no-one may walk the few hundred yards from Gibraltar to pay his entrance fee, the games can be watched, free, on television or from the upper rock.

to Gibraltar in 1889 and stayed there until 1893 when it was split in two, half going to Cape Town and half going to Mauritius. It is also of interest to note that in both 1878 and in 1889 the regiment came to Gibraltar from Malta.

In the 1939-45 War, the 4th Battalion The Black Watch arrived in Gibraltar in July 1940, a month after being evacuated from Le Harve in France. It remained there until April 1943 when it returned to the United Kingdom. During this tour on the Rock it spent most of its time inside the North Front making galleries and observation turrets. In appreciation of all the work done by the regiment during this period, a Black Watch Cairn was erected and on it is borne the following inscription:

> "This cairn was erected as a memorial to the 4th Battalion The Black Watch, Royal Highland Regiment, and their unrelenting work on the defences of the North and East sides of the Rock from July 1940 to April 1943 when the Battalion formed part of the Garrison."

It was renovated by the 1st Battalion The Royal Highland Fusiliers in 1968.

Just after the Advance Party of the 1st Battalion The Black Watch had left Scotland for a two month training exercise in Malaysia in March 1969, the regiment learnt to its surprise that it was to send Battalion Headquarters, two rifle companies and elements of Support and Headquarters Companies to Gibraltar in August of this year. Two companies were to remain in Scotland. This coming of the regiment to Gibraltar in 1969 bears a close resemblance to the first arrival of the regiment one hundred and seventy-four years ago in 1795.

FIRST BATTALION

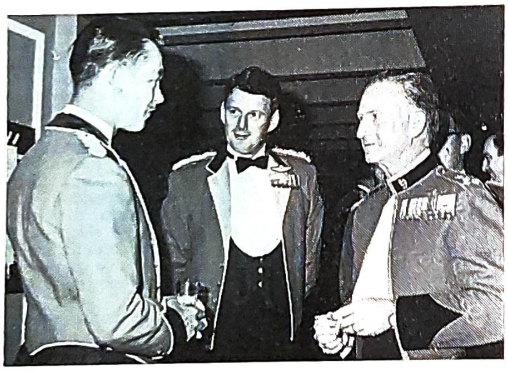
Regimental Cadre

The past four months have been quite busy. P/Sgt Ogilvie spent seven weeks in Camp Aldershot, Nova Scotia, instructing Army Cadets in piping and drumming. The OC, Captain D. Fisher, was employed for three weeks, at Connaught Ranges, Ottawa, as Assistant Chief Range Officer. Cpl Routledge was posted to Germany so Pte G. V. O'Neill held the fort for the summer. There have been numerous visitors to the Museum and with the announcement that the two Battalions are being disbanded in 1970 much speculation as to the eventual location of the Museum.

Officers' Mess

With the departure of the Second Battalion for Cyprus in the beginning of October, a new Mess Committee came into being. Maj Chuck McCabe took over as PMC in place of Maj Bill Eastwood. A vote of thanks from all the members was extended to the old committee at the last Mess meeting.

A Mess dinner on the 26th of September and a Beef-Easter on the 28th were held to bid farewell to the Second Battalion. Although the subalterns became a little rough after the Mess dinner, which is usual for subalterns, both functions were a great success and enjoyed by all.



Brigadier General C. J. A. Hamilton, MBE, CD, Commander of 3 Combat Group is shown speaking to LCol G. S. Morrison and LCol W. B. M. McLeod.

The Mess was closed in August because most officers were on leave and it was closed again in October when most of the officers were in the field on exercise. Although it was closed it did not remain idle with frequent parties being held on the week-ends when people returned to camp. For a short period of time there were two Officers' Messes in operation with the opening of a tented Mess in Hibernia. This also became the site of many a pious party such as the Corn Boil on the 18th of September. Garrison officers and civilian friends of the Mess were invited and thoroughly enjoyed themselves "roughing it" in the woods.

Major Ron H. Finnie (CS of C) signing the Officers' Mess Book as an unexpected but extremely welcome guest at the dinner given on the occasion of 2 RHC's departure to Cyprus.

The Mess also hosted two wedding receptions with the marriage of Capt Alex Miller on the 2nd of August and that of Capt Bill Carpenter on the 11th of October.

The coming months should prove to be very interesting and entertaining as well as becoming a testing period for the new Mess Committee. The main function in the near future is the St Andrew's Ball, but more about that in the next issue.

Sergeants' Mess (Home Station)

The Mess extends a cordial welcome to CWO (RSM) and Mrs. Pyatt on their return back to 1 RHC from Newfoundland. We hope their stay with the Regiment will be longer than the last tour with the Battalion.

1 RHC held a farewell ball for 2 RHC on their departure for a second tour in Cyprus. A good time was had by all and may we wish them luck and success throughout their tour.

Mess life has been quiet since June as 1 RHC has been out in the field almost continuously until the end of October. MWO Elroy Wall has been elected in again as the Mess President and has promised a full period of entertainment in the winter months. The Mess improvement under direction of MWO Steacy has finished panelling the main lounge and dining room and installed a drop ceiling in the lounge which greatly enchants our Mess. The installation of the air conditioner and colour TV in the bar has been enjoyed by all. The shuffle board in the games room has proved to the Mess members that many of our wives have a lighter touch when pushing the stones. A hearty thanks goes to WO Willy Forbes and his pioneers on the finishing of the Mess improvement.

SECOND BATTALION

GENERAL

Since the last issue of the "Red Hackle" the Second Battalion rapily moved through its final stages prior to its move to Cyprus. During the last two weeks of September all the loose ends were tied together and Captain Gary Garforth-Bles began to assume the duties of OC Rear Party. As you probably know, Capt Garforth-Bles just returned recently from a four-month tour instructing officer cadets on the West Coast of Canada at CFB Chilliwack. On his return he was assigned the task of moving the Battalion to Cyprus. This I can promise you he did with

Lt-Col W. B. MacLeod welcoming members of 'Bravo' Company to the island of Cyprus.

a minimum of fuss and confusion. As OC Rear Party, Capt Garforth-Bles is responsible for the administration of the Rear Party and family problems which arise with the families of those soldiers in Cyprus. Lucky man!

Meanwhile 2 RHC, under its commander, Lt-Col W. B. MacLeod, started its move to Cyprus on Oct 6 with the first draft of the advance party being lifted from the tarmac at Fredericton Airport. By the 18th of October the complete Battalion was on the ground and functioning as a member of the United Nations Peace Keeping Force. As the drafts landed they were met by Lt-Col MacLeod and the outgoing commander of Kyrenia District, Lt-Col C. H. Belzile, CO, 2R22eR. The Second Battalion "Van Doos" spent two weeks handing over the reins of control to 2 RHC and we wish to thank all members of the 2R22eR for their co-operation in assisting us to get settled. Having had an opportunity to adjust to their new surroundings, the men of 2 RHC moved into their new role with great enthusiasm.

New Friends and Old Comrades

On arrival in Cyprus 2 RHC was met by an old friend who had left the Battalion six months previous to our departure for Cyprus, Major Sig Anderson, now SO2OP ADM. Added to the slate of officers in Cyprus for our six months' tour were Major Denys Labrecque, Finance Officer; Capt Brom Hart, Dental Officer; Capt Pierre Richard, Chaplain (Roman Catholic); Capt Foster Jenkins, Chaplain (Protestant); Capt Roger Laopinte, Transport Officer; and last, but not least, the most important man of all, our Paymaster, Lt Tim Heffernan. Welcome all to 2 RHC.

HAMILTON GAULT TROPHY

In late September 2 RHC held its last ceremonial parade before departing for Cyprus. The occasion was the presentation of the Hamilton Gault Trophy, which is emblematic of the top Canadian infantry regiment in Rifle Classification.

The parade, while specifically called for the award of the trophy, was also a form of farewell to the Second Battalion, as its members prepared for duty in Cyprus with the United Nations.

The Battalion paraded before B-Gen Charles J. A. Hamilton, Commander 3 Combat Group. Prior to the presentation by Mrs. A. Hamilton Gault, widow of Brigadier Gault, who instituted the award beginning in 1957-58, B-Gen Hamilton congratulated the men on their parade performance.

As Mrs Gault presented the trophy to the Battalion, she spoke the name of the Black Watch with a special reverence and said: "What a proud name that is, and ever will be". She said the trophy was designed by her late husband so it would "encourage perfection, and you have achieved this not only in marksmanship but also all those soldierly qualities of which your regiment is so justly proud." The Black Watch won the award when it was first instituted.

Lt-Col W. B. MacLeod, Commanding Officer, 2 RHC, receiving the Hamilton Trophy on behalf of the Battalion from Mrs. A. Hamilton Gault. B-Gen Charles J. A. Hamilton, Commander, 3 Combat Group, looks on.

NEW COMMANDER OF "51st" VOLUNTEERS

Lt-Col the Hon W. D. Arbuthnott (centre), new company commander of the 51st Highland Volunteers, pictured with his predecessor, Lt-Col I. R. Critchley (right), before flying from Perth Aerodrome on a tour of the command. Also seen is Sgt-Major P. G. Cameron.

The following appeared in the "Perthshire Advertiser" of 1st October, 1969:—

"Lt-Colonel Ian R. Critchley, The Black Watch, flew out from Perth Aerodrome, Scone, yesterday, to tour locations of the 51st Highland Volunteers for the last time before he relinquishes command on October 18. Having held the post of battalion commander since April, 1967, he is to be succeeded by Lt-Colonel The Hon W. D. Arbuthnott, also of The Black Watch.

Lt-Colonel Arbuthnott was educated at Fettes College, Edinburgh, and joined The Black Watch in 1946, straight from school. He went into training at Sandhurst, Inverness, and Elgin, and went to Germany in 1948. Following this were periods in Korea, then Kenya, mainly as signals officer. During the Mau-Mau troubles in Kenya, he became a company commander.

He took over as adjutant of the 4th and 5th Black Watch in Dundee in 1956, coincidentally from the then Adjutant Critchley.

Teaching Young Officers

In 1958, Lt-Colonel Arbuthnott returned to school, as an instructor at the School of Infantry, Warminster, teaching young officers fresh from Sandhurst. He then held the rank of captain, but after spending 1960-61 in the Army Staff College at Camberley, he went as a staff officer to the British Army headquarters in Cyprus. When acting as "a kind of referee", between the Turkish and Greek Cypriots, he was awarded the MBE.

Soon after returning, he was posted with 1st Black Watch to Germany as company commander in 1964, and stayed until 1966, when he was attached to the Infantry Personnel Branch of the Ministry of Defence in London.

In October of last year, he became one of the only serving officers to go to Nigeria with the British contingent of the international observer team, and spent three months with the team, returning in December. The purpose of his return was to study at the Joint Services Staff College which he left last Friday to come to Perth and familiarise himself with his new charge.

Appointment in Paris

Lt-Colonel Critchley will leave shortly for a two-year period attached to the French Army as liaison officer at the Senior Officers War School in Paris, where he will be in charge of liaison between all 17 departments. He will also give instructions on British and Commonwealth methods of warfare.

Lt-Colonel Arbuthnott will be in Perth for 2½ years, and is living at present at 3 St Leonard's Bank, Perth. This is an army house, formerly reserved for the Black Watch Depot Commander, and he is accompanied by his wife and three children: Elizabeth, aged 2, Georgina, aged 5, and Charles, aged 12. Charles, who is at present at Newpark School, St Andrews, goes to Fettes College next year.

As commander of the 51st Highland Volunteers, Lt-Colonel Arbuthnott will have command of over 1400 men.

This year the 51st (Highland) Volunteers held their Annual Camp at Stanford, PTA, in Norfolk, from 23 Aug to 6 Sep, '69. The biggest camp yet held by the Battalion, some 800 personnel attended, made up of representatives of all eleven Companies.

Travel down to Stanford involved every conceivable form of transport, by land, sea and air, and it was to the credit of all that nobody was missing by mid-day on the first Sunday.

The camp training had been designed to cater for two separate courses, one of approximately 300 personnel on the Recruits/Gunner Conversion/Cadre Course run by Major R. A. Davidson, OC "A" (BW) Coy, and the Mainstream Course, some 400 strong, for the "old" established Coys, which was to consolidate the training so far done out of camp on the subject for special study this year, the Attack.

The first week was devoted to basic training and field firing, and culminated on Friday, 29 Aug '69, with an artillery demonstration which took place at Frog Hill, the highest point on the training area and watched by the whole Battalion. The 105m Howitzers were towed into action at high speed by long wheel based Land Rovers, a Control Post set up and a series of targets engaged to demonstrate the accuracy and capabilities of the guns. In the afternoon a flight of four Wessex helicopters provided by the RAF arrived at the main camp at East Wretham to teach the Coys emplaning drills and heliborne assault techniques. That Friday saw the first influx of Battalion visitors who included Lt-Gen Sir Derek Lang, CB, DSO, MC, GOC Scotland, Maj-Gen M. Forrester, CBE, DSO, MC,

Of Many Things . . .

Ravenscrag

When Sir Hugh Allan built Ravenscrag, his mansion on what is now Pine Avenue, at the head of McTavish Street, legends soon gathered about it. They said Sir Hugh had built the tall tower, so that he might see his ocean-going ships entering and leaving the harbor. They also said that he had 365 windows in Ravenscrag, so he might have as many windows as there are days in the year.

But Ravenscrag was legendary enough, even without such tales. It was one of the greatest mansions in Canada, even in North America, almost rivalling a British castle; yet it had been built by a man who had come to Montreal as an immigrant boy of 15, with little education and little money. The Ravenscrag high on Mount Royal was the outward and visible symbol of what he had accomplished. And he meant it as such.

The view of Mount Royal from the city, and from the waterfront, has become so cluttered and obstructed that today the commanding position of Ravenscrag can scarcely be realized. Yet even now, from certain angles where the Mountain can be seen, it rises up with the incomparable dignity of its place and size.

On winter's nights, when Sir Hugh sat in his ornate library at Ravenscrag, he must have pondered on the changes he had seen in Montreal since he came as a youth — changes which he, as a lord of shipping, had helped to bring about.

He had arrived in Montreal from Scotland in the ship Favourite in May, 1826. The St. Mary's Current, hurrying between Montreal and St. Helen's Island, held them back. Even when the tugboat Hercules — the first boat with engines strong enough to mount the current — took the Favourite in tow, it could make no headway against the current and an unfavoring wind.

A hawser was put ashore, and some two dozen oxen tried to pull the ship upstream. But not even the tug and the oxen proved enough. Some 50 to 100 workmen were sent from the shipyards at Hochelaga. Tug, oxen and men at last hauled the Favourite into harbor.

But the harbor was not really a harbor. There were no wharves. The ship dropped anchor as near to shore as it could. Carts were driven out into the water, close to shipside, and the cargo was unloaded into them over long gangways.

Such was the primitive harbor of a primitive city. "The habits of the people were as primitive as the city itself," Sir Hugh Allan was to recall many years later. "They generally lived over their stores, and it was quite usual for them to sit on chairs on the sidewalk in the open air enjoying a chat."

A little stream that flowed where Craig Street is today suffered seriously from pollution; it was little better than an open sewer. Few houses stood above the stream, toward the Mountain, and about these few houses "the fields of grass and grain came close."

Not by accident did Sir Hugh Allan make the fortune that built Ravenscrag out of his fleet of ships. He was born in the Scottish coast-town of Saltcoats, in sight of the sea. His father was a ship's captain. Two of his brothers had "gone to sea."

His father apparently did not wish him to become another sea captain; he hoped he might find work in Canada in some line of business connected with shipping. At first Hugh worked in Montreal in a drygoods business. It was little to his tastes. He then went to work in a company engaged in sailing and building ships. He did so well that he was made a partner. In the end he and his brother Andrew had a shipping business of their own, known from 1870 as the Allan Line.

Sir Hugh Allan had a modern outlook for his times. He was ready to move promptly from sailing ships to steam, from paddlewheels to screw propellers, and out of wooden ships into iron. And he had an immense capacity for overcoming discouragement.

At first his plans for the St. Lawrence route seemed doomed to failure as steamer after steamer was lost in shipwreck. He refused to believe, as others did, that some ill-fate was pursuing him.

He identified the causes and later listed them: "At that time there were very few lighthouses in the river or gulf, the action of the currents was not well understood, and our captains were unaccustomed to the handling of steamships."

In the rising up against adversities, something of the greatness of Sir Hugh Allan emerges. Far more than the fate of the Allan steamships was at stake. The fate of the St. Lawrence as a route for transatlantic steamships, and the fate of the port of Montreal in the age of steam appeared involved in the outcome of his struggle. When Sir Hugh accepted loss after loss, and persevered, and won through in the end, Montreal and the St. Lawrence route seemed to have their victory also.

Scarcely surprising was the place that Sir Hugh Allan came to hold in the life of the city, or the way his triumph was symbolized by the mansion that overlooked and almost dominated the city and the port from high on the Mountain.

Sir Hugh at home

In 1881 the English newspaper, the London World, sent its correspondent to interview Sir Hugh Allan at Ravenscrag. "Like all men who have seen the world," the correspondent wrote in his despatch, "Sir Hugh is a practical cosmopolitan, as much at his ease in the Grand Hotel at Charing Cross or in the Liverpool offices as in the streets of Montreal, and thinking as little of a run across the Atlantic as a Londoner does of a trip to Brighton. Nevertheless there is something in the tone of the greeting which meets you on the broad terrace overlooking the mighty St. Lawrence that says unmistakably, 'Here I am at home.' "

The correspondent believed that the view from the terrace high on the slope of the Mountain "can scarcely be surpassed."

Indoors he was astonished by the thickness of the walls, the suite of drawing-rooms leading to "a noble ballroom, and on to the extensive

Gazette - Feb 14/70

by Edgar Andrew Collard

atories, in which it is easy, even in the
f a Canadian winter, to imagine oneself
opics."

oted the great central chamber with its
floors of native woods, "the scene of
s in dress, beauty and flirtation." Then he
Sir Hugh's favorite room in Ravenscrag,
ary, with its dark, solid furniture, large
replace, and pervading air of quiet

, in the library, the correspondent of the
World saw how simply Sir Hugh lived in
st of so luxurious a setting:
e, after the day's toil, Sir Hugh spends a
of hours in relaxation, a game of whist
me of the members of his family — his
number a round dozen — or with the
visitor. It is, too, the scene of his work as
play; for it has been for years Sir Hugh's
ble custom to return to his sanctum —
reports for some of the numerous
ies over which he presides, scrutinizing
terments of managers, or sketching the
ities of some new enterprise. . .
a host, Sir Hugh is cordial, without
. He has his peculiarities, which, however,
allowed to interfere with the comfort of
sts. He has never smoked. He has wisely
ed spirits altogether until quite recently,
e has been obliged to take a little for his
s sake. Fond of cards, he has never risked
han a shilling on any game of chance in his
"

Hugh Allan died in 1882, a man of 72,
g till the end. He had gone on business to
rgh, where he was staying with Sir Huston
ll. His son found him at the desk in his
his head leaning upon his hand, and lying
half-written letter.
body was brought home to Ravenscrag. It
the room at the northwest corner of the
floor. On the day of the funeral the police
led to make an opening for the cortege
h the crowds on the streets. St. Andrew's
h on Beaver Hall Hill was soon filled. The
had to be closed, though an equal number
urners was waiting to enter.

Famous guests

a midweek day in December, 1882, the day
the funeral, the family of the late Sir Hugh
gathered at Ravenscrag for the reading
will. The will was "an exceedingly lengthy
covering upwards of eleven pages of
ap closely written on both sides.
set up a trust to operate until the youngest
sons came of age. During the period of the
$40 a week was to be paid for the
enance of Ravenscrag. The will added:
it is my desire, at the termination of the
nt trust, that my executors shall convey to
son Hugh Montagu Allan, the house and
d of Ravenscrag and all the furniture."
ide Sir Montagu Allan (who was knighted
his work in the First World War) the
tality of Ravenscrag was more dazzling even
it had been under his father. So many of the
governors-general came to Ravenscrag, and were guests for so long, that the great house came to be regarded almost as a second Rideau Hall.

The Duke of Connaught, while Prince Arthur, had been guest of honor at a ball given by Sir Hugh Allan at Ravenscrag in 1869. Now, as Governor-General, he was received at Ravenscrag by Sir Hugh's son. When the Duchess of Connaught was seriously ill at the Royal Victoria Hospital, the Duke stayed at Ravenscrag, to be near at hand. Lord Bessborough stayed also, while Lady Bessborough was in the Maternity Hospital at the Royal Victoria, where their son, Hon. George St. Lawrence Ponsonby, was born. At that time Sir Montagu Allan had an opening made in the eastern wall of the estate grounds, to enable Lord Bessborough to visit the hospital more conveniently, than by going round by way of Pine Avenue.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire lived at Ravenscrag for about three months, while Sir Hugh and Lady Allan were away on war work overseas. Sir Hugh and Lady Allan even had the unusual experience off being guests in their own house. They had placed Ravenscrag at the disposal of Lord and Lady Byng for two months, and during this time they were invited to dinner.

During his term as Governor-General, Lord Minto and Lady Minto were often guests at Ravenscrag. Sir Montagu Allan gave a ball in their honor when they were leaving Canada, and again when they returned to Canada on a visit.

Among other guests at Ravenscrag were the Duke of Windsor, while Prince of Wales, and Prince Fushimi, brother of the Emperor of Japan, who was passing through Canada on his way home in 1907, after visiting King Edward VII.

It was almost customary for Sir Montagu Allan, when he gave a ball at Ravenscrag to one of the Governors-General to invite as many as 600 guests. But dramatic as these balls were in their magnificance, there was something as attractive, in its way, in the less formal balls Sir Montagu gave to his Montreal friends at New Year's. A description of such a ball gives the atmosphere at Ravenscrag as the Victorian Age was drawing to its comfortable close:

"Joy and jollity reigned supreme at Ravenscrag on New Year's Eve. According to a time-honored custom of the house, the youth and beauty of Montreal assembled at the bidding of the host and hostess to dance the Old Year out and the New Year in.

"It was a perfect night; and as the long line of sleighs ascended the slope of the Mountain, not the least beautiful sight to their occupants was that of Ravenscrag itself, outlined in points of light against the dark background of Mount Royal. At the door two of 'the Finest' stood in readiness to welcome the coming and speed the parting sleigh. As the guests entered, the words 'Happy New Year' in pink and red carnations greeted them. Over four hundred invitations had been issued. . .

"The conservatory was a dream of fragrance and beauty. Rose-colored incandescent lights illuminated the masses of foliage and rare blooms, and between the dances many of the guests availed themselves of the comfortable seats provided for them, and enjoyed the cool repose of sequestered nooks under the palms. Whether sweet nothings were whispered to willing ears, or sweeter vows exchanged, is merely a matter for conjecture, for the flowers, those lovely confidants never will never tell.

"All too quickly the moments pass, and the clock is striking twelve. It happened that the old year passed away just as a double set of lancers was in progress. All the dancers formed a ring in hand, 'Auld Lang Syne' was sung and the New Year was ushered in with merry laughter and hearty greetings to one and all. 1895 was several hours old when the last sleigh load of happy guests drove away from what was acknowledged to have been one of the most successful balls ever given in Montreal."

Times change

Old Ravenscrag really belonged to the Victorian Era. Though it entered gaily enough into the Twentieth Century, it could hardly expect, as a mansion, to pass the new century's midway mark. It was stifled amidst the new taxes that the century sowed and nurtured.

In Victorian times, with the income tax unknown and property taxes low, Sir Hugh and his son could maintain a mansion of 34 bedrooms, two large drawing rooms, a gigantic ballroom, an ample conservatory, massive stone stables (where Sir Montagu kept his thoroughbreds), a vinery, a peach house, and a gardener's cottage, all set in grounds of some 10 acres.

But Ravenscrag had become a burden too great to be borne, when Sir Montagu faced the prospect of $50,000 property taxes a year. The future of Ravenscrag had to be as an institution, not a home.

About 1938 the aged Sir Montagu Allan moved from Ravenscrag to an apartment in The Chateau. At the outbreak of the Second World War he offered Ravenscrag to the Government of Canada, perhaps as a hospital for convalescent wounded. When the Government could find no immediate use for it, he presented it to the Royal Victoria Hospital. The hospital decided to make it the Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry.

In November, 1940 the remaining contents of Ravenscrag were auctioned in the house itself. The snow-wet weather added its sadness to the oddly assorted relics of bygone days. The auctioneer was selling three antelope heads, life-size statues of female figures holding lamps, big wardrobes, long corridor carpets, ivory and ebony elephants, brocaded chairs and sofas.

A garden statue of the Greek god Pan looked at the bidders crowding through the great doorway of the house. In the front hall a barometer pointed to "change." The floor of the conservatory was strewn with dead leaves.

Toast to The Immortal Memory given at the Burns Dinner held by the Montreal Caledonian Society at the Windsor Hotel on Friday, January 23rd 1970, by the Hon. Mr. Justice K. C. Mackay.

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Tonight and this weekend in dining rooms and halls throughout the world, Scots and their descendants and friends gather to honour the memory of a man, born 211 years ago in a small cottage, which his father had built in the hamlet of Alloway, on 'a poor narrow footpath of a street' between the ancient burgh of Ayr and the Brig o'Doon. 211 years have passed and his memory is as fresh tonight as ever it was.

What clue have we to Robert Burns extraordinary hold on mankind, and especially on Scots. On mankind, the cause of his hold appears simply - his inspiration, his tenderness, his compassion. But on Scots his hold, if not greater, is perhaps more intense - an intensity caused by Burns love of country, his pride in Scotland, his patriotism at a time when many Scots preferred to be identified as English; a word, by the way, which Burns hated and against which he protested when it was used as including Scottish.

You may recall the first Scottish born Lord Chancellor of England - Alexander Wedderburn, - later the Earl of Rosslyn - who after arriving in England suppressed his native Doric accent and spoke as an English jurist. But it was said of him that he quickly reverted to the accents of his origin when he was drunk or angry; and he was often one - or other - or both.

Minutes of the Colonel's Conference held at Camp Maple Leaf, Cyprus, on Thursday the 5th March 1970.

The Conference was attended by the following Officers:

Lt.-Col. J.G. Bourne
Lt.-Col. J.W. Sharp
Lt.-Col. G.S. Morrison
Lt.-Col. W.B. MacLeod
Lt.-Col. J.I.B. Macfarlane
Major D.A. Fraser
Major W.E. Stavert
Captain D. Fisher

Trooping the Colours Ceremony at CFB Gagetown on the 6th June 1970

Lt.-Col. Morrison outlined briefly the programme on Saturday the 6th June. He indicated that on Saturday morning there would be a commemorative parachute jump by Black Watch soldiers serving in the Canadian Airborne Regiment. The Trooping the Colours Ceremony would be held in the afternoon, and in the evening there would be a Retreat Ceremony on the Parade Square for all ranks followed by the various Regimental Balls. Lt.-Col. Morrison also mentioned briefly the various guests of the Regiment who would be invited to attend the Trooping the Colours Ceremony.

Laying-Up of the Colours Ceremony in Montreal on the 14th June 1970

The Colonel of the Regiment also said that certain persons would be invited to the Laying-Up of the Colours Ceremony on the 14th June as guests of the Regiment.

Regimental Property

Captain Fisher reported that the Committee established for the purpose of considering the disposition of Regimental property in CFB Gagetown had made the following decisions:

(i) the donors of all trophies would be given the opportunity to take them back.

Black Watch to reunite on April 4

Veterans of the 73rd Battalion, the Black Watch, will be celebrating the 54th anniversary of their leaving Montreal for the first War with a dinner and wreath-laying ceremony on Saturday, April 4. They're coming from all over Eastern Canada and the States.

Led by a piper and bugler from the present-day Militia regiment, the white-haired vets will gather in Dominion Square at five o'clock to line up whilst President George Sykes of Montreal deposits a poppy wreath at the base of the monument. The piper will play a lament and the bugler sound "Last Post" and "Reveille" before the march past.

Dinner is at the Queen's Hotel at 6:30, just across the street from the doemwe Bonaventure passenger station where 1,069 entrained for Halifax. One man missed the troop train, but caught the next "civvie" one to board SS Adriatic, the troopship in time.

The battalion was raised mainly in Montreal, the Ottawa valley and the Eastern Townships, and served with the Forrth Canadian Division at Ypres, the Somme and Vimy before being broken up because of a lack of reinforcements from the home area. Drafts from various parts of Ontario and the Maritimes replaced their heavy casualties.

The association was conceived in a snow-filled trench on the lower slopes of Vimy Ridge a few months before the Canadians carried the heights, and established the compact that the survivors should hold a dinner annually until there was only one left to give the "Silent Toast".

Though the association has names and addresses of well over a hundred surviving members, they feel there must be many more with whom they have lost contact. Any further information from the secretary, Douglas C. Campbell, 1958 de Maisonneuve boulevard west, Montreal 108, or by phoning WE 7-2682.

War hero dies at 57

LONDON — (CP) — Gen. Vivian Street, who included a parachute mission into Yugoslavia among his Second World War adventures, has died at the age of 57.

The mission took Street, the late Maj. William Jones of Canada and other officers to the headquarters of partisan leader Josip Tito, now president of Yugoslavia.

Jones operated a farm near Toronto until his death and was the subject of tributes from veterans of the operation who paid a return visit to Yugoslavia last year.

Street participated in Britain's special air service during the war and commanded a parachute regiment and brigade in the post-war years.

He was military adviser to King Hussein of Jordan from 1959 to 1961, later becoming chairman of the Save the Children Fund.

Funeral set for financier

A funeral service for James Ross Ballantyne, 64, a well known Canadian financier, will be held at 2 p.m. tomorrow in the Chapel of Wray-Walton-Wray, 1234 Mountain street.

Mr. Ballantyne, a partner and director in the firm of Kingstone and Mackenzie, investment dealers, died suddenly Saturday at his home, 2 Ballantyne Terrace, Dorval.

Born in Montreal, he was the son of the late Senator C. C. Ballantyne.

Educated at Lower Canada College and at McGill University, Mr. Ballantyne was associated with Canadian Industries Ltd. for some years before joining the stock brokerage firm of Craig, Ballantyne and Co.

BLACK WATCH

Shortly after the outbreak of the Second World War, Mr. Ballantyne joined the Black Watch, attaining the rank of captain with the 2nd Battalion.

Following the war, he returned to Craig, Ballantyne and Co. where he remained until recent years when he joined Kingstone and Mackenzie.

Mr. Ballantyne was a governor of the Montreal Children's Hospital and a member of the Saint James' Club of Montreal, the Montreal Racquet Club and the Forest and Stream Club.

He is survived by his wife, Hazel, four children, James Michael, Linda Trenholme (Mrs. Bruce Fleming), Marion Graham and William James; and a brother, Murray Gordon.

MRS. JULIETTE P. RAMSEY, DAME OF GRACE

Mrs. Stuart Ramsey, née Juliette Pelletier, was born in Quebec City, daughter of Colonel Oscar Pelletier and Alice Archer. She trained as a nurse at the Montreal General Hospital and went overseas with the First Canadian Contingent in September, 1914. She was posted to France in November and later served in both the Dardanelles and the Balkan campaigns. She ended the war as Matron of the Valcartier Military Hospital.

In 1919, Mrs. Ramsey proceeded to India to marry her fiancé, Captain Stuart Ramsey, then attached to the Indian Medical Service. Four years later they settled down in Montreal.

Mrs. Ramsey became the organizer and first President of the Overseas Nurses' Association, Chairman of the Women's Division of the Last Post Fund and executive of the Association of Canadian Clubs. In 1938, she was elected President of the Women's Canadian Club of Montreal and in the same year was a founding member of the executive of the Quebec Music Festival. When World War II started in 1939, she was Commandant, Auxiliary Services, of the Montreal Branch of the Red Cross.

In 1941, when Mrs. Ramsey was provincial Superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Nursing Division, she was asked by Ottawa to organize the Canadian Women's Army Corps in the Province of Quebec, retiring two years later with the rank of Major. Since that time she has interested herself in the National Institute for the Blind and the St. John Ambulance Association. She was one of three Dames of Grace of the Order of St. John in the Province of Quebec and Honorary Provincial President of the Women's Auxiliary of the St. John Ambulance. A Division of St. John's Ambulance is named after her and a house devoted to the training of the blind also bore her name.

Two rows of ribbons on her uniform as well as other decorations bear testimony to her distinguished services both at home and abroad in both war and peace.

Mrs. Ramsey is survived by her husband, Dr. G. Stuart Ramsey, and five children: Archer of Toronto, Marguerite (Mrs. Ian Mackinnon), Ann (Mrs. Graham Gammell) and Dr. Bruce of Montreal, and Pauline (Mrs. Marcel Joyal) of Ottawa, and fifteen grandchildren.

Mrs. Ramsey was widely known for her kindness, her ability and her devotion to those who suffered. Her in-

MORRIS & MACKENZIE LIMITED
4141 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST MONTREAL 215, P.Q. TELEPHONE 931-1851

March 27, 1970.

Re: Reunion Dinner -
13th, 42nd & 73rd Battalions

Circumstances have dictated that I again this year arrange the Reunion Dinner.

While it would have been appropriate to have held this, our second dinner, on Thursday, April 9th, due to a Parade on that date the Mess is not available to us, but Col. MacFarlane, the Honorary Lieutenant Colonel of the 3rd Battalion has been good enough to arrange that we can hold the dinner in the Mess on the evening of Wednesday, 8th April, and as per last year we will sit down to dinner at 8:15 p.m., but the Mess will be open to us earlier so that old friends can get together and hoist the odd drink.

As last year, Business suits will be worn. It was decided not to attempt to hold the Dinner on either Friday or Saturday, as increasingly so, many are out of town at the weekends.

Due to the unfortunate and disgraceful postal strike which makes the date of delivery of Montreal letters uncertain, Capt. Ackerley has kindly consented to telephone all Montreal Officers, advising that the letter is en route and as applicable to the quite large list of eligible Officers living outside Montreal, with the cooperation of my office, all letters will be sent by our courier service to Toronto for mailing, so that such letters will be promptly dispatched and received.

It will be appreciated if you would promptly forward your replies to me, and as we hope to have a larger number than we had last year, it is hoped that you will make every effort to attend.

Yours sincerely,

J.M. Morris
Lieutenant Colonel

OUR COVER

This month we pay a tribute to the Royal Highland Regiment (The Black Watch) whose Second Battalion is destined this year to be amalgamated into the Royal Canadian Regiment. Thus their ancient identity with Scotland, their ceremonial kilt, sporrans, hackles and pipes, their heritage in the founding of Canada, will disappear entirely from the modern regular army of Canada. It is a loss that is already being mourned with a deep sadness by many Canadians. *See page 9.*

"FINIS" FOR TWO FINE REGIMENTS

IT is hard to believe that the Black Watch and the Queen's Own Rifles as regiments in the regular Canadian Armed Forces will soon cease to exist.

We have come to accept the fact that some reorganization of the forces has to be done and some cut-backs in strength are necessary to reduce costs in national defence spending, but to eliminate the Black Watch and the Queen's Own Rifles is to leave the Armed Forces without two regiments that have made among the greatest contributions to Canada's military history. They each have a long tradition of sacrifice and bravery that we should continue to honour and cherish.

The history of the Black Watch goes back to 1862 when the 5th Battalion, Royal Light Infantry, was organized. Subsequently redesignated as a battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, then the Royal Scots Fusiliers, then the Royal Scots of Canada, it became the Royal Highlanders of Canada in 1920 and The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) of Canada in 1930.

Four Victoria Crosses Won

In World War I it added 23 battle honours to its colours. Twelve thousand men passed through its ranks. Nearly 3,000 were killed and more than 6,000 were wounded. Four of its members were awarded the Victoria Cross and more than 800 received other decorations.

In World War II the Black Watch took part in the Dieppe raid and was in the subsequent landings on the Normandy coast. Men of the regiment were in the long series of engagements that led to the war's end. Nineteen battle honours were added to the colours by the 1st Battalion. And its casualties were the heaviest of any unit in the Commonwealth. Of the 117 officers and 1,735 other ranks who fought with it, 33 officers and 429 other ranks were killed, died of wounds or reported missing.

The Queen's Own Rifles has an equally long history of military service, going back to 1860 when several units in the Toronto-Barrie-Whitby areas were amalgamated as the Voluntary Military Rifles. The Regiment was given its present title in 1863. During World War I it made up the largest part of the 3rd Battalion, CEF. Some 210 officers and 7,352 other ranks served with the QOR battalions and with the 198th Canadian Buffs. Four Victoria Crosses and 358 other decorations were won by members of the unit.

Great Names in Military History

As with the Black Watch, some of the great names of Canadian military history — Ypres, Festubert, Somme, Arras, Vimy, Passchendaele, Amiens and others are listed in its battle honours. In World War II the regiment landed with the assault troops on the Normandy coast on D-Day and after battles in the Caen area and in the vicinity of Falaise, fought across France and into Belgium, Holland and Germany. One member of the unit was awarded a posthumous V.C.

Such traditions are a national, as well as a regimental asset. To carry the fighting record of these two units into the years to come is almost a sacred trust.

But the names of these two are now to disappear along with the Regiment of Guards, and the men currently serving with them are to be absorbed in the three remaining Regular Force infantry regiments, The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, the Royal Canadian Regiment and the Royal 22e Regiment. The decision to eliminate the Black Watch and the QOR must have been a difficult one. It is hard to accept. It should be thought over. So much would be gained if the government were to do some additional figuring and find a way to preserve these two units whose records are so rich in sacrifice.

to symbolize the event.

BRIGADIER - GENERAL: Colonel D. A. McAlpine, 47, of Montreal, will be promoted to brigadier-general and appointed commander of Canadian Forces Base Gagetown, N.B., May 19. Col. McAlpine has been director of postings and careers, land and logistics, at Canadian Forces headquarters since July 1968.

TO COMMAND 2 RCR

LtCol G. Scott Morrison, 43, of Halifax N.S. will assume command of the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment on July 1.

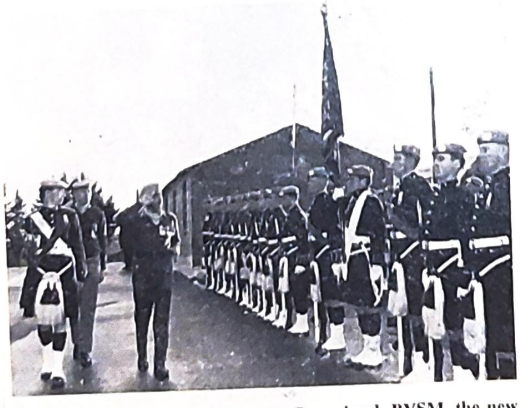
LtCol Morrison is presently the Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment of Canada) in CFB Gagetown. On June 30, the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Black Watch will be removed from the order of battle.

On July 1, the 2nd Battalion RCR, presently stationed in Germany, will make their home base in CFB Gagetown.

The Beaver May 1970

OPENING OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

On 24th February the Battalion provided a 100 man Guard of Honour for the opening of the New Brunswick Provincial Legislature in Fredericton. Guard Commander was Major John Wigmore. The guard was presented in extremely cold temperatures.



Guard of Honour for Maj-Gen D. Premchard, PVSM, the new UN Force Commander in Cyprus.

Of Many Things .

The bullet scar

A bullet mark scars the stone facade of the branch of the Bank of Montreal on the southeast corner of St. James Street and St. Peter. This is an old building, opened in 1866. The words "Molson's Bank," in big stone letters, are still on its portico. It is a richly ornate building, with many carved details, and the opulent dignity that was considered essential to a banking premises. Why, then, should a building so decorative and serene be scarred by a bullet?

The bullet scar did not result from a mere robbery. It is a reminder of something far more historic. The bullet glanced off the facade of that building on an August night in 1867, as rioters struggled by, hitting and beating one another in a battle of fists and sticks. Some had revolvers. They began firing. One of the stray shots struck the facade of the new bank. It has left its mark for more than 100 years.

That August of 1867 saw the last election of Thomas D'Arcy McGee. Gathering about McGee were the anger and the hate that was to kill him on Sparks Street in Ottawa only a few months later.

A fighter in the nationalist movement in Ireland in his youth, a man who escaped from Ireland with the police in pursuit, he had come to see a new hope for the Irish, as for all men, in Canada's new world. But many of the Irish in Montreal did not wish to give up the old fight for Ireland's freedom, even though they might now be living overseas in a British colony. On the contrary, they felt that they were now in a position, by plot and conspiracy, to help the Irish struggle. Close ties were maintained with the Irish in the United States through the Fenian organization. The Fenians had already come over the border on raids into Canada in 1866. Rumor was abroad that they were to come again (as they did, in 1870).

Thomas D'Arcy McGee spoke out against the Fenians and all their works. He strongly supported the freedom of Ireland. But he did not believe that the problem should or could be settled in Canada. If all who came to live in Canada were to bring all their old grievances with them, and fight their old battles on the new soil, Canada would become not a land of hope and unity, but a scratching, ripping cock pit.

In that summer of 1867 Thomas D'Arcy McGee was running for election to the new House of Commons. The most eloquent of all the Fathers of Confederation, he was now more eloquent than ever; for the separate Canadian colonies had become the new Dominion of Canada on July 1st of that year. If the new Dominion were to be built, divisions would have to be set aside. Those who clung to old quarrels would have nothing to contribute to the dawn of the new day.

All through the weeks of campaigning the animosity deepened between McGee's followers and those of his opponent, Bernard Devlin. Speakers were howled down; committee rooms were broken into and their contents destroyed; every axe-handle in the hardware stores was bought and put to use; while "bludgeons and pieces of war-pipe which would have knocked down an ox" increased the casualties.

All this went on in merciless summer heat. During the week of nominations, the heat directly or indirectly, was said to have taken the lives of 160 Montrealers. McGee himself, ill in bed, was permitted to see no one.

Despite the heat the voting went forward, for political feeling ran higher even than the temperature. Though the interior of the polls was like a "vapor bath," the voting was heavy. One elector, aged 91 years, was so determined to support McGee that he came to the poll assisted by two friends.

Riot in the street

The branch of the Bank of Montreal at St. Peter and St. James Streets has the old bullet scar on its stone facade because it stood close to Thomas D'Arcy McGee's committee rooms in the violent election of 1867. McGee's committee rooms in the Mechanics' Institute, then on the southwest corner of St. James and St. Peter, where the Royal Bank Building was to be erected in the 1920s.

On the August evening in 1867, when the results of the election began to come in, several hundred McGee supporters gathered on St. James Street in front of his committee rooms. They watched the bulletin boards being put up on the front of the Institute. McGee was winning. They hoped he might come out to address them.

But just as the last decisive returns had been reported, and McGee's election was confirmed, a mob's roar was heard in the distance. A mass of Devlin's disappointed followers — "a wave of the refuse of our city humanity" as a McGee supporter described it — swept into St. James Street. Yelling as they came, they drove back the friends of McGee, tore down the bulletin board that announced his victory and armed themselves with the fragments. They then made a rush for the door of the committee rooms, but a phalanx of committee men tossed them back.

The attacking mob made a mistake. It thought the committee rooms were on the ground floor of the Mechanics' Institute and went on smashing every one of the ground floor windows. This mistake, as one observer remarked, was "very natural, as none of them had ever been in so respectable a portion of the town before." The mob realized its error. It moved into St. James Street and renewed the attack from that quarter.

It was then that the man with the flowerpots appeared at an upper window. A loyal McGee supporter, he hurled these flowerpots down with an almost unfailing aim. Riders were struck to the pavement, as though struck by lightning.

But his very success was his undoing. He became the target for a concentrated fire of three-cornered macadamizing stones. At last one had serious effect. He was seen to drop a flowerpot, clasp both hands to his head, and stagger back from the window.

At this point the McGee men surged out to attack. There was hot work, with fighters down in all directions. One man was

THE GAZETTE, a ... (LIMITED), of which J. Peter Kohl is General Manager at the Office, 1000 St. Antoine Street, Montreal 101, Telephone 861-1111. Private branch exchange connecting all departments day and night.
All rights of publication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.
Second class mail registration number 0619. Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

Gazette May 25/70

by Edgar Andrew Collard

strike his adversary across the face with a wooden bar. In the next moment he staggered to the street, felled by a rock.

This was not a mere scuffle of the riffraff. Many prominent citizens of Montreal took part in the charge from the committee room. One wrenched an axe-handle from a floored rowdy and "with it did notable execution." Another was seen forcing his way through the struggle, though pulled down and trodden on from time to time.

Then came the short, sharp reports of revolver shots. At this sound the mob gave way. One rioter shot at and missed at point-blank range, dropped to the pavement, pretending to be dead. Some 20 combatants trampled over him ruthlessly, as they fought their way down the street. The pretended corpse, severely bruised, scrambled up and made off.

With yells, cheers and oaths, the Devlin supporters retreated into Victoria Square. Only a few were left, hard-pressed, near the Mechanics' Institute. Their rout was made complete by the arrival of two detachments of the Volunteer Cavalry, which quickly broke them up and scattered them through the lanes.

Several arrests were made, but the police had difficulty in protecting their prisoners from the hands of enraged citizens, prepared to end a night of excitement with a lynching or two. "Here's a handy lamp-post," shouted one citizen. "String them up," shouted another. But gradually peace was restored. A sultry silence settled down over a city of broken glass and broken heads.

The echoes of that old political battle of 1867 have long since died away. But the bullet scar on the facade of the old Molson's Bank lingers as a souvenir of Thomas D'Arcy McGee's last election.

Ornate style

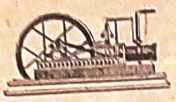
The old Molson's Bank, which happened by chance to witness the riot on the night of Thomas D'Arcy McGee's election and to suffer a nick in its stonework, is otherwise one of the most unspoiled examples of Victorian business architecture left in Montreal.

The architects of this building were a father and son — George and John James Browne. Working both separately and together, they designed an immense number of Montreal's buildings. Molson's Bank held an architectural competition when it proposed to erect new headquarters on St. James Street. The plans submitted jointly by George and John James Browne were unanimously adopted by the jury.

If the new headquarters of the Molson's Bank did not quite begin a trend, it certainly gave that trend powerful impetus. It encouraged a more ornate style of architecture, with an elaboration of detail, and a departure from the more classic simplicity of early buildings. The austerity of the Bank of Montreal's building on Place d'Armes, with little ornamentation except the group of figures over the portico, is in contrast to the almost endless ornaments on the Molson's Bank.

The change was noted by an appreciative critic of the time, who said that the new building showed "the tendency at the present moment to the use of a much larger amount of carving for external decoration than has hitherto been employed." He noted also the exquisite attention to detail. Even the chimney stacks had been carefully planned, with their rubbed sandstone and "ornamental character." They had not "been neglected by the architects, as is too often the case with modern buildings."

The Molson's Bank is built entirely of Ohio sandstone, a stone with a mellow reddish glow. The style of architecture is known as Italian. It is highly ornate. The two upper stories, fronting on St. James Street, are richly carved with wreaths of flowers and fruit. The main entrance is through a portico, supported by polished columns of "Scotch granite." The portico is carried up, with smaller columns, to the second story of the building.



At the summit is a heavily carved shield, bearing the arms of the Molson family, supported by two figures. The building was finished with a mansard roof, surrounded by a fancy railing.

The Molson family had long carried on private banking. But in the middle of the 1850s they took advantage of new legislation to obtain a charter and establish the Molson's Bank, with William Molson as president and John Molson as Vice-President. This building on St. James Street at the corner of St. Peter (the bank's third) was opened in April, 1866. Though the business of the bank began by being "entirely local," it eventually reached out to establish branch banks in other towns and cities. It survived various financial depressions in the country and generally paid a high rate of dividends.

Banking operations, however, needed a larger scope under modern conditions. An amalgamation with the Bank of Montreal was natural. William and John Molson had been directors of the Bank of Montreal before they set up their own bank. When they resigned, the board of directors of the Bank of Montreal passed a special resolution. It expressed the "uniform pleasure and satisfaction" the Bank of Montreal had had in its relations with the Molsons, and offered its "best wishes for their prosperity in the enterprise in which they have now entered."

In 1925 the Molson's Bank was acquired by the Bank of Montreal and merged with it. Relations between the two banks had been close for some time. Col. Herbert Molson was elected to the board of the Bank of Montreal as early as 1916, nine years before the merger. And when the merger took place Frederick William Molson also became one of the Bank of Montreal's directors.

Since this merger 45 years ago the Bank of Montreal has maintained a branch in the old Molson's Bank building on St. James Street. Alterations have been made to the interior. But seen from without the old building is practically unchanged from what it was when it opened for business 104 years ago. In fact the careful cleaning the exterior underwent in 1968 has restored the elaborate carving of its Ohio sandstone to much of its original richness of hue.

Victorian taste

The old Molson's Bank on St. James Street i one of the few examples of the architectura designs of George and John James Browne tha has escaped the demolition of Montreal's Victorian buildings.

While George Browne worked in the older and more classic style, his son, John James, better suited the increasing Victorian wish to use and even combine many styles, in a romantic enjoyment of the spirit of other ages and of faraway places. He made four tours overseas, going slowly through England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany and other lands, examining buildings old and new, and filling his sketchbooks with drawings. From this store of notes he adapted foreign and historic styles to the buildings he designed for Victorian Montreal.

For Andrew Fredrick Gault (father of Andrew Hamilton Gault of the "Princess Pats") he designed an elaborate mansion on Sherbrooke Street, where the Chateau Apartments now stand. It was named "Rokeby." An account of 1884 says that it was "built in the style of an old English castle, with the exception of the large plate glass windows." He also designed the second St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church which stood on the site later occupied by the Princess Theatre. And he designed the original building of the Mackay Institute for the Deaf on Decarie Boulevard, which was demolished in 1964 to make way for the modern building of the Mackay Center for Deaf and Crippled Children.

But not all the work of John James Browne is gone. Still standing is the David Morrice Hall at McGill University (once the convocation hall of the Montreal Presbyterian College). And still standing is the Herbert Symonds Parish Hall (originally the rectory) back of Christ Church Cathedral, on the University Street side.

Still standing, too, is part of the terrace of houses in heavy Gothic style (complete with gargoyles) on the north side of de Maisonneuve (the old St. Luke Street, east of St. Matthew. The house in which John James Browne himself lived, the one at the corner of St. Matthew, was demolished only last year, but several other houses in the long terrace are there still.

How far back into other days John James Browne lived is seen in the fact that he owned the open fields to the west of St. Matthew, up to Sherbrooke Street, including the land on which the Masonic Temple stands today. His children used these sloping fields as sliding-ground for their sleighs and toboggans.

His father, George Browne, had known open fields even farther into the city. When he first moved to St. Catherine Street from the lower part of the city in 1855, no buildings were on the north side of St. Catherine Street from Mansfield to the area where Christ Church Cathedral was built in 1859. In these fields his daughter used to ride horseback.

The Editor, "The Red Hackle".

Dear Sir,

REGIMENTAL HISTORY

Though I find his occasionally facetious and even patronising style somewhat irritating, Philip Howard's history of the Black Watch in the "Famous Regiments" series is a brief, readable and interesting summary. In spite of the distinguished and "eagle-eyed" experts whose help he acknowledges, I have however been awaiting a more erudite pen to question the accuracy of two points:—

1. Page 28. Can it in fact be historically proved that at Fontenoy in 1745 the Highland Regiment was numbered "43rd"? It might conceivably have been at some time the 43rd regiment in order of priority, but was it ever officially given that number? I have always regarded with considerable suspicion the story of a change in the regimental number, because it would surely have led to errors and confusion comparable with changing the house numbers in a street. An article by the late Colonel W. Gordon in "The Black Watch Chronicle: 1914" (pp. 72 to 74) appears to me to shew beyond doubt that in 1742 there were fifty regiments of foot, of which the one "Form'd from ye six Independent Companys in 1739 in ye Highlands of Scotland" was and always had been the 42nd. Unless there exists some contrary historical proof that for the first ten years of its existence the Regiment was officially numbered "43rd", I find it impossible to believe and would suggest that the tale be dropped.

2. Page 90. Mr. Howard seems to suggest that at the Delhi Durbar in 1911 the King-Emperor was impressed by the 2nd Battalion simply and unfairly because it was a Highland Regiment. As I heard the story 40 years ago from people who had either been present or been serving at the time and aware of contemporary facts, the truth was somewhat on the following lines:—

The Black Watch and three other regiments were each required to produce a Guard of 50 men, who were to stand at attention at the four corners of the royal dias during a ceremony of homage from the Princes, which was estimated to last half an hour. Over several weeks, the Adjutant paraded the 2nd Battalion to stand at attention for gradually increasing periods, any man who moved being thereafter disqualified. Finally it was possible to produce the Guard trained to stand immovable for one hour. In the event, the ceremony lasted two hours, and of the Black Watch Guard alone not a man moved a muscle. King George V had a very sharp eye for military detail and the comparative perfection of the Regiment did not escape his notice, with the result that he personally ordered that every man in the Black Watch Guard was to receive the Durbar Medal.

This story (which is not guaranteed accurate in petty detail) is very different from Mr. Howard's rather scoffing reference, and it would be well if the truth were preserved readily available to any future historian of the Regiment.

Turning now to other matters in similar vein:—

First, such researches as I have been able to conduct seem to indicate that the skeen dhu (or whatever spelling the reader may prefer) is not a genuine Highland weapon or ornament, i.e., it does not seem to have existed before the 1745 Rebellion. Of a number of Black Watch prints in my possession, none shews a skeen dhu, and it is not worn by Lord Archibald Montgomerie in the Kauffmann portrait of about 1793. Moreover, its alleged purpose as a skinning knife would appear to make it somewhat inappropriate for officers. Can anyone say when, and if possible why, it was taken into its comparatively restricted use in the Black Watch?

Finally, I have long maintained and more than once complained that the purpose of the regimental magazine should be as a historical record and to interest people serving in other units of the regiment and those who have left the service but wish to keep in touch. "Funny" stories involving unidentifiable Christian names and references beyond the comprehension of people who were not there are not appropriate unless they are genuinely funny or interesting in themselves. May I therefore particularly express my appreciation of the 1st Battalion notes in "The Red Hackle" of August, 1969, which do convey a very clear picture of the recent jungle warfare training and all that it involved.

Yours faithfully,

A. D. J. STEWART.

Pentlow House.
Pyrford Heath,
Woking, Surrey.
10th October, 1969.

Editor's reply to above letter:

After considerable research in the Museum Archives the following answers are reproduced:—

(a) **The Number 43.** See Article in "Red Hackle" Magazine issue No. 53 dated April, 1934. This suggests that it is conclusive that the number was for precedence only, and never used as a title or a name.

(b) **Skean Dhu.** This was introduced for officers about 1840. The 42nd was one of the first regiments to adopt it but, unlike other regiments, the 42nd only wore it with long hose and never on parade.

THE BEAVER

THE NEWSPAPER OF THE CANADIAN LAND FORCES EUROPE

VOL 14 CIRCULATION 9000 FRIDAY 8 MAY 1970 NUMBER 4

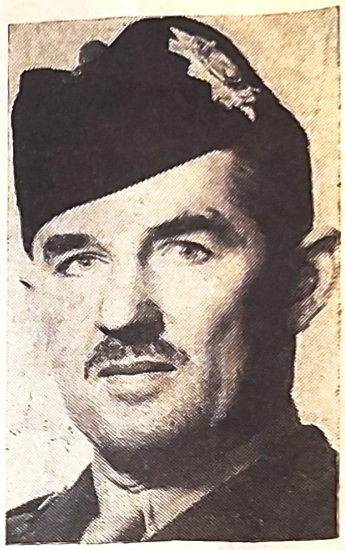
CFB Europe Forms-Two Months Early

LAHR — Canadian Forces Base Europe will be formed officially on Friday, 1 May, instead of 1 July as originally planned. The early formation of CFB Europe will give the Base Commander the necessary flexibility to progressively reorganize existing resources and assume new responsibilities.

The early formation of CFB Europe, however, does not mean the end of 4 Wing Baden-Soellingen or 1 Wing Lahr. The Commanding Officers of both Wings will maintain effective operational and technical command and control until 1 July when the Air Division will be disbanded.

The role of CFB Europe, during the period 1 May to 1 July, will be to progressively absorb logistic and administrative functions from the Wings to ensure a smooth transition from the present Air Division organization to that of Canadian Forces Europe.

Colonel G. H. Sellar, who was named Commander-designate of CFB Europe last December, will assume command on 1 May.



Col G.H. Sellar

First Battalion

General

Guard Changing at Four Corners.

By the time these notes go to print the Battalion will have less than a month to serve in Gibraltar and yet it seems only yesterday that we were embarking at Turnhouse for our nine month tour, so quickly has time flown. That is not to say that most of us are not much looking forward to our return home in May, but it does perhaps indicate that many have found Gibraltar a more interesting posting than was expected when we first touched down.

Quite the most notable event of the period has been the visit of the Colonel of the Regiment, Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson, GCMG, GCVO, DSO, OBE, and a full account of this is recorded below.

Life on the Frontier has been much as before and there can be few members of the Battalion who do not know intimately each of the 1300 yards along the fence and most of the knowes which nestle among the slopes of the Queen of Spain's Chair. The Navy have helped enliven the lives of many of us by taking parties of Jocks out to sea on short trips and they and the RAF have enabled us to exchange considerable numbers of men between Gilraltar and Kirknewton. By their aid we were able to get out both Bands and this has made a tremendous difference to us all on the Rock. An account of a very successful and popular tattoo given by the Bands appears below. We have just lost the Pipes and Drums on their return home, but it is hoped that the Military Band will now be able to remain until the end of April.

2nd Battalion on parade.

Another occasion of note was the visit of Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Burnaby-Atkins, British Defence Attache in Rabat. To mark the occasion a muster of all the ex-Second Battalion members serving on the Rock was held. The senior soldier present was none other than the Deputy Fortress Commander himself, Brigadier W. M. Wingate Gray, OBE, MC. A photograph of this gathering is printed below. When Colonel Freddy and his family sailed away to Morocco at the end of their visit, probably his last before retiring this year, it was nice to be able to give them a rousing send-off with the Pipes and Drums.

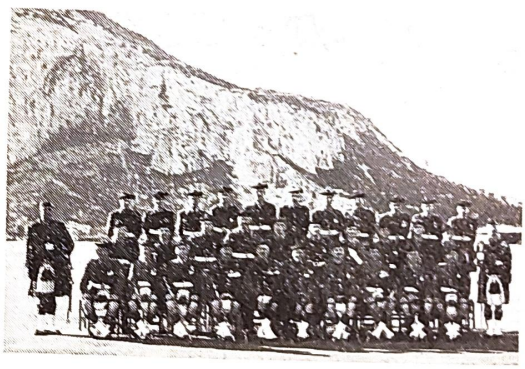
On the sporting side, the Battalion's various teams have acquitted themselves with fair success. Detailed accounts of these follow. Perhaps a special mention should be made of the Rock Racing teams, for their tenacity and success (the 'A' team is, with one race to go, leading the League table), and the Rackets team for reaching unprecedented heights in the Army Championships.

To those at home a word on the weather might not be amiss since it looms as large here as in Scotland as a factor to be reckoned with at this time of the year. Up until November there had hardly been a drop of rain since we came out but suddenly it came pouring down at a rate so unusual that by the beginning of January there had been a higher rainfall than was usually to be expected until the end of 'winter' in April. Accompanying these storms was unremitting wind and the life of sentries became most uncomfortable. Since then, however, we seem to have entered an equally unseasonable spell of splendidly sunny and warm weather and one or two of the braver souls have had their first dips of 1970. Long may it last; it would certainly ease the passage of our last few months.

VISIT OF THE COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT, 15th - 19th JANUARY.

It was with much pleasurable anticipation that we awaited the visit of Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson, GCMG, GCVO, DSO, OBE, to Gibraltar in mid-January. He had visited the Battalion shortly before our embarkation for the Rock and had seen us off from Turnhouse, on our departure, but we had not, on these occasions had the opportunity of putting on a parade for him as Colonel of the Regiment.

With one company permanently deployed on Frontier duties it was no easy matter to plan rehearsals, for, whatever day or time was chosen for parade, a sizeable portion of the Battalion was perforce missing. What was more, the missing men could not always be the same people and thus, over a period of time, many of the Battalion would miss a proportion of the parades. Nevertheless, a parade programme was duly made out and it looked as if it would be possible to get in an adequate number of practices allowing for RSM's, Adjutant's and two Commanding Officers' parades if found necessary. Alas, we had reckoned without Gibraltar's fickle weather. December and January turned out to be appallingly windy and wet. The parade ground, a lateral extension of the main runway, was completely exposed to the strong Easterly or Westerly winds which brought almost continuous rain throughout the period; so much so that even the most chronic sado-masochist would have palled at the prospect of facing a drill parade. And so,



Colonel of the Regiment with the Officers.

SECOND BATTALION

PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY

TROOPING THE COLOUR ● YPRES CEREMONIES ● FAREWELL TO WESTPHALIA

Ypres 1915-17
Frezenberg
Bellewaarde
Mount Sorrel
Somme, 1916
Flers-Courcelette
Ancre Heights, Arras,
1917-18
Vimy, 1917
Arleux, Hill 70
Passchendaele
Amiens
Scarpe, 1918
Hindenburg Line,
Canal du Nord
Pursuit to Mons
France and Flanders, 1914-18

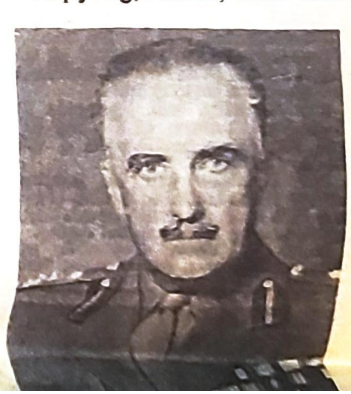
"FREZENBERG" — This picture of the Patricia action at Frezenberg has become famous in Canada's War history. In the centre is depicted Lieutenant H.W. Niven who led to safety the 132 remaining effectives after the German onslaught. 392 men had died. The picture, painted by W.B. Wooten in 1915 now hangs in the Home Station Officer's Mess in Calgary.

Landing in Sicily
Leonforte
Agira, Sicily, 1943
The Moro
The Gully
Liri Valley
Hitler Line
Gothic Line
Rimini Line
San Fortunato
Savio Bridgehead,
Naviglio Canal
Fosso Munio
Granorolo, Italy, 1943-1945,
Apeldoorn
North-West Europe, 1945
Kapyong, Korea, 1950-1953

COMMANDING OFFICER'S MESSAGE

We say goodby to Europe as a unit after six years and as a Regiment after eleven years in NATO. During this time we have become richer in friends and broader in knowledge. To our German friends in many cases our relatives in Westphalia - thank you for explaining your customs and for making us welcome. To our brothers-in-arms — the troops of British, United States, Belgian and German armies — thank you for your comradeship and the experience of soldering with you. To the members of 4 CMBG and CFB Soest — we do not say a permanent goodbye as our paths wil cross again in Canada or elsewhere but thank you for the competition and good spirit that has made our life here so worthwhile and pleasant. It is sad to say farewell but we are better soldiers and citizens for our time here — we shall never regret it. Auf Wiedersehn!

Lt Col C.H. Snider MC, CD



THE COLONEL: MAJOR GENERAL CAMERON B. WARE, DSO, CD

MGen Ware was born in London, Ont., on August 9, 1913, and was educated at the Royal Military College. On graduation in 1935 he was commissioned in Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

Early in 1939, MGen Ware, then a Lieutenant, went to the United Kingdom to attend a course in small arms and serve with our allied Regiment, the Rifle Brigade. Shortly after the outbreak of war he returned to Canada and was promoted to the rank of Captain.

In February 1942 he was appointed Second-in-Command of the PPCLI, and in August 1943 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and appointed Commanding Officer of the Regiment in Sicily.

At the crossing of the Moro River, Italy, in December 1943, MGen Ware was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for gallantry and leadership. He remained in command of the Regiment through the bitter fighting of the Hitler Line and was later promoted to the acting rank of Colonel and given command of a training and reinforcement formation. He served in this capacity until the end of hostilities.

While in Germany with the Canadian Army Occupation Force he commanded the North Shore Regiment.

After his return to Canada in 1946 he was appointed to command the PPCLI at Calgary and served there until 1947 when he went to Kingston, Ont., to attend the Canadian Army Staff Course. He was then appointed to Headquarters Central Command at Oakville, Ont., as Senior General Staff Officer.

In October 1950, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel and appointed Commander, Headquarters Calgary Garrison. On August 1, 1952 he was appointed to command the Canadian Services College, Royal Roads, B.C.

In November, 1954, MGen Ware was appointed Commander, Canadian Military Mission Far East in Tokyo, Japan. He was appointed Director General of Military Training at Army Headquarters in August 1955 and appointed Commander of 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade Group at Calgary, Alta., in September 1958.

On October 2, 1959, while commanding 1 CIBG MGen Ware was appointed The Colonel of the Regiment of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

In January 1960 MGen Ware attended the Imperial Defence College and subsequently in December 1960 assumed command of 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group in Germany.

In August 1962 he was promoted to his present rank and appointed to command the National Defence College in Kingston. He is now retired in Kingston, Ont.

THE COLONEL-IN-CHIEF: LADY PATRICIA RAMSEY

Born in 1886 as Her Royal Highness Princess Patricia, she came to Canada with her father the Duke of Connaught while he was Governor General from 1911 to 1916. During this period she endeared herself to the Canadian people and was known popularly as the Darling of Canada. Thus in 1914 it was natural that her name be put forward for the new Candian infantry unit on its way to fight for Canada and the Empire; Princess Patricia, who as a child had always wanted to be a soldier, was delighted.

From the beginning Princess Patricia took an active interest in her Canadian Regiment. In August 1914 she presented it with its first Camp Colour which she designed and made herself. The Ric-A-Dam-Doo as it was known consisted of the VP and Coronet. The Pole was cut from a tree from the grounds of Government House. It was the only Colour carried by a Commonwealth Unit during World War I.

She kept close track of the actions of her Regiment during the War and in February 1919 the Patricias provided a Royal Guard of Honour for her wedding to Commander the Honourable Alexander Ramsey, DSO, RN. Lady Patricia as she was now known, continued her active support throughout the Second War and up to the present day.

THE FOUNDER BRIGADIER A. HAMILTON GAULT DSO, ED, CD

In 1914, with Canada's declaration of war immenent, Mr A. Hamilton Gault could see that it would take too long for a Canadian Contingent to reach the battlefield of Europe. His plan was to raise a Regiment of people who had served under the Colours and hence would need little training and could immediately be put into action under Imperial Command. It is a measure of his imagination and determination that PPCLI were the first Canadian troops in France in 1914. He stayed for four more long years.

Brigadier Gault, as he was later to become served with the Regiment in the First War. He lost a leg in the action at Sanctuary Wood but returned to the front and assumed command of the Regiment in time to take it to Canada. He was the first Canadian to be awarded the DSO for Gallantry. Even since his death in 1958 the memory of Hamilton Gault has inspired all ranks of the Regiment.

THE WEEKEND'S CEREMONIES

The Second Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry have several reasons for their ceremonies this weekend. Today they Troop the Colour on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the Battle of Frezenberg. The Trooping has another significance, however, as it is the first time that the men just having re-badged have seen the Regimental Colour on parade.

To-morrow a 100 man Contingent travels to Ypres, Belgium to exercise the Freedom of the City. The Patricia's are the only Commonwealth Unit to hold this Freedom which they received in 1964 in honour of the 1289 Patricia's who died in the Regiment's several actions near the famous city.

The Guard will march through the city to the Menin Gate on which are inscribed the names of 557 Patricia's who have no known graves. It is the last time in the foreseeable future that the Regiment will be able to take advantage of this particular honour.

The other theme troughout the weekend's activities will be the Unit's farewell to Westphalia. After eleven years in Fort Macleod a great many Patricia's consider it a second home. Today the Second Battalion is saying good-bye on behalf of all the Patricia's that served here.

REGULAR SERVING OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS LIST

ARBUTHNOTT, C. P., Lieut	Durham University—1 BW from Jul 70.
ARBUTHNOTT, H. A., 2lt (SSC)	1 BW
ARBUTHNOTT, J. F., Capt	Army Aviation Squadron, Aldershot
ARBUTHNOTT, Hon. W. D., Lt-Col, MBE	51st Highland Volunteers
BARNETT, G. C., Capt	1 BW
BENGOUGH, J. D., Maj	1 BW
BUCHANAN, P. G., Maj, MBE, TD	ACO, Dundee
BURNABY-ATKINS, F. J., Lt-Col	Leave pending retirement
CAMERON, E. D., Maj	1 BW
CAMPBELL, C. J. K., Capt	Scottish Infantry Depot (Bridge of Don)
CAMPBELL, J. C. F., Maj	1 BW
CARTHEW, P. M. B., Maj	1 BW
COX, J. W. A., Capt	1 BW
CRITCHLEY, I. R., Lt-Col	Ecole Superieure de Guerre, Paris
DAVIDSON, P. R. D., Lieut	1 BW
DE BROE FERGUSON, E. N. de B., Capt	1 BW
DUNCAN-MILLER, J., 2lt	Scottish Infantry Depot (Bridge of Don)
FARQUHAR, J. B., 2lt (SSC)	1 BW
FORSTER, P. G., Capt	1 BW
FORTUNE, D. V., Lieut	Att AAC att Royal Scots Greys
FORTUNE, J. B. F., Lt-Col, MC	HQ SHAPE, Brussels, BFPO 26
GARFORTH-BLES, G. W., Capt	Attached The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada
GRANT, C. I. A., Capt	1 BW
GRAY, H. C., Lieut	Manchester University
GURDON, A. B. D., Maj	GSO 2 MOD (MO1)
GURDON, R. T. T., Maj	DAAG MOD (MP1a(A))
HALFORD-MACLEOD, A. P. L., Capt	1 BW
HAMILTON, B. M., Lt-Col, MBE	Scottish Infantry Depot (Bridge of Don)
HENDERSON, J. D., Capt	1 BW
HEPBURNE-SCOTT, J., Lieut	Military College of Science, Shrivenham
HULME, J. F., 2lt	1 BW
INNES, C. B., Maj	GSO 2 Cadets, HQ West Midland District, Shrewsbury
KER, R. I. L., Maj	Staff College, Camberley
LE MAITRE, G. H., Maj	1 BW
LESLIE, I. B., Maj	GSO 2 HQ 4 Div, BAOR, BFPO 15
LINDSAY, A., Maj	GSO 3 Ops HQ Singapore Base Dist., Singapore
LINDSAY, S. J., Capt	1 BW
LITHGOW, A. O. L., Col, MC	RMA, Sandhurst
MACONOCHIE, R. A. S., Lieut	Scottish Infantry Depot (Bridge of Don)
MACLEOD, T. J., 2lt	1 BW
McKINNELL, A. R., Lieut (SSC)	1 BW
McMICKING, D. J., Capt, MVO	SC A MOD (AG2(O))
McMICKING, T. N., Maj	1 BW—MOD (MO1) from Aug 70.
MELVILLE, M. L., Capt	1 BW—RMA Sandhurst from June 70.
MOIR, C. M., Col, OBE	Military Attaché, Belgrade
MONCRIEFF, J. G., Maj	JSSC Jun—Dec 70.
MONTEITH, J. C., Brig., CBE, MC	Commander, Highland Area
NICOLL, E. W., Lt-Col	CENTO, Ankara, Turkey
NOBLE, D. A. J., 2lt	1 BW
NOBLE, N. G. A., Brig, MC	Leave pending new appointment
NORRIS, A., Capt	1 BW
OSBORNE, B. M., 2lt	1 BW
PARATA, R. H., Lieut	1 BW
PARKER, C. M., Maj	School of Infantry, Warminster
ROSE, H. R., Lieut	1 BW
SEVERN, D. B., Maj	Trucial Oman Scouts, Sharjah, BFPO 64
SHENTON, C., Lieut	1 BW
STEVEN, R. M., Capt	HQ SAF (Bridge of Don) Muscat, BFPO 63
STEWART, J. L., Lt-Col	GSO 1 Plans, United Kingdom Land Forces
STEWART, M. C. L., 2lt	1 BW
STOPFORD, R. H., Capt	ADC to HE the Governor and C-in-C Gibraltar
SUGDEN, P. R., Capt	Scottish Infantry Depot (Bridge of Don)
TWEEDY, O. R., Lt-Col	GSO 1 (DS), Staff College, Camberley
WATSON, A. L., Lt-Col	1 BW
WATT, J. R., 2lt (SSC)	1 BW
WINGATE-GRAY, W. M., Brig, OBE, MC	Deputy Fortress Commander, Gibraltar
WILSON, D. R., 2lt	1 BW

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS

WALLACE, M. R., Lt-Col (Special List)	Regimental Secretary
CLARK, H. McL., Maj (Retd), MBE	Assistant Regimental Secretary

REGIMENTAL NEWS

A Visit to Canada

My wife and I were privileged to spend a week in Montreal, from the 24th November till the 1st December, 1969. We were there primarily as guests of the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal at their annual Ball, but we were royally and frequently entertained also by The Black Watch of Canada. On the way to Montreal we had spent four days with friends in Halifax, and I had hoped that it might be possible to visit Gagetown, where the 1st Battalion was stationed; but unfortunately their programme and ours did not fit. Among those stationed there as a piping instructor is the former Corporal Ogilvie of our own 2nd Battalion, whom many will remember as a piper before and during the last war; he sent me a verbal message of greeting.

In Montreal I was the guest at luncheon in Bleury Street of Colonel John Bourne, the Colonel of the Regiment, and of former Commanding Officers; General Sir Neil Ritchie was also present. My wife and I were also entertained to dinner by Colonel and Mrs. Bourne, and subsequently met many officers of the Regiment and their wives. We also lunched one day with Colonel Gavin Ogilvie, who has been such a generous supporter of The Black Watch—Wavell Appeal, in his delightful water-side house some fifeteen miles out of the city. He has many photographs recording the visits of previous Colonels of the Regiment, from Lord Wavell onwards.

Although the St. Andrew's Day Ball is not a Black Watch function, the Regiment was very much in evidence, providing some excellent pipers and taking over a large bar in the hotel as its temporary mess. To this I was firmly marched in company with the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who, as his name indicates, is of partly French and partly Scottish descent. His Scottish side was predominating that evening, as he was wearing the kilt for the first time in his life.

I had always heard that there was a large number of people in Canada with Scottish names whose natural tongue is French, descended from officers and men of Highland Regiments who took their discharge there towards the end of the nineteenth century and married French-Canadians. It was therefore of interest to meet Brigadier-General Ross the military commander in Montreal, who is one of these.

On the Sunday we went to church at St. Andrew's which has special links with The Black Watch of Canada, quite apart from the fact that the minister, Dr. Berlis, was its padre in Normandy and for the rest of the war. There is a singularly beautiful stained glass window above the Communion Table in memory of those who were killed.

At Montreal we had a call also from the former C.S.M. McVay, originally from Inverkeithing, and some time Provost Sergeant of the 1st Battalion, during my time in command. He is now a security officer with the Bank of Montreal.

Canadian hospitality and Black Watch hospitality are both proverbial. The combination of the two is what Damon Runyon called "More than Somewhat." I can only say that we had an extraordinarily happy time, despite the shadow hanging over the Regular battalions.

From Montreal we went for two nights to Ottawa as guests of the Governor-General, though I myself spent one of those evenings dining with our other allied Regiment, The Lanark and Renfrew Scottish. Brigadier John Gillies, Colonel of the Regiment, drove me over a hundred miles in what I would have called a blizzard, but which he described as "just a fall of snow," to the scene of that excellent occasion, their Drill Hall at Pembroke, Ontario. One of their officers has lately set up a Museum in a room off the Drill Hall, and has already amassed some fascinating material. Colonel Noonan and his officers were splendid hosts, and by the time Brigadier Gillies and I got back to his house at Braeside, half-way back to Ottawa, there wasn't much left of the night.

General Sir Neil Ritchie is himself a former Colonel of The Lanark and Renfrew Scottish; and it was from him that I received a newspaper cutting less than a week ago which reported Brigadier Gillies death. To Mrs. Gillies, and to the Regiment of which he was such a devoted Colonel, goes our deepest sympathy.

My wife and I got back to Prestwick Airport at the entrancing hour of 6 a.m. on a December morning, and it was cold as charity. But nothing could insulate us from the warmth of the welcome shown us in Montreal and Pembroke; and it was a great thing for me to be the bearer of greetings each way across the Atlantic.

Tailpiece: In Montreal we were taken to the Grey Cup match, the All-Canada final of the inter-Province football competition. The city was packed for the occasion. We were told to bring our warmest clothes from Britain, and not to give a damn what we looked like: I therefore wore the parka with which I was issued for my trip to the South Pole seven years ago. As I stepped out of the lift in the hotel wearing this garment, an inebriated Canadian in the foyer called out: "Where the hell are *you* off to?" I said: "Where the hell do you think, dressed like this?" "Oh," said the Canadian, "I thought you were an Eskimo trying to find his way home!"

B.E.F.

Retirement: Major A. V. M. Chapman, MBE, TD

Major Chapman who has been Curator of the Museum at Queen's Barracks and Balhousie Castle since 1951 has now decided that the time has come for him to retire and he leaves on 4th April 1970.

The Regiment owes a great deal to Bert Chapman for his many years of service. He enlisted in the 1914-1918 war and was commissioned in 1938 and went as quartermaster to the 6/7th Bn (TA). He served withthe 6th Bn throughout the war and until he retired in 1951.

He is going to live in Perth and so we will not lose sight of him. We wish him the very best of luck and good fortune in his retirement.

FREEDOM OF ABERFELDY

The Freedom of Aberfeldy is to be conferred upon the Regiment on the afternoon of Saturday 4th July 1970.

The 1st Bn is to be on parade together with detachments of 51st (H) Volunteers and Perthshire ACF. It is hoped that the Association will also be represented on parade.

Full details are at present being worked out and will be available from RHQ or Branch Secretaries of the Association.

BLACK WATCH-WAVELL APPEAL

The Black Watch—Wavell Appeal has received a further gift of £300 from Lietenant-Colonel Gavin Ogilvie, formerly of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada. Colonel Ogilvie was one of the very first to subscribe, and to subscribe most generously, when the Appeal was first launched; and we are extremely grateful for this new, munificent and wholly unexpected donation.

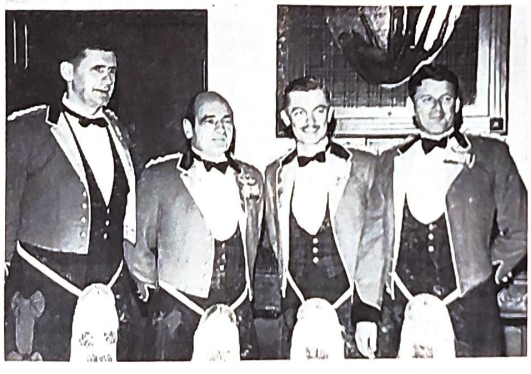
Engagement—Stop-Press ! !

Captain D. J. McMicking—Miss J. E. D. Wood-Parker

The engagement is announced between Captain David McMicking, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment), younger son of the late Major-General Neil McMicking, and of Mrs. Neil McMicking, of Eastferry, Dunkeld, Perthshire, and Janetta, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Douglas Wood-Parker and of Mrs. Douglas Wood-Parker, of [illegible], Cougar Angus, Perthshire.

Annual Reunion Dinner—November, 1969

The Annual Reunion Dinner of Officers of the Regiment took place in Montreal on Saturday, 8th November, 1969. It was an unqualified success, and one hundred and seventy-five officers attended. In certain respects, it was a sad occasion as we all knew that our two regular battalions were to be disbanded. However, we overcame our sadness and all those attending enjoyed a memorable evening, and the spirit of the Regiment has never been stronger.



Left to right: Lt-Colonel J. I. B. Macfarlane; Lt-Colonel J. G. Bourne, Colonel of the Regiment; Lt-Col G. S. Morrison; Lt-Col W. B. MacLeod.

The Guests of Honour were the Commanding Officers of the 1st and 2nd Battalions who commanded those battalions since their inception in 1953.

1st Battalion	2nd Battalion
Colonel H. H. A. Parker	Lt-Col R. M. Ross
Brig-Gen W. H. Seamark	Colonel W. deN. Watson
Colonel J. M. E. Clarkson	Lt-Col C. H. E. Askwith
Brig-Gen D. S. MacLennan	Brig-Gen W. C. Leonard
Colonel W. A. Teed	Colonel D. A. McAlpine
Colonel G. H. Sellar	Lt-Col H. J. Harkes
Lt-Col W. J. Newlands	Lt-Col W. B. MacLeod
Lt-Col G. S. Morrison	

Unfortunately, Colonels McAlpine and Sellar and Lieutenant-Colonel Harkes could not attend as they were out of the country at the time.

Front row: Brig-Gen W. H. Seamark; Colonel H. H. A. Parker; Lt-Col G. S. Morrison; Lt-Col J. G. Bourne, Colonel of the Regiment; Lt-Col W. Bentley MacLeod; Lt-Col R. M. Ross; Colonel W. deN. Watson.
Back Row: Lt-Col W. J. Newlands; Colonel W. A. Teed; Brig-Gen D. S. MacLennan; Colonel J. M. E. Clarkson; Brig-Gen W. C. Leonard; Lt-Col C. H. E. Askwith.
Missing: Colonel D. S. McAlpine; Colonel G. H. Sellar; Lt-Col H. J. Harkes.

Disbandment of Regular Battalions

The effective date of disbandment of the 1st and 2nd Battalions will be 30th June, 1970.

On Saturday, 6th June, 1970, the two battalions will "Troop the Colours" for the last time, at Canadian Forces Base Gagetown, New Brunswick. The Colonel of the Regiment will review the parade and take the salute.

On Sunday, 14th June, 1970, there will be a Church Parade in Montreal when the two regular battalions will "Lay up the Colours" in the Regimental Church, The Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul. The parade will be composed of detachments from each regular battalion, the 3rd Militia Battalion, The Black Watch of Canada Cadet Corps and The Black Watch Association.

Regimental Cadre

The Regimental Cadre will cease to exist as of 1 July 1970. Pte G. V. O'Neil is re-badging (RCR) and remaining with the new Battalion. P/Sgt Ogilvie will serve until July 1971 and then plans on retiring in British Columbia. Captain D. Fisher is planning to retire on 1 July 70 and remaining in Fredericton/Oromocto area.

The Regular Serving Officers Appointments List as of 1 April 1970 is included in this edition of the "Red Hackle" and since 1 April 1969 the following officers have retired.

Lt-Col C. G. Forrest, DCM, CD—225 Davisville Avenue, Apt 1502, Toronto 295, Ontario.
Lt-Col D. W. R. Dodge, CD—39 Homer Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
Major D. W. Mitchell, MC, CD—6761 Beachwood Street, Vancouver 16, BC.
Major [illegible] Morton, CD—541 Scoullar Street, Oromocto, N.B.
Major [illegible] Ealing, MC, CD—322 MacDonald Avenue, [illegible].
Capt [illegible] Ely, CD—6207-152 A Avenue, Edmonton 30.
Capt [illegible] Ford, CD—1 Bakerbrook Court, New Maryland, [illegible].
Capt [illegible] Pullen, CD—165 Elizabeth Ave, St John's, Nfld.

and [illegible] following have taken their release:
Major [illegible] S. Creelman, CD.
Capt W. [illegible] S. Gerry.
Capt C. [illegible] G. Leishman.

One of the highlights of the Cyprus tour was the CBC visit. Most of 'B' Coy was at the open-air show at Tjiklos, and braved the rain right to the very end. But what a show! With humour from Gordie Tapp and songs from the Ellen Sisters and Debbie Laurie Kay it was a tremendous success. Pte Ketch up at Hilltop got a little carried away as Debbie sang a beautiful song just for him. He was peeling potatoes at the time, and it took ten minutes for him to realize that he'd peeled half of his thumb away.

Trails End, by this time, had worked up their dart team to Olympic standard, but they couldn't take Paquin's Hill at monopoly.

Christmas was finally here. Not much excitement being away from the family, but the beer mugs we received were nice. Something to remember Cyprus by. And the boys at Oneisha Farm really turned on. Kyrenia will never be the same. Also there were visits to the outposts by the CO, RSM, OC and 2/IC; each brought a little bit of cheer for the troops.

6 Pl highlighted their holiday with a swim in the Mediterranean and a platoon baseball game, while the rest of us had Christmas dinners and opened the gifts from home.

A special mention for the members of the Company Cross Country Team, who easily won the Battalion competition.

Half-way through the tour Major Eastwood and WOII Hughes moved over to HQ Coy and Major MacAulay and WOII MacLaren joined the company. Shortly thereafter the really big move came with 'B' Coy going to the old walled city of Nicosia and taking over there responsibilities previously carried out by the Danish Contingent. A game of musical chairs had nothing to offer compared to this move. The stay in Nicosia was short as the advance elements of 1 RCR arrived during the last week of March and we were on our way home.

Left behind were fond memories of the Greek Cypriot cooks in the Men's Kitchen at CML; the guards and picquets done over a 6 month period; the donkey; Ellen's Bar; goat herds and goat herders and sheep as well; driving on the wrong side of the road; also the closing down of outposts and building new ones; Goldfinger; the Silk factory; Nick the Greek; and all the fine friends made in the other contingents which make up UNFICYP.

OFFICERS OF FIRST BATTALION, THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA, BASE GAGETOWN, OROMOCTO, N.B.

AS OF 1ST APRIL, 1970

Lieutenant-Colonel

MORRISON, G. S., CD, Commanding Officer

Majors

FRASER, D. A., CD
McCABE, C. N., CD
PUGH, J. A., CD
WIGMORE, J. R., CD

Captains

BURY, P. S.
FILLMAN, R. L.
FULLER, J.
JOUDREY, L. R.
LEONARD, W. M.
MILLS, D. A., CD
MILLER, A. G.

Lieutenants

BONDURANT, D. C.
BONNYCASTLE, A. C.
CARTER, G. W.
COX, J. S.
FISHER, F. M.
JACK, D. G.
MacKAY, R. D.
SMITH, M. J.
TURPIN, A. R.
BEAVIS, J. D.

Second Lieutenants

JOHNSON, K. K.

OFFICERS OF SECOND BATTALION, THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA, BASE GAGETOWN, OROMOCTO, N.B.

AS OF 1ST APRIL, 1970

Lieutenant-Colonel

MacLEOD, W. B., CD, Commanding Officer

Majors

EASTWOOD, W. H., CD
FRASER, I. S., CD
LAIRD, G. N., CD
MacAULAY, J. S., CD
MacPHERSON, J. R., CD

Captains

ALDEN, R. P.
GARFORTH-BLES, G. W., 1 B.W.
GOLDIE, P., CD
GRAY, R. M.
HARRIS, J. D.
JOHNSON, B. V.
MacALPINE, R. M.
MARTIN, D. S.
PATTEN, I. E.
POWER, T. P. A.

Lieutenants

ANDERSSEN, E. M.
CAMPBELL, M. S.
HABINGTON, W. S.
JAMIESON, J. F. J.
LEAVEY, W. A.
MAIR, D. M.
MAITLAND, A. L.
MOWAT, H. W. G.
NEWMAN, M. R.
NICHOLS, G. P.
WEN, R. C.
WHITE, K. L.

Regimental Adjutant

Captain FISHER, D., CD

ERE OFFICERS AS AT 1ST APRIL, 1970

Brigadier-Generals	
LEONARD, W. C., MBE, CD	Commander, 1 Cbt Gp, Calgary, Alberta
MacLENNAN, D. S., CD	Commandant, CLFCSC, Kingston, Ontario
SEAMARK, W. H., CD	Commandant, CFSC, Toronto, Ontario
Colonels	
CLARKSON, J. M. E., MC, CD	DIDP, CFHQ, Ottawa, Ontario
McALPINE, D. A., CD	DPCLL, CFHQ, Ottawa, Ontario
SELLAR, G. H., CD	Commander, CFB Europe, CFPO 5000, West Germany
TEED, W. A., CD	DSP, CFHQ, Ottawa, Ontario
WATSON, W. deN., DSO, MC, CD	CDLS/Land, 1 Grosvenor Square, London, England
Lieutenant-Colonels	
CAMERON, A. C., CD	SSO, HQ Alberta District, Edmonton, Alberta
CORRY, G. D., CD	HQ, CFB Petawawa, Ontario
EDMONDSON, J. S., CD	HQ BC District, Vancouver, B.C.
HARDY, J. H., CD	Structure of the Forces Working Group, CFHQ, Ottawa, Ontario
HARKES, H. J., MC, CD	Cdn Defence Liaison Staff, Washington, U.S.A.
LOGAN, G. L., CD	CFSC, Toronto, Ontario
NEWLANDS, W. J., CD	Dept of External Affairs, Ottawa, Ontario

TORONTO BRANCH

The year 1970 was celebrated by the Toronto Black Watch members and their wives, at a New Year's party held at the Club-rooms. This is one of our greatest events of the year. All our members who are able to turn out to this annual gathering. Our pipers and singers are at their best on this day, they keep the party going. Scottish dancing, songs and stories are enjoyed by all, good health is drunk to all those near and dear, and to those of our friends in Auld Scotia. We finish up with a good New Year tae ain and a'. This is truly one of the happiest parties of the year. Our 42nd. Red Hackle Dinner was held at the King Edward Hotel, January 17th., and there was a large turn-out of our members and their friends. As usual we had a glittering head table. Honouring our head table was General Sir Neil Ritchie, Col. Ian Sinclair, Col. J. Lovat, representatives from the City Hall, Clergy, Bankers, Lawyers and many interesting people from the business life of Toronto. The main speaker of the evening was Lt-Col. C. G. Forrest, D.C.M., C.D., A Canadian Black Watch officer. The Colonel gave a very good talk on the important part the Scottish Highlander had played in the History of Canada. Our 42nd. dinner as the number indicated was a successful dinner. It is always a pleasure to see old Black Watch members bring their sons to our Red Hackle dinners, and the fact that Comrade Walter Halkett had four sons with him at his table was certainly a unique event. Walter has been a good member of our association for over forty years.

Robbie Burns Night was celebrated by our association in the time honoured manner. The toast to the Haggis was given by one of our honorary members, Johnnie O'Hara, who hails from Glasgow. Our Vice President, Jack Vaughan, was responsible for the running of this evening; he is a very enthusiastic worker in the Club and always does a good job for the members of our Association.

As Winter moves on and Spring is just around the corner, we begin to think of summer vacations. A number of our members are planning a visit to Great Britain. Our clubs will be having some of our people visit them, and I have told them they will be given a warm and hearty welcome wherever they go.

Our congratulations go to R.S.M. Roy Dear on his promotion. We met him in Toronto as Drum Major, when the band made their visit. We also had a fine chat with him in his home town of Dundee. He is following in the footsteps of some famous R.S.M's, Jock Fowler, J. Hutchins, Algy Dunn, Andy Drummond, and the great Charlie Scott. We in Canada wish you all the luck in the world, Roy.

I would like to give a short biographical sketch of two of

our old Black Watch families who were among the first organisers of our Association in 1928, the families of James Milne and David Melville. Jim Milne was born in Edinburgh and joined the 1st. Batt. of the Black Watch 1908. He fought all through the first world war from 1914 to 1918, and was badly wounded. He came to Canada after his discharge with his wife and family. Jim was a good soldier and became a good Canadian citizen, worked hard, bought his own home and raised his family up well. Jim's three sons served in the 2nd. world war and like their father served with distinction. One of his sons, John, made the supreme sacrifice. Jimmy Milne died several years ago but he certainly enriched this country with his hard work intelligence and integrity. His widow, Mrs. Milne, is still in good health and surrounded by her grandchildren and is enjoying life to the full.

David Melville a Fifer from St. Andrews, served with the Black Watch from 1914 to 1918. Holder of the Mon's Star, he took on for further service and went to India with the 1st. Battalion.

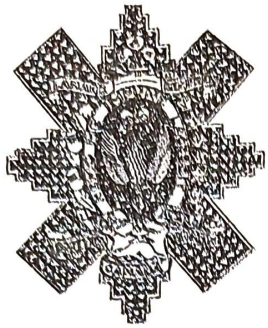
Dave was a natural born athlete and was the Regimental soccer goal keeper and played in the all India cup finals. He also won a few cups for golfing. He settled in Toronto with his wife and family, and his two sons served in the Armed Forces in the last war.

Dave and his wife passed away a few years ago but their family are all doing well. Here another Black Watch soldier with his good Scottish character has brought credit to our Association and Regiment, and indeed to Scotland.

One sad event occurred in our Association. One of our Honorary Members, James Chapman, passed away June 29th. 1969. Jimmy, as he was known to his comrades, was a very fine member of our club, a good husband and father. It is hard to find replacements for men like Jimmy Chapman, and our deepest sympathy goes out to his wife and family.

I am always rushing the Editor but I promise I will have my notes in a little more prompt next edition.

W.H.



Presentation of Colours

to

THE LANARK AND RENFREW SCOTTISH REGIMENT CA(M)

by

His Excellency

General, the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, DSO, MC, CD

Governor-General of Canada

at

Centenary Park, Pembroke

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1966 — 2.00 O'CLOCK P.M.

AT TAYMOUTH

Major L. A. Watling, M.C., officially dedicated the Black Watch Cairn at Taymouth with the removal of the regimental flag (St. Andrews Cross) covering the plaque.

Cemetery Scene Of Memorial Service

A small cemetery at Taymouth, which is the last resting place of some of the hardy members of the 42nd Black Watch, Royal Highlanders who served with the regiment in the latter part of the 1700's, was the scene of a special memorial service last Sunday.

These people settled in the Nashwaak shortly after the ranks were thinned following the end of the American Revolution. Historic writings credit the first settlers as having cleared the land out of "a solid wilderness", and built log houses whose roofs "were covered with bark peeled from the spruce."

On Sunday, June 1 at 7:30 p.m., a cairn was dedicated to the memory of those brave Scots, two-and-one-half mile above the bridge at Taymouth.

The dedication service consisted of the breaking of the flag, the unveiling of the cairn, and a Beating of Retreat by the pipes and drums of the 1st Battalion, Black Watch (Royal) Highland Regiment of Canada) from Base Gagetown.

Major Lloyd A. Watling, MC, CD, second-in-command of the 6th Infantry Training Battalion at the Base, conducted the unveiling ceremony. Also attending as representative of the regiment, was Lt. Col. G. S. Morrison, Commanding the 1st Bn RHC, and Lt. Col. W. B. MacLeod, Commanding the 2nd Bn. RHC.

Prior to his association with the Black Watch, Major Watling served with the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Royal New Brunswick Regiment, better known as the Carleton York Regiment, and the North Shore Regiment.

110 PERSONS

The Cairn features a bronze plaque bearing the names of 110 persons who are buried in the quiet of the Nashwaak.

These people, who bore such names as Abernathy, Fraser, Bruce, McDonald, Munro, McKay, Sutherland, and others, were soon to develop into prosperous farmers, and in the words of Dr. George Frederick Clarke of Woodstock, "played an important part inthe development of the Province."

The New Brunswick historian added that, "they came up the river to Fredericton, and either that summer (1778), or the next, moved up the Nashwaak to a place they named Pleasant Valley." He pointed out that, "Here a small stream vents into the Nashwaak, and Jacobine (Drummond) Campbell named it Tay in memory of the river which ran near her old home in the Highlands."

NOT EASY

The lot of the settlers was not an easy one. Records show that "there were no roads from Fredericton to Nashwaak Bridge. Paths were cut along the river to tote their provisions, and large pines were dug out to make canoes and they were also used to bring provisions from Fredericton; they had to pole up the river."

The maintenance of the cemetery has been accepted as a responsibility of the Black Watch in perpetuity, and the memorial and dedication service was attended by members of all local clergy; the Beaverbrook Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion as well as troops and equipment of the Base Gagetown Black Watch

Left to Right:
Rev. Alymer Smith , UCC
Capt GG Davidson , (P) Padre 1 RHC
Mr. Fraser - President of Br # 80 R C L
Major LA Watling, MC ,CD
LCol GS Morrison, CD - CO 1 RHC
LCol WB MacLeod, CD - CO 2 RHC

Letters TO THE Editor

Thanks

Sir: On behalf of the members of Theta Chapter, Beta Sigma Phi, I wish to thank you for the publicity given our chapter activities during the past year.

Virginia MacPhail
Corresponding Secretary,
Fredericton, N.B.

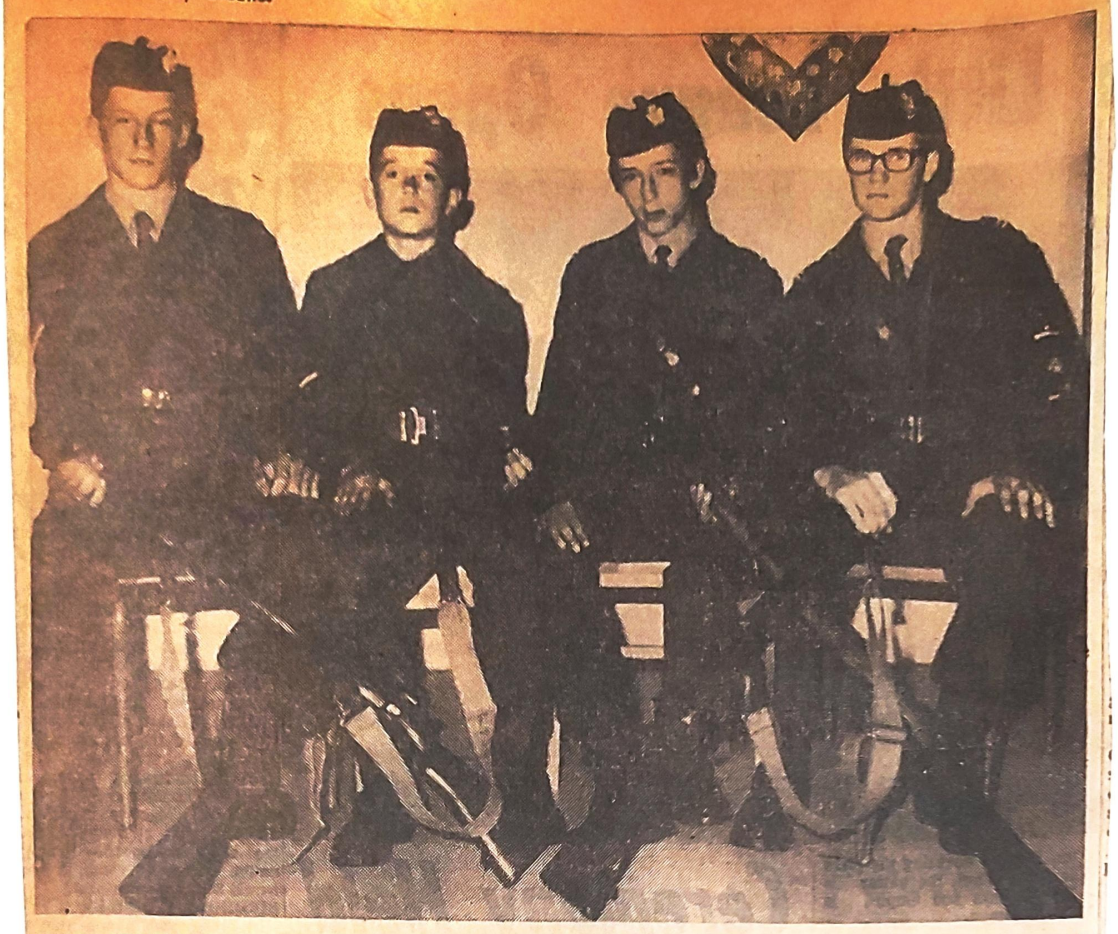
Black Watch Ceremony

Sir: I was a spectator at the dedication of the cairn at Pleasant Valley on Sunday June 1. I enjoyed the ceremony, the music by the pipe and drum band. I met other veterans and friends.

As I am nearing 92 years of age, I have known most of the descendants of those sturdy and courageous pioneers who settled near Taymouth on the Nashwaak River and carved farms out of the virgin forest. I was probably the only man there familiar with the Tay River in Scotland. I crossed it several times in 1917 while stationed nearby.

G. B. Currie
Cross Creek, N.B.

Major LA Watling , MC,CD officially dedicated the Black Watch Cairn at Taymouth with the removal of the Regimental Flag (St Andrews Cross) Covering the plaque.



SHOOT CHAMPS: Here is the team from No. 2647 Oromocto High School Cadet Corps which took top honors in the New Brunswick Rifle Association Tri-Service cadet shoot. Left to right: Cdt. L.-Cpl. Doug Gormley, Cdt. Cpl. Roddy Carr, Cdt. Lieut. John Raymond and Cdt. Capt. Doug Sussey.

The Queen Mother Colonel-In-Chief Of Black Watch

The Colonel-in-Chief of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada is Her Majesty Elizabeth, the Queen Mother. Members of her family have been officers of The Royal Highland Regiment for generations.

Her father was the 14th Earl of Strathmore, who had been appointed Hon. Colonel of the 5th Angus and Dundee Battalion in 1904. Her eldest brother Lord Glamis, a major in the 5th Battalion was wounded on January 29, 1915. Four months later her brother, the Hon. John Bowes Lyon, who joined the 5th Battalion in September of 1914, was also wounded. Another brother, the Hon. Fergus Bowes Lyon, was killed as a captain in the 8th (Service) Battalion near Loos on September 2 1915.

Her cousin, Charlie Bowes Lyon, who was in the 3rd Special Reserve Battalion, was wounded with the 1st Battalion on October 6, 1914, and killed with the same battalion at Ypres just two weeks later. Another cousin, Geoffrey Bowes Lyon, joined the 2nd Battalion on October 15, 1916, while a third cousin, Hubert Bowes Lyon, joined as a regular officer in 1904. Her nephews, the present Earl of Strathmore and Lord Elphinstone, both served with the Black Watch during the Second World War.

Gazette
June 1969

1 RHC WINS TRACK MEET

The 1 RHC team took top honours in the annual track and field events at Base Gagetown on Friday. The team took the meet with a total of 144 points.

The 2 RHC team followed closely throughout the day but fell short in the last three events and finished in second position with 101 points.

The 2 RCHA team finished third with 93 points while the 3 Sigs took fourth with 50 points. The Gunners won both light and heavy tug-of-war events in a field of nine teams.

A pair of corporals — Bill Flemming and "Hennie" Burns —each captured three events. Flemming won the triple jump, 220 yards and the long jump while Burns hit the tape first in the 100 yards and then took the hammer and the shot put.

There were a total of 326 entries in all events.

FAREWELL: The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada said adieu to three field officers who are leaving the area on posting. Left to right are: Major W. J. Pettipas, CD, who is going to Canadian Forces Staff College; Lt.-Col. W. B. MacLeod, CD, CO 2 RHC; Major W. J. Bailey, CD, DCO 1 RHC, who is posted to Joint Warfare Establishment, England; Lt.-Col. G. S. Morrison, CD, CO 1, RHC and Maj D B. Ells, CD, posted to HQ, Mobile Command.

Gagetown Gazette

Thursday, June 12, 1969

Lt. Col. MacLeod With U. S. Army As Private

L.-Col. W. B. MacLeod was born in Charlottetown. He began his military career as a private soldier with the 31st Infantry Regiment (US Army) serving in Korea.

During the period from 1947 to 1951, O.-Cdt. MacLeod maintained his army connections by way of the COTC while attending Acadia University in Wolfville. In the rank of Lieutenant, from 1951 to 1955, he served as a platoon commander with the R22eR in Korea and Germany. He was promoted to captain in 1955, and from that year on until 1959, he was back in Canada to fulfil the tasks of Adjutant and Company Commander with the R22eR. His last years with the "Van Doos" were from 1959 to 1961 and it was during this period that he attended the Canadian Army Staff College in Kingston.

In June of 1961, Captain MacLeod joined the Black Watch to serve as A-DAAG and GSO 2 at HQ N.B. Area. Less than a year later, in May 1962, he was promoted to major and joined the 1st Battalion the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada as a company commander. From there during the 1963 to 1965 period, Major MacLeod served as an exchange officer with the School of Infantry in Warminster, England.

Back in Canada in 1965, the present battalion commander served as battalion second - in-command in Gagetown, and then in Cyprus until May of 1967. At that time, he found himself on his way to the Canadian Airborne Regiment to return in July of 1968 as lieutenant colonel and to take over command of 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada.

L.-Col. MacLeod and his wife, Huguette, have three children, Bentley, 15; Ian, 14 and Brian, 11. They reside at 34 Wilmot Circle, Oromocto.

Military Pageant

The people of Fredericton are fortunate today in having a prime spectacle offered to them free of all costs and at a distance of only 14 miles. The Black Watch, a regiment of great and noble tradition, famous for acts of valour in war and the precision of their drill in peace, are presenting a military pageant at Base Gagetown this afternoon to the accompaniment of pipes and drums.

Few performances could be more exhilarating. And a vote of thanks is due the commanding officer of Base Gagetown, Brigadier-General John Drewry, and the officers and other ranks for the enjoyment that will be afforded to Fredericton and surrounding districts.

ARMED FORCES DAY

SATURDAY, JUNE 14 1969

COMMENCING AT 1:30 P. M.

BASE GAGETOWN, OROMOCTO, N. B.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Tomorrow the Canadian Armed Forces celebrates Armed Forces Day across the country.

We have arranged our program in order to enable the public to view some of the more modern equipments used by our Forces, and to see some aspects of our training by units who comprise 3 Combat Group.

I wish to welcome on behalf of all members of Base Gagetown everyone who takes this opportunity to visit and see their Armed Forces on display.

PROGRAMME

THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA ON PARADE

1:40 — Guests are requested to be seated by The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada Parade Square.

1:45 — Pipe and Drum Concert by members of The First and Second Battalions The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada Pipes and Drums

2:00 — The arrival of the Colonel of The Regiment, Colonel J. G. Bourne, ED of Montreal.

2:30 — Feu de joie

2:45 — The Parade ends.

THREE COMBAT GROUP UNIT DEMONSTRATIONS AND EQUIPMENT DISPLAYS

2:50 — In the area surrounding Physical Training Recreation Centre, unit demonstrations and equipment displays have been set up. During this period the following buildings will be open to the public:

a. Physical Training Centre

b. Second Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Men's Kitchen

c. The Royal Canadian Dragoons Museum

on display.

J. L. Drewry
Brigadier-General
Commander

BRIGADIER GENERAL
JOHN L. DREW, OSO, CD
COMMANDER 3 COMBAT GROUP AND
CFB GAGETOWN

4:00 — The End of Armed Forces Day.

NOTICE

The above displays of unit demonstrations and equipment will be available for those visitors unable to view The Black Watch (RHR) Parade beginning at 2 p.m.

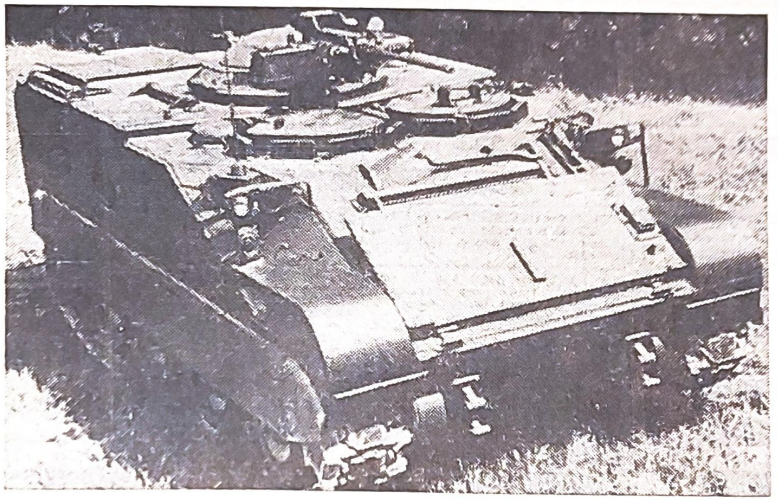
COME ALONG AND ENJOY THE PARADE AND DISPLAYS

BRING THE FAMILY FOR AN AFTERNOON OF ENTERTAINMENT

• FREE GIFTS for the CHILDREN • FREE REFRESHMENTS

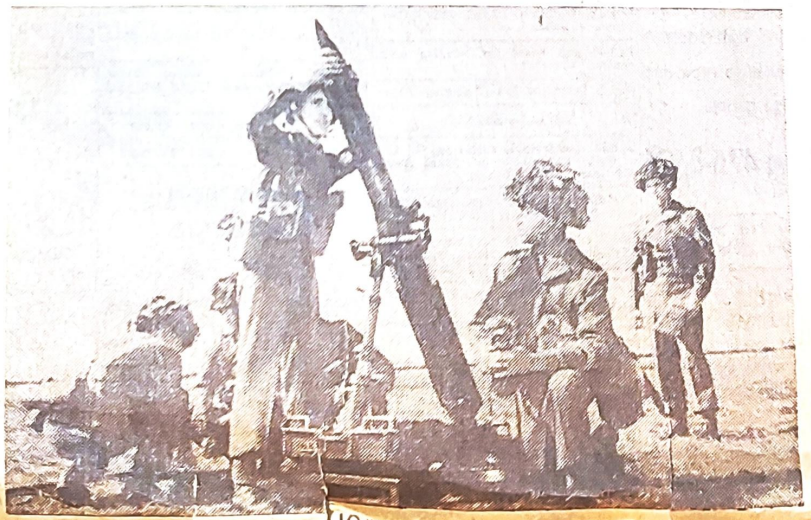
84 MM CARL GUSTAV ANTI-TANK WEAPON

The Swedish-built 84mm Carl Gustav provides the infantry with an effective anti-tank weapon. The 33-pound gun and mount, with a two-man crew is capable of firing high explosive anti-tank rounds (HEAT) and smoke and flare shells.



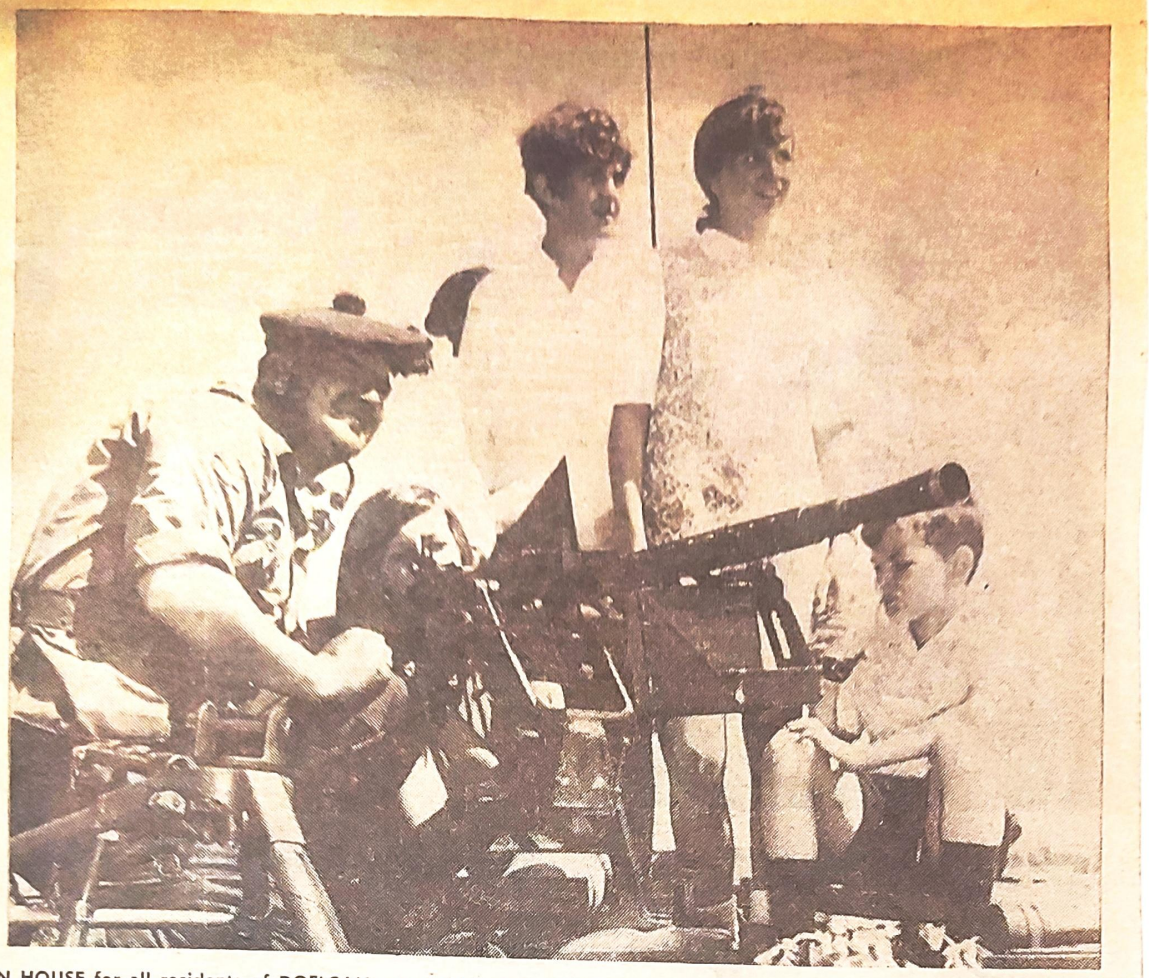
COMMAND AND RECONNAISSANCE VEHICLE

The command and reconnaissance vehicle is a highly agile, light-weight full-tracked armoured vehicle capable of amphibious and rough cross-country operations, and may be used at high speeds on the highways. Operated by a crew of three, it has a length of 15 feet with a combat weight of 18,500 pounds. With an armament of a .50 cal machine gun and a top land speed of 44 mph, it has a cruising range of 325 miles. The reconnaissance vehicle can easily be prepared for airborne operations.

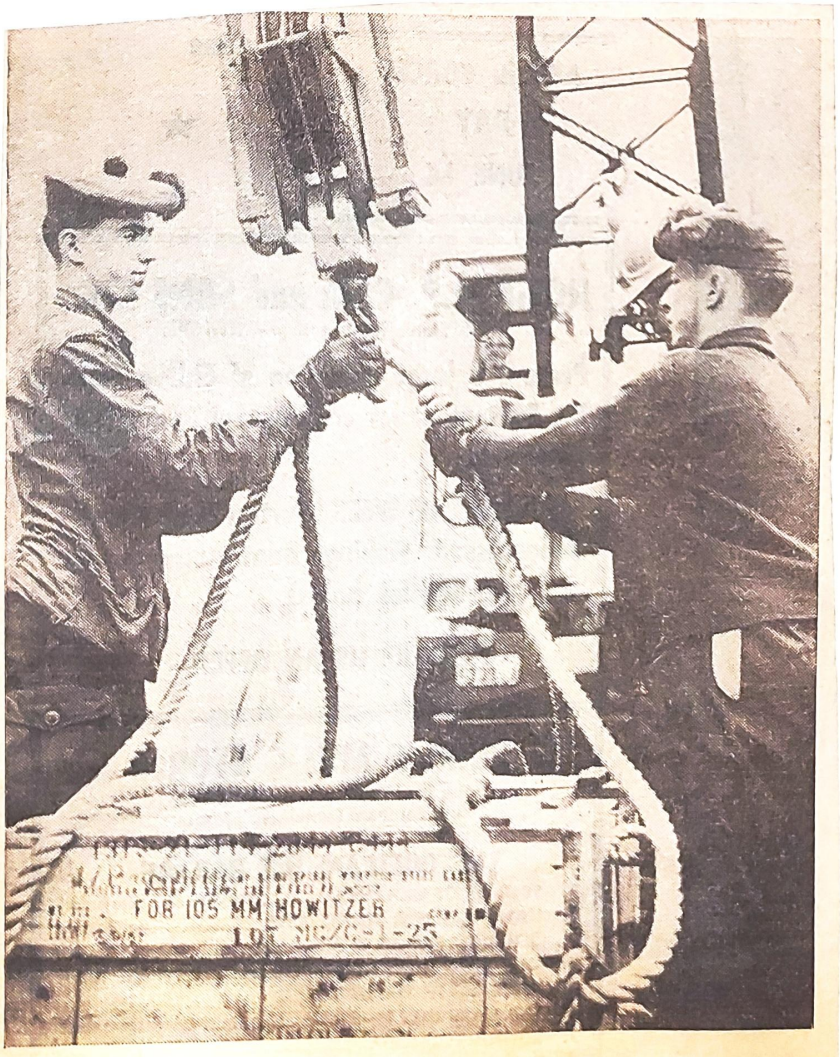


4.2 INCH MORTAR

The 4.2-inch mortar is a rifled, muzzle-loaded weapon. Its principal mission is the delivery of high angle, indirect fire. The mortar can be hand-carried for short distances when dismounted into five loads. A sight is provided to lay the mortar for elevation and direction. It has a maximum range of 6,000 yards.

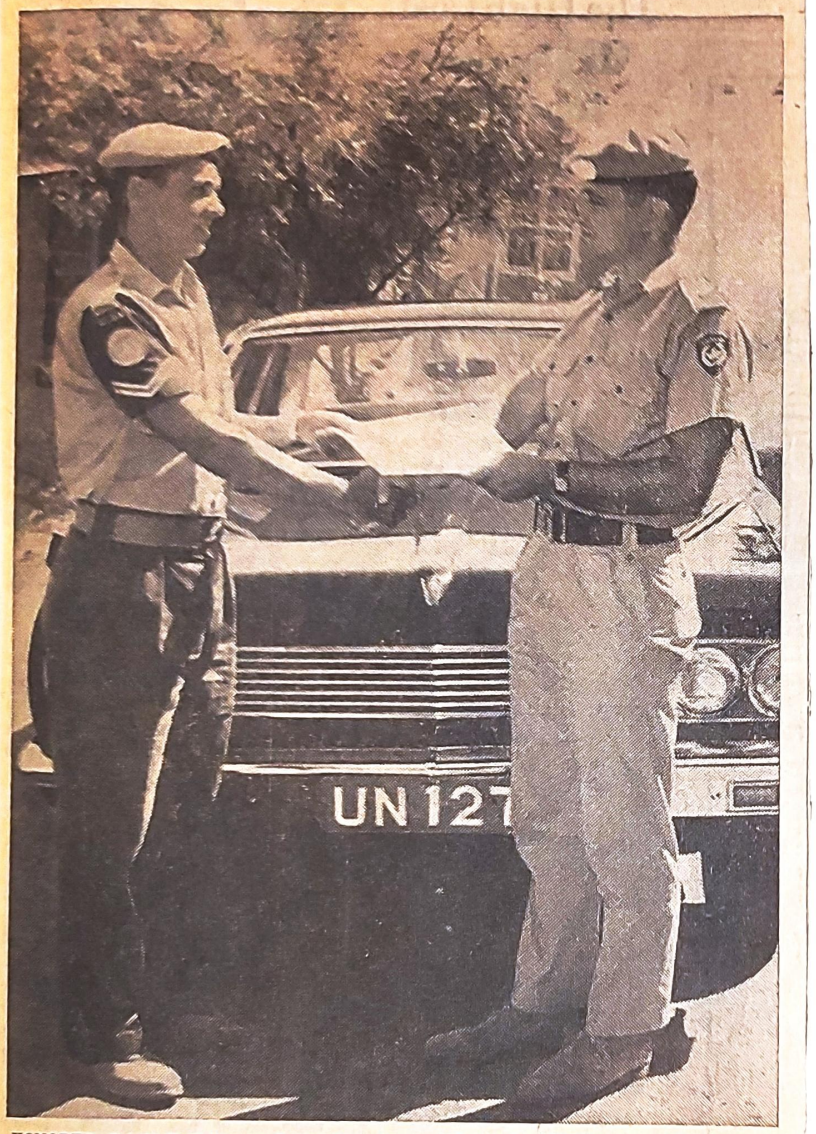


OPEN HOUSE for all residents of DOELCAM was held by Canadian troops of 2 RHC, stationed at the large military base near Harkville, soon after their arrival in DOELCAM.



CANADIAN TROOPS from 2 RHC are pictured above unloading stores at the Port of Burton. The troops have arrived on DOELCAM to train in the island's jungles prior to their move to Cyprus.

Monday, June 23, 1969



HONORED: Cpl. N. R. Belyea, of Hoyt, left, receives a certificate for 10,000 accident-free miles while driving with the Canadian Contingent, United Nations Force in Cyprus. Presenting the certificate is administrative officer **Major S. Anderson** with the Black Watch at CFB Gagetown, now serving in Cyprus.

Tuesday, June 24, 1969

New Oromocto Council Takes Oath Of Office

An historic occasion was marked Monday morning when Thomas L. Winter, Oromocto Town Clerk officiated in the swearing-in of Oromocto's first elected mayor and council.

Prior to the first regular agenda of the newly-elected council, Mayor Lloyd A. Watling said, "This is an historic occasion, we are the first elected mayor and council, and I sincerely hope we can live up to the trust the voters have placed in us."

The council also unanimously offered a vote of thanks to the past mayor and council for the work they had done for the community, enabling the new council to continue progressively. Mayor Watling added, "It behooves us now to get down to our various departments and get on to the town's business."

George Boldon, Oromocto businessman, the only remaining member of the previous commission and council, was appointed deputy mayor, and he will also serve on the public works and safety committees.

Paul Burden, Fredericton businessman, was sworn into the Oromocto council as the Federal appointee to the administration; and the provincially appointed councillor is Douglas R. Ward.

The present council for the Town of Oromocto are: Mayor, Lloyd A. Watling; Deputy Mayor, George Boldon; Councillors, Gerald P. Steacy, W. Edgar Murphy, Reginald W. Mabey, Douglas R. Ward and Paul E. Burden.

HISTORIC FIRST

Not only is this a first for the town, but it is believed to be the first time in recent history that a member of the military has been elected mayor of a town, with three of a six-man council also members of the military.

Committee members appointed were; Councillors Murphy and Boldon to public works; Councillors Mabey and Steacy to Administration; Councillors Ward, Burden and Murphy to Finance, and Councillors Boldon and ward to Safety. In each of the committee appointments, the first name in each will act as chairman.

In the business of the first meeting of the new council, the public works committee will look into the arrangements to be made in order to keep the Tourist Bureau office in operation within the town limits. Mayor Watling informed council that the Oromocto Board of Trade had not the finances to continue operation, and he stated that it should be in operation before July 1 of this year. It was pointed out that the cost of maintaining the bureau, with employment of staff would be between $700 and $800, but there could be little assurance that funds would be available from provincial grants at this time.

ACTION URGED

Deputy Mayor Boldon said the structure "should not sit idle", and every effort must be made to have it in operation.

A sum of $500 was voted by the council to provide assistance to the Royal Canadian Legion which will have about 500 young athletes competing in a track and field meet in Oromocto on July 5. The money was moved for approval by Councillor Murphy and supported by Councillor Burden. Mr. Burden said "the event renders a great service to the province, and Oromocto is recognized as the ideal site because of the facilities available."

Authority for the use of the recreation centre as a summer nursery school was approved by council, at the nominal fee of $1.

Following adjournment of the first council meeting, Mr. Burden said he was expressing "surprise and pleasure" as an appointee, and hoped that the council would learn to accept him as he already found the members of the Oromocto administrative body co-operative and understanding. The announcement of Mr. Burden's appointment was not made until he was officially sworn in to the council, at 10:30 Monday morning.

A MARTIAL AIR will be given to the Hartland Potato Festival Veterans Day Parade by the combined Pipes and Drums of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada from Camp Gagetown at 3 p.m. Saturday. At 7 p.m., the Pipes and Drums will Beat the Retreat, one of the most impressive military rituals in the book. Both appearances of the group will be readily available to the public of the area as the host of tourist guests expected to be present for the festival.

B-Gen. J. L. Drewry presents the Oland Trophy to Lt Col. G.S. Morrison Co 1 RHC. The 1 RHC team finished first in Friday's track & field meet.

Base Says Farewell To Retiring General

"Anderson Day" at Base Gagetown yesterday brought the sunset of a colorful and purposeful military career of Lt. Gen. W. A. B. Anderson, who said farewell to his comrades-in-arms after more than 33 years service with the Canadian Forces.

In his final official visit to Canada's largest military training center, Gen. Anderson, retiring commanding officer Mobile Command, was honored with a 15-gun artillery salute, was on the reviewing stand as hundreds of troops filed past in their tribute to the 54-year-old retiring general as virtually every form of military vehicle was paraded before him, and aircraft of the integrated defence force were at his disposal, or flew past in salute.

In traditional custom, Gen. Anderson inspected a guard on his arrival at the gates to the huge base, and later a 50 - man guard of honor, formed by members of the 2nd Battalion Black Watch (RHC) of Canada, received his personal approval.

Wallace S. Bird, Lt. Gov. of the province of New Brunswick and Premier Louis J. Robichaud joined senior military officers in the parade honoring Gen. Anderson, and Brig. Gen. J. L. Drewry, Commander 3 Combat Group, and Base Commander led the parade of men and equipment in their salute to the retiring general.

In addressing the troops and general audience, Gen. Anderson said "all sorts of memories pass through my mind," and reviewing his 45 years association with the military said "its high time the old bird retired."

Lieutenant-General Anderson was born in Montreal in May, 1915. He started his military career at the age of 13 when he joined the Frontenac Regiment. He served with this unit, while still at school, for three years, and subsequently attended The Royal Military College from 1932 to 1936. Gen. Anderson then attended Queen's University and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He is also a graduate of the Camberley Staff College and the Imperial Defence College in England and the National Defence College, Kingston, Ont.

General Anderson was commissioned as a lieutenant, Royal Canadian Artillery, in June, 1936, and appointed Adjutant, 3 Field Regiment with the rank of captain in Nov., 1939. He held several staff appointments at Canadian Military Headquarters, London, England, and for three months was personal assistant to the late General H. D. G. Crerar.

The general was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in April, 1942 and held first grade appointments until appointed to command 15 Field Regiment RCA. He served as General Staff Officer, grade one (operations) Headquarters Canadian Army in North West Europe from May, 1944 until his return to Canada in Feb., 1945 to join the Pacific Force.

Promoted to colonel in Feb., 1946 he was appointed Director of Military Intelligence and later Director Canadian Army Staff College. He has since held appointments in the rank of brigadier as Commander Western Ontario Area, Commander 1 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group in Western Germany, Vice Adjutant - General, Army Headquarters, Deputy Chief of the General Staff and Commandant Royal Military College.

In Jan., 1962 he was promoted to major-general and appointed Adjutant-General, an appointment he held until the position was abolished on integration of the Armed Forces in 1964. He then was appointed Chairman of a Senior Officer Study Group with the task of producing a career management plan for officers of the Regular Forces. On Oct. 2, 1965 he was appointed Deputy Chief Reserves at Canadian Forces Headquarters and in July 1966 became a lieutenant-general and Commander of Mobile Command.

The Commander will retire in August after a long distinguished career in The Canadian Armed Forces.

INSPECTING: Here is **Lt.-Gen. W. A. B. Anderson,** commander of the Mobile Command inspecting the pipe and drum band of the 2nd Battalion of the Black Watch at CFB Gagetown yesterday as the mobile commander bid farewell to CFB Gagetown units. He is to retire in the near future and was honored guest at the base yesterday as "Anderson Day" was held.

Photo by Harvey Stu

The Daily Gleaner 15

OROMOCTO FIRST: The first elected council of the Town of Oromocto poses following the swearing-in ceremonies conducted in the Town Council chamber. Seated, left to right: Deputy-Mayor George Boldon, Mayor Lloyd A. Watling, and Councillor Gerald P. Steacy. Standing, left to right: Councillors Reginald W. Mabey and Douglas R. Ward, Thomas L. Winter, Town Clerk; and Councillors W. Edgar Murphy and Paul E. Burden.

Exercise In Violence Almost Real

By GARY BANNERMAN
Staff Writer

CFB GAGETOWN — The Town of Oromocto is torn by civil strife — police, the military and a rowdy band of demonstrators have turned the quiet community into a rebel state with fighting, gun-running and protest the order of the day.

The 2nd Battalion of the Black Watch, Royal Highlanders of Canada, is training in riot control for an upcoming tour of duty in Cyprus. For this education, a plot has been devised that would turn Hollywood, as the saying goes, green with envy.

Exercise Pine Cone has been in progress for the past week or so and reached high gear yesterday.

For the exercises, Oromocto has become the principal of Harkville in the troubled Republic of Doelcam which is presently considering confederation with Canada. (Doelcam is MacLeod spelled backwards, apparently in honor of Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. MacLeod, the battalion commander.). Confederation is to take place July 1, and a huge group of prospectors operating under the name Doelcam United Labor Front are led By Samuel J. Neekam (Captain Vern McKeen).

Neekham and his angry group are calling for independence of Doelcam and the removal of Canadian troops. Sabotage and demonstration has been under way.

As the plot goes, the Canadian Army uses the colonial [illegible] for training Hall. A new onslought of flour was levied and the air was so thick the soldiers were forced to don gas masks. A sign was erected which told dulf supporters that if they advanced they would be shot.

The crowd slowly started to disperse, and RCMP and military police moved in to arrest the ringleaders . . . but they weren't successful and never di the RCMP receive more realistic treatment from protestors.

"Hit the cop" was the name of the game and the drama stopped being a drama momentarily and started being a fight.

About a dozen rowdies per RCMP constable threw a staccatto array of haymakers that will be felt long after exercise Pine Cone is over.

After the morning act ended RCMP were furious. Their uniforms grass-stained, flour covered and muddy: Their faces showing the scornful look of "that's not the way the game is to be played", they protested to army officials.

But the action continued. The Dulf supporters withdrew to their secret headquarters.

During the afternoon, army and police set up roadblocks throught the community stopping cars in a search for weapons which reportedly were being smuggled into the community by rebels. Some guns were taken from Irare rebels who claimed they were going hunting although it wasn't hunting season and used a variety of other excuses. One car actually broke through a road block.

Some houses were searched in the city and guns also recovered. All persons illegally carrying weapons were arrested.

Last night was another angry and even more rowdy march by the Fulf organization. Neekam and his group are engaged enraged about the warrant out for the arrest of one of leaders Harry George Egduf, who earlier in the week tried to break into the Canadian Army Headquarters. A huge reward has been offered for his capture. Five cases of beer and a bottle of scotch).

This morning is expected to become increasingly violent and army officials maintain that if they are again called in by the police, and order cannot be established, they will shoot to kill.

TROOPS PREPARE for the real thing at Canadian Forces Base Gagetown as members from across the community assist in staging "riots" to give the 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, experience before they relieve other troops stationed in Cyprus. In the above photo, the rioters are seen attacking members of the RCMP who played the part of local police in the exercise. At the bottom, two Highlanders hold off rioters attempting to reach City Hall in the mythical city of Harkville.

'Pine Cone Valuable Experience'

CFB GAGETOWN — The commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion of the Black Watch, (RHR) of Canada, Lt.-Col. W. B. MacLeod, terms Exercise Pine Cone a necessary phase of training for peace keeping duties with the United Nations.

Interviewed briefly here yesterday, Col. MacLeod said the battalion is being trained for its upcoming role in Cyprus. A staged riot situation has been in progress within the Town of Oromocto, in which the army and police are co-operating.

Col. MacLeod stressed that in such actions, the army participates only when called to do so by the civilian police, and in this exercise, the RCMP are calling the shots on military participation.

"When they can't handle it, we move in," he said.

The battalion commander said riot-control has always been on the training requirement list for UN work although this year is a slightly different excercise; perhaps a little more elaborate.

Col. MacLeod said Exercise Pine Cone is valuable experience for his men as well as for the participating civilian police officer.

THE TELEGRAPH-JOURNAL, SAINT JO

Training in the art of control and prevention of riots has become an integral part of the preparation of peace-time soldiers, particularly those like the 2nd Battalion of the Black Watch, Royal Highlanders of Canada, who are heading for the volatile isle of Cyprus. For the past month, a Hollywood-type scenario has been unfolding at Base Gagetown where civil disobedience and demonstrations are threatening to bring chaos to a mythical Republic of Doelcam. In photo above, demonstrators chant slogans before police at City Hall. Below, a suspected gun-smuggler is detained behind barbed wire fence. The exercise, called Pine Cone, reaches its peak next Tuesday.

INSPECTS GUARD — Lt. General W. A. B. Anderson, retiring commander of Mobile Command inspects a 50-man honor guard of members of the 2nd Battalion Black Watch (RHR) of Canada during "Anderson Day" ceremonies in his honor at CFB Gagetown. General Anderson is accompanied by guard commander Capt. R. M. Gray of the 2nd Battalion Black Watch, right, and Brig.-General J. L. Drewry, centre, commander of the 3rd Combat Group and base commander. **Other pictures and story on Page 3.**

Bruising Overtones

Exercise Pine Cone Hits Its Stride

The Town of Oromocto became a riot-torn city called "Harkville" yesterday as "exercise Pine Cone," staged by soldiers from nearby Base Gagetown, moved into high gear.

The exercise, involving the 2nd Battalion of the Black Watch, Royal Highlanders of Canada began more than a week ago and is aimed at training soldiers in internal security operations.

It hit its stride yesterday.

A mob of "protesters" confronted police in what was supposed to have been a march on Harkville's city hall.

And there were bruising overtones for the RCMP and city police members from Fredericton and Saint John who are also involved in the exercise.

The mob, confronted by a barricade of patrol cars, retaliated by pelting officers with paper bags filled with flour. Police were unsuccessful in attempts to break up the demonstration and eventually were forced to call on a platoon of Black Watch soldiers to disperse the mob.

Chants of "flour power" dwindled as about two dozen soldiers, carrying rifles equipped with bayonets, advanced on the group.

But as police moved in to arrest the ringleaders, the battle was on again as about half a dozen more boisterous members of the group answered police with haymaking punches.

POLICE COMPLAIN

Complaints to army officials were reported from police members who had not expected their part in the exercise to involve the physical aspects they encountered.

There were other marches through Harkville during the day and police searched houses and set up roadblocks in attempts to locate weapons "smuggled" into the community by rebels.

While Oromocto is Harkville for the exercise, the surrounding area is the "Republic of Doelcam."

Mock Riots Add Realism To Exercise

Mock riots continued in Oromocto yesterday as the 2nd Battalion of the Black Watch, Royal Highlanders of Canada, moved through the climax of military exercise "Pine Cone."

The exercise, which began June 17 and ends tomorrow, is designed to train forces members in internal security operations prior to a duty tour in Cyprus as a United Nations peacekeeping force.

Exercise organizers at nearby Base Gagetown have given Oromocto the mythical name "Harkville" for the event and have called the surrounding area the Republic of Doelcam.

Creating the "riots" are a trained group of Black Watch soldiers. Members of the RCMP and city police forces from Saint John and Fredericton are also taking part in the exercise.

SAM NEEKAM
(Capt. Vern McKeen)

RCMP Role Lauded

CFB GAGETOWN — The commander of the 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. MacLeod, was extremely laudatory yesterday in praising the efforts of the 15-man RCMP unit attached to exercise Pine Cone.

The exercise, designed to train the battalion for peacekeeping roles in Cyprus, has featured riot control, roadblocks, sabotage and every aspect of civil strife. The RCMP have been working closely with the Black Watch during the exercise.

"It was noticeable that they were trained to handle these situations and that training was very evident in Operation Pine Cone," Col. MacLeod said. "The RCMP added a great deal of realism to the exercise which we would have otherwise found impossible."

The battalion commander said the 15-man contingent from the Fredericton-Oromocto area was "very professional" and that everyone was impressed with the "steadiness and coolness of the RCMP."

Col. MacLeod said the RCMP were the first line of defence against the rioters, and they called for assistance of the military.

In the mythical civil warfare, the RCMP had been called into the island of Boelcam by the civilian police of the colony, from Canada, to assist in the time of emergency.

Riots Reach Fever Pitch

CFB GAGETOWN — The mock riots at Oromocto in the Black Watch Exercise Pine Cone reached fever pitch here yesterday as the plot reached it's climax.

There was a bomb plant at the Oromocto Post Office, a march on the fictitious Harkville City Hall, military patrol in accelerating marshal law, road-blocks, gun searches and finally, the arrest of the rebel Leader Samuel Neekam shortly after midnight.

It's all part of training for United Nations duty upcoming for the 2nd Battalion The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada in the fall when they return to Cyprus.

The men, through actual demonstration of riot procedure, have been taught virtually every aspect of action in the case of civil war.

During all demonstsations, the following procedures were followed.

Police (RCMP and Army Provost Corps) first tried to attain order, and if failing, called for military support. Troops would march in and form up anywhere in excess of 100 feet from the demonstrators.

A cloth line was rolled out in advance of the oncoming protest groups at times numbering 200, and signs erected warning that anyone crossing the line would be shot. The soldiers then took firing positions.

Gas was released at the demonstrators (actual gas was not used, but faked) and when they did not disperse, the warning was changed to read that the group must disperse or be fired upon by troops.

During the demonstration yesterday the group dispersed before firing. Lt.-Col. W. B. MacLeod, the battalion commander, said that no idle threats are to be used in such situations. . . if anyone crosses the line, he must be shot to prove to the crowd that business is meant.

At the roadblocks, men were given experience in stopping and searching oncoming vehicles. . . and calling for the arrest of guilty parties.

The battalion studied the respective roles of police and army in civil disorders and how co-operation is attained between the peace-keeping groups.

The bomb-experts dismantled at least one explosive after carrying it from the Oromocto Post Office in a sand-bagged barrel of oil to a safety area.

House to house searches were conducted looking for weapons.

Sabotage blasts, injuring civilians, were handled and the first aid staff had training in treating civilian casualties.

The operation draws to a close today and tomorrow.

Major J. A. Pugh New 1 RCH Deputy Commander

Maj. J. A. Pugh has assumed the position of Deputy Comd, 1 RHC.

Maj. Pugh was born in Earl Grey, Sask. but it is British Columbia that he really calls home, and where he was brought up and educated. He attended Okanogan High School in Oliver and upon graduation joined the Royal Canadian Air Force as a radar mech.

However the Air Force was not to be Maj. Pugh's career and he was subsequently selected for officer training and posted to the Royal Canadian School of Infantry at Camp Borden.

Upon graduation, then 2 Lt. Pugh, was posted to the 1st. Bn Black Watch in Camp Aldershot. Since that time Maj. Pugh has seen service as an instructor at the RCS of I, in the 2nd Bn Black Watch, in NWE Staff College, ADC and GSO 3 UNIPOM in India-Pakistan, in CFHQ and in Cyprus. Upon his return from Cyprus with the 1st Bn Maj Pugh held the position of Ops Officer 1 RHC. In June of this year he took over the duties of DComd.

Maj Pugh is married and resides at 30 Wilmot Circle with his wife Claire, and their three children Pat 14, Chris 10 and Alexandra 6.

Maj. Pugh numbers among his interests skiing, curling, scuba diving and parachuting. He is an avid golfer and curler and is currently president of the Canadian Forces Base Gagetown Golf Club.

AT DESK. HERE IS MAJOR J. A. PUGH, NEW 1 RHC DEPUTY COMMANDER AT HIS DESK A NATIVE OF SASKATCHEWAN, HE HAS RECENTLY TAKEN OVER HIS NEW DUTIES.

SWEARING IN: Mayor Lloyd A. Watling repeats the oath of office as read him by Thomas L. Winter, Town Clerk during the swearing-in of the newly elected administrative body for the Town of Oromocto. This is the first elected council for the Town, and four of the elected body, inclusive of the mayor, are military personnel.

Diefenbaker Says

Loss Of Regiment 'Affront To Queen'

OTTAWA (CP) — Former prime minister John Diefenbaker said Wednesday the removal of the Canadian Guards regiment from the regular forces was an affront to the Queen.

"What has been done is a shocking affront if not a gross insult to the Queen and is a further example of the nibbling away at Canada's historic traditions and heritage apparently designed to obliterate everything connected with our British heritage," he said in a prepared statement.

The Guards regiment, established in 1953 with the express consent of the Queen who became honorary colonel, dies as an active unit under a defence re-organization announced last week.

He said the standing orders of the regiment say it is its first duty to protect the Queen. The regiment's status as household troops was asked for from the Queen as an indication of her status as Queen of Canada.

The defence re-organization in general was a "hodge-podge and muddle of political expediency."

He also said that several million Canadians with Scottish blood in their veins will resent the demotion of the Black Watch regiment from the regular force to militia status.

It was the senior Scottish regular regiment in Canada and third in seniority of all units.

"This government apparently does not like the kilt and it must go and the skirl of the bagpipes is to be silenced," he said.

THE CANADIAN FORCES BASE

Gagetown Gazette

Vol. 9 No. 26 | OROMOCTO, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1969 | PRICE 5 CENTS

2 RHC WINS SMALL ARMS SHOOT

Thursday, July 31, 1969

A retirement dinner for Captain T. F. (Bud) Charters (center) was held in the Saint Andrews Barracks Officers' Mess recently. Capt. Charters is retiring after 30 years service. He is pictured here with the two commanding officers of the Black Watch, L.Col. W. B. MacLeod, (left), CO of 2 RHC, and L-Col. G. S. Morrison, CO of 1 RHC.

RCD Wins SMG Shoot

During the week of July 7-11, 2 RCHA organized and conducted a small arms competition for 3 Cbt. Gp. The Chief Range Officer, Major G. M. Guy, and his assistant, Capt. P. Tomashewski are to be congratulated on what was termed by many observers to be the "best organized small arms competition ever".

During the shoot 114 competitors from all the major units on the base competed to

Continued on page 9

2 RHC WINS

Continued from page 1

determine who would represent 3 Cbt. Gp. at Connaught ranges in Ottawa in August.

In the pistol competition, 2 RHC placed first with 3,182 points out of a possible 3,800; 2 RCHA second with 3,104 points, and 1 RHC third with 2,328 points. Sgt. Trott of 2 RCHA was high individual in the competition with 681 points out of a possible 850. Sgt. Richardson of 2 RHC placed second and Cpl. Reid of 2 RHC, third.

In the SMG competition the RCDs took a very decisive victory. They placed first with 2,175 points out of a possible 2,800. They also picked up first and second places for individual high scores with Cpl. Pratt and Cpl. Leblanc respectively. Sgt. Kavanagh of 1 RHC placed third.

The most demanding of all the competitions was the rifle competition which was won by 2 RHC with 5,[illegible] out of a possible 6,000. 1 RHC was second with 4,695 points and 2 RCHA third with 3,527 points.

The high individual was Cpl. Brown of 1 RHC who scored 484 points of a possible 650. High aggregate deliberate rifle was Cpl. Pringle of 2 RHC.

The LAR Competition was the final shoot. The two-man team competition was won by Cpl. Reid and Cpl. Richardson of 2 RHC; while the three-man team competition was won by Lt. Crooks, Pte. Oakley and Pte. Purdy of 2 RCHA.

The best unit team was decided by the highest total [illegible] matches of the competition, and 2 RHC placed first. The competition was completed with the presentation of the trophies to the outstanding individuals by Brig. General Drewry.

A special thanks to the men of 2 RCHA for a good job in the butts and to the competitors of 3 Cbt. Gp. whose combined efforts made the Small Arms Competition the success it was.

Thursday, July 17, 1969

The over all team winners of this years small arms competition—2 RHC.

Cpl. Brown of Sp. Coy 1 RHC takes aim to the highest individual rifle shot score of 484 out of 650.

No Injury To Labor Inter

OROMOCTO — Brig. Gen. J.L. Drewry, commander of Canadian Forces Base Gagetown was unavailable for comment last night on a statement by the Canadian Labor Congress president that a military exercise carried out at the base last month was an insult to trade union members.

CLC President Donald MacDonald made the statement Monday in a letter to Defence Minister Leo Cadieux calling for an investigation and a public apology from the officer in charge of the exercise.

The exercise, called Operation Pinecone, involved the Second Battalion of the Black Watch, Royal Highland Regiment, stationed at the base and was intended to train troops in the methods of aiding civil authorities, a spokesman at Maritime Command in Halifax said Tuesday.

The spokesman said it was to prepare soldiers for the work of aiding the civil power in an emergency. The Black Watch is slated for peace-keeping duties in Cyprus later this summer.

He said the exercise was carried out with the co-operation of civil authorities in Oromocto.

Meanwhile in Ottawa, Defense Minister Cadieux stated Tuesday that the exercise was not intended to be injurious to labor unions, in answer to a question by Edward Broadbent (NDP-Oshawa-Whitby).

Mr. Broadbent termed the minister's answer totally unacceptable.

In his letter, Mr. MacDonald termed the exercise "an insult to the Canadians who are trade union members."

He said the troops in the exercise "have inevitably been left with the impression that the most likely place to find disloyalty and treachery

Cpl. Berube of 2 RHC accepts the team trophy for the best on Rifle team.

Lt. B. V. Johnson proudly accepts the trophy for highest over all team score in the competition, won by 2 RHC.

SAINT JOHN, NB., WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1969

ntended By Gagetown Scheme

...ably is in the ranks of the trade unions."

...ession, He sai in a statement Monday that the exercise was aimed at "a supposed labor leader" who was arrested by the forces in the exercise.

...chery The part of the insurrectionist labor leader was "played by a person holding the rank of captain in our forces who obligingly posed for newspaper photographers in a most belligerent posture," Mr. MacDonald said.

by Charles Lynch

For those who gave

OTTAWA — (Gazette) — The Trudeau government has less esteem for the military than any government we have had since R. B. Bennett and Mackenzie King let the forces go to pot in the depression-ridden Thirties.

To some observers this is to the Trudeau government's credit as it hacks away at the despised military establishment.

To others, myself included, it is a source of genuine worry — a worry that will grow larger if, as widely rumored, Defence Minister Leo Cadieux intends to retire from the cabinet shortly.

While it is true that Mr. Cadieux has presided over the continued chopping away at our military strength, it is also true that he has fought the cuts and managed to retain at least token forces-in-being.

Men believe in him

In the process, he has retained the confidence of the men in the services, if only because in their political impotence they have nobody else to turn to.

They know how swiftly political events can move to their detriment, as witness the move from the defence portfolio of Paul Hellyer, and his even more abrupt departure from the cabinet. At the height of the unification crisis, Mr. Hellyer had told the troops to trust in him, and all would be well.

Prime Minister Trudeau keeps talking about the lack of a "credible scenario" for the forces, and has expressed regret at their sagging morale. He has not closed the door on the prospect that the forces might be abolished altogether.

There is, it seems, no individual in the cabinet and no group in the country that can upgrade the status of the military in the collective mind of the cabinet, or particularly in the mind of the prime minister. Veterans' groups have proved impotent lobbyists in terms of defence policy.

One lobby, however, continues effective in a field

LEO CADIEUX

related to the military, and that is the pension lobby.

Here, and only here in the military field, the government treads as softly as previous governments have done. Far from cutting away as it is doing on the active services, it seeks to be more considerate than ever of disabled veterans and survivors.

It may be that this fits into the concept of the "just society" more readily than today's troops can ever hope to do, short of getting themselves killed or maimed in a new war.

Minister shows compassion

Whatever the reason, there is much that is appearing in the white paper; Pensions for Disability and Death Related to Military Service, brought forward this way by Veterans Affairs Minister Jean-Eudes Dube.

With this paper, and the words he used in introducing it, the 42-year-old New Brunswicker, who was only 12 years old when the Second World War broke out, showed his compassion for men who embark on military service.

It is true, the paper deals with those who were disabled or killed in war, who differ from other military men in the way that victims of automobile accidents differ from the mass of drivers.

Mr. Dube was talking, in effect, about the casualty insurance of war, which is guaranteed by a presumably grateful nation. He proposes to improve a pensions program already as generous as any in the world — and in the case of our Hong Kong veterans, to move Canada far out in front of anything undertaken by any of our wartime allies.

Mr. Dube foresees the winding up of his department provided there are no more wars, by about the year 2000. He has pledged a square deal to veteran pensioners until they die, and to their survivors until they are in a position to meet their own needs.

He brought forward the new program "with pride," and said:

"The government, and indeed all Canadians recognize a particular obligation to those who freely placed their lives at the service of their country."

Little political opposition to the improvements in veterans' pension legislation is expected — Mr. Dube should be able to rush his reforms through Parliament. Indeed, he has a moral obligation to do so, at least insofar as the monetary aspects are concerned.

This report should still the doubts of those who wondered whether a youthful non-veteran could make an acceptable minister of veterans affairs. If he maintains his pace, he could be a candidate for the defence portfolio, assuming Mr. Cadieux cannot be prevailed upon to stick it out. There is nobody else in the "flower power" cabinet who takes soldiering seriously except maybe Joe Greene, DFC, and Bud Drury, DSO, and neither of them wants the job.

THE CANADIAN FORCES BASE

Gagetown Gazette

Vol. 9 No. 31 OROMOCTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1969 PRICE 5 CENTS

Black Watch Wins Gault Shooting Trophy

Best Sharpshooters In Canada

The 2nd Battalion of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada stationed at CFB Gagetown has been judged best sharp-shooting unit in Canada's infantry.

Each year the regular force infantry battalions of the Canadian Armed Forces and the infantry component of the Canadian Airborne Regiment compete for the honor of winning the coveted A. Hamilton Gault Trophy. The aim of the competition is to foster interest in and improve the standard of rifle marksmanship in the Infantry. Every man in the competing unit must participate and the winning unit can call itself the sharp-shooters

'Heaven Help Him – He's Tampering With The Kilt!'

Ottawa Lifts Kilts, Blows Out Bagpipes

By ERIC DENNIS

OTTAWA (Copyright) — The red coat, the bearskin, the kilt and the bagpipes have long been to French-Canadian nationalists symbols of a lingering British colonialism in Canada.

In the restructuring of Canada's armed forces the kilts and the bagpipes are to disappear from the permanent army with the abolition of the Black Watch.

But, even though the Canadian Guards Regiment is to go as well, the combination formal dress of red jacket and bearskin its members wore will survive, ironically, with Quebec's famed "Van Doos," the Royal 22nd Regiment.

There will be a survival of the scarlet jacket alone as well with the Royal Canadian Regiment and the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry — balanced by the blue coats of the two recently formed French-Canadian regiments, the 12th Regiment Blinde (armored) and the 5th Artillerie Legere (light artillery) which are stationed at Valcartier as units of the mobile command.

Another result of the efficiency austerity-motivated changes is that the Atlantic region of Canada will be left without a full regiment that can be called its own.

The Black Watch has been representative of that part of Canada since 1953, with Camp Gagetown serving as its home.

It has been partially responsible for the fact that the Maritimes have produced 20 per cent of the recruits for Canada's armed forces.

Camp Gagetown is now to get only the 2nd Battalion of the RCRs when it returns from duty in Europe, the First Battalion remaining based at London, Ont. and the 3rd Battalion at Petawawa. In addition, however, Gagetown will receive the combat arms school on transfer from Shilo, a new utility tactical transport and helicopter flight and, until a site is chosen somewhere in the far north for it, the headquarters unit of a task force assigned to Arctic protection duties. Defence officials here claim that in total number of troops, Gagetown will not suffer.

The colonel of the Black Watch, Lt.-Col. J. G. Bourne of Montreal, has publicly protested the decision to eliminate his regiment from the active force list, mainly because of the upset created in the normal regional balance of representation.

The western provinces will continue to have the Princess Patricias, Ontario the Royal Canadian Regiment (two battalions) and Quebec the Van Doos. But the Atlantic provinces will now have only a single battalion of the RCRs.

This is bad, he says, not just because of the military imbalance but because the economic situation in the Maritimes "is such that many people make military careers for themselves there."

The Black Watch could be retained if the federal government agreed to divide the required nine battalions into four regiments instead of the proposed three — and this could be done with no additional cost, he maintains.

The loudest protests of all, however, have erupted over the decision to abolish the Canadian Guards, the regiment of Household Troops formed at the time of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth with herself as its colonel-in-chief and with its "first duty," as spelled out in its standing orders, being to guard Her Majesty in Canada.

A former Guards colonel, Strome Galloway of Toronto, who served as Canadian military attache at Bonn from 1965 to 1968, pointed out this week the regiment had a special relationship to the Monarch, even to the point of corresponding directly with her rather than through the governor-general. The Queen had even assisted in designing its badges and uniform. She had been officially asked to give her consent to the Canadian government's proposal to form it in 1953, and readily did so, but the decision to abolish it had been made without consulting her.

Following a few hours after Galloway's public protest, [illegible] minister Dielenbeker issued a statement here deploring the decision, his release being almost [illegible] similar to the writings of Colonel [illegible]

Mr. Dielenbeker described [illegible] shocking affront, if not a gross [illegible] Queen and a further example of the [illegible] away of Canada's historic [illegible] heritage, apparently designed to [illegible] everything connected with our [illegible] heritage."

Said Colonel Galloway: "The [illegible] Guards are not only murdered [illegible] minister of national defence, but in the manner they are humiliated as well. [illegible] death of the Canadian Guards is only [illegible] indication of the creeping regi[illegible] which has become so noticeable [illegible] defence department in recent months. [illegible] traditions are being swept away and [illegible] uniforms help to obliterate Canada's [illegible] past.

"Chief architect of the scuttling [illegible] Canadian Guards was recently [illegible] general Jean Allard, now busy [illegible] Quebec in New York City. A Frenchman [illegible] the nth, this former chief of the defence [illegible] appeared unable to accept Canadian [illegible] ments that had little or no affinity to [illegible] Canada . . . The opportunity was taken [illegible] the smokescreen of 'restructuring' [illegible] forces' to blot out the Guards and [illegible] concept under which they were brought [illegible] being 16 years ago . . ."

The Canadian Guards were originally [illegible] formed with four battalions. One served [illegible] Korea, three in Germany and two in [illegible] It was the only Canadian regiment [illegible] the coveted annual Prix LeClerc, the [illegible] award for skill at arms and battle [illegible] and last year fielded Canada's Bisley [illegible] The regiment also won North Atlantic [illegible] fame for its daily "changing of the [illegible] ceremony on Parliament Hill during [illegible] summer months.

The death warrant for the Guards

By STROME GALLOWAY

Strome Galloway is a retired regular army colonel who served 15 years with the Regiment of Canadian Guards. His last appointment was as military attache to the Canadian Embassy in Bonn, 1965-68. He is a graduate of the National Defense College.

THE DEATH warrant of the Regiment of Canadian Guards was signed last Friday by the Minister of National Defense Leo Cadieux. Executioner-designate, Lieutenant-General Michael Dare, newly-appointed Vice-Chief of the Defense Staff, will wield the axe.

To hide the body of this particular victim of Liberal defense policy, Mr. Cadieux has ordained that this sole remaining component of the Canadian Guards, its 2nd Battalion, will be buried under the name of the 3rd Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment.

Thus the Canadian Guards are not only murdered by the Minister of National Defense, but in medieval manner they are humiliated as well. As Guards, they are the senior regiment of Canadian infantry. The RCR, although years older in origin, is a "line" regiment.

Smoke screen

Hence, the disappearance of the Regiment of Canadian Guards from Canada's order of battle has nothing to do with troop cuts or other defense economies. The opportunity was taken, under the smoke screen of "restructuring of the forces," to blot out the Guards and revoke the concept under which they were brought into being 16 years ago.

So ends a beautiful military concept brought into existence by the then Minister of Defense Brooke Claxton and his Chief of General Staff, Lieutenant-General Guy Simonds in 1953. So ends the devoted efforts of dozens of officers and hundreds of Guardsmen over the years to bring their regiment to military perfection by plenty of hard work and considerable personal sacrifice.

The Canadian Guards was originally formed with four battalions. One of these served in Korea, three served in Germany, two in Cyprus. The Canadian Guards were the only Canadian unit ever to win the coveted annual Prix Leclerc, the NATO award for skill at arms and battle tactics. Last year the Guards fielded Canada's Bisley team. At the moment the 2nd Battalion, the Guards' sole remaining component, is in Denmark taking part in a NATO defense exercise.

Famous throughout North America for their ceremonial performance on Ottawa's Parliament Hill each summer, these Guardsmen have doffed their towering bearskin caps for NATO steel helmets—and doffed them for the last time, apparently.

To many, the death of the Canadian Guards is one more indication of the creeping republicanism which has become so noticeable within the Defense Department in recent months, where traditions are being swept away and green uniforms help to obliterate Canada's military past.

Chief architect of the scaffold for the Canadian Guards was recently-retired General Jean Allard, now busy selling Quebec in New York City. A Francophile to the nth, this former Chief of the Defense Staff appeared unable to accept Canadian regiments that had little or no affinity to French Quebec —thus the Canadian Guards, Toronto's Queen's Own Rifles and Montreal's Black Watch have all had to pay the penalty for their traditional British flavor.

What Allard forgot, or what he chose not to remember, was that when originally formed as Canada's *national* regiment, the Canadian Guards' 3rd Battalion was designated a French-speaking battalion and Quebec's golden lily was chosen as one of the Guards' principal badges. The Guards' motto was Canada's own, From Sea to Sea.

The 3rd Battalion and the 4th were disbanded in 1957 when an increase in armored regiments was the ruling rage at defense headquarters. In 1968 the Guards, although by now one of the most colorful parts of the Canadian scene, lost their magnificent military band, their regimental depot at Camp Petawawa and their 1st Battalion, then stationed at Camp Picton.

Despite this erosion of their regimental family the Guards soldiered on, training for NATO employment, for UN peace-keeping missions and for ceremonial duties in Ottawa. At the same time they supplied many overseas drafts for the man-starved ranks of the RCR and the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI) in Germany.

It is ironic that the Canadian Guards, originally formed at the express wish of one Liberal government, is being destroyed by another Liberal government. In 1953 correspondence from the office of Mr. Claxton, chased the Queen half way around the world, finally catching up with her in New Zealand during a Commonwealth tour.

This correspondence bore a request that the Queen accede to the Canadian Government's desire to form a new regiment of Household Troops for Canada, in keeping with Her Majesty's new status as Queen of Canada under the new Royal Titles act of her year of accession. The Queen honored the wishes of the Canadian Government and even agreed to become the regiment's Colonel-in-Chief.

In the standing orders of the Canadian Guards it is stated that the regiment's "first duty" is to guard the Queen of Canada. Because of this the Canadian Guards have stood in a special relationship to the Monarch, even to the point that correspondence does not need to go to the Queen via the Governor-General; it goes direct to Buckingham Palace and the answers come back direct from the Queen.

Soon a letter must go to the Queen apprising her of the end of her own regiment, formed only 16 years ago with her own permission, and to which she has given considerable time in assisting with the design of its badges and uniform and in keeping in touch by letter and telegram.

Nothing to him

The fact that the last surviving battalion of the Guards is to be redesignated as the 3rd Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment, shows that the Cadieux axe did not fall on it in the interests of troop cuts or other economies.

The morale of loyal Guardsmen, both serving with the regiment or extra-regimentally, mean nothing to him. The regiment's "first duty" means nothing to him.

Lt.-Gen. Dare's axe will presently kill Her Majesty's Regiment of Canadian Guards, that regiment whose first duty is to guard Canada's Queen. Has monarchy become less safe in Canada now? There are many who think so, particularly when it is a Minister of the Crown who orders the destruction of one of the meaningful symbols by which that institution, still dear to many Canadians, is sustained.

Men Of Black Watch 'Stunned' At Decision

FREDERICTON (CP) — "Stunned disbelief" was the way one officer of the Black Watch (Royal Highland) Regiment of Canada described the reaction at CFB Gagetown to the news the regiment would be disbanded.

Defence Minister Leo Cadieux announced Friday the historic Black Watch Regiment, along with the Canadian Guards and Queen's Own Rifles, would be dissolved.

About 1,200 officers and men of the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Black Watch are stationed at nearby CFB Gagetown.

The 2nd Battalion leaves for Cyprus in October for a six-month tour of peacekeeping duties for the United Nations, while the 1st Battalion remains here to continue training programs.

Lt.-Col. J. G. Bourne, Colonel of the Black Watch, said here his regiment is being eliminated for administrative, not budgetary reasons.

The Canadian Forces' present plans call for retaining the three original infantry regimtnts, with three battalions each, making a total of nine battalions, he said.

These regiments among them now have a total of seven battalions, and if the two regular battalions of the Black Watch were retained, there would be the required nine battalions.

The Black Watch has been representative of the Atlantic region since 1953, but the proposed new organizatoin will leave the region without a representative infantry regiment, he said.

Brig.-Gen. Charles J. A. Hamilton, base commander, said the men from the Black Watch would be able to transfer to another regiment after their regiment has been disbanded.

However, he said: "This must be a great disappointment to the men of the Black Watch to lose their regiment."

The Black Watch, formed in Canada in 1862, became formally allied with the British Black Watch Regiment in 1905; and fought beside its parent regiment in the Boer War, and the First and Second World Wars. It has won at least 46 battle honors.

MONTREAL (CP) — The federal government's decision to disband the Canadian Black Watch (Royal Highland) Regiment will leave the Maritimes without a specific regiment in the Canadian Armed Forces representing the area, the honorary commandant of the regiment said Tuesday.

Lt.-Col. J. G. Bourne said at a news conference that the regiment "has been representative of the Atlantic region since 1953."

"In the Maritimes the economic situation is such that many people make military careers for themselves," he said. "It has been said that the Maritime Provinces produce about 20 per cent of the recruits for the Canadian Armed Forces."

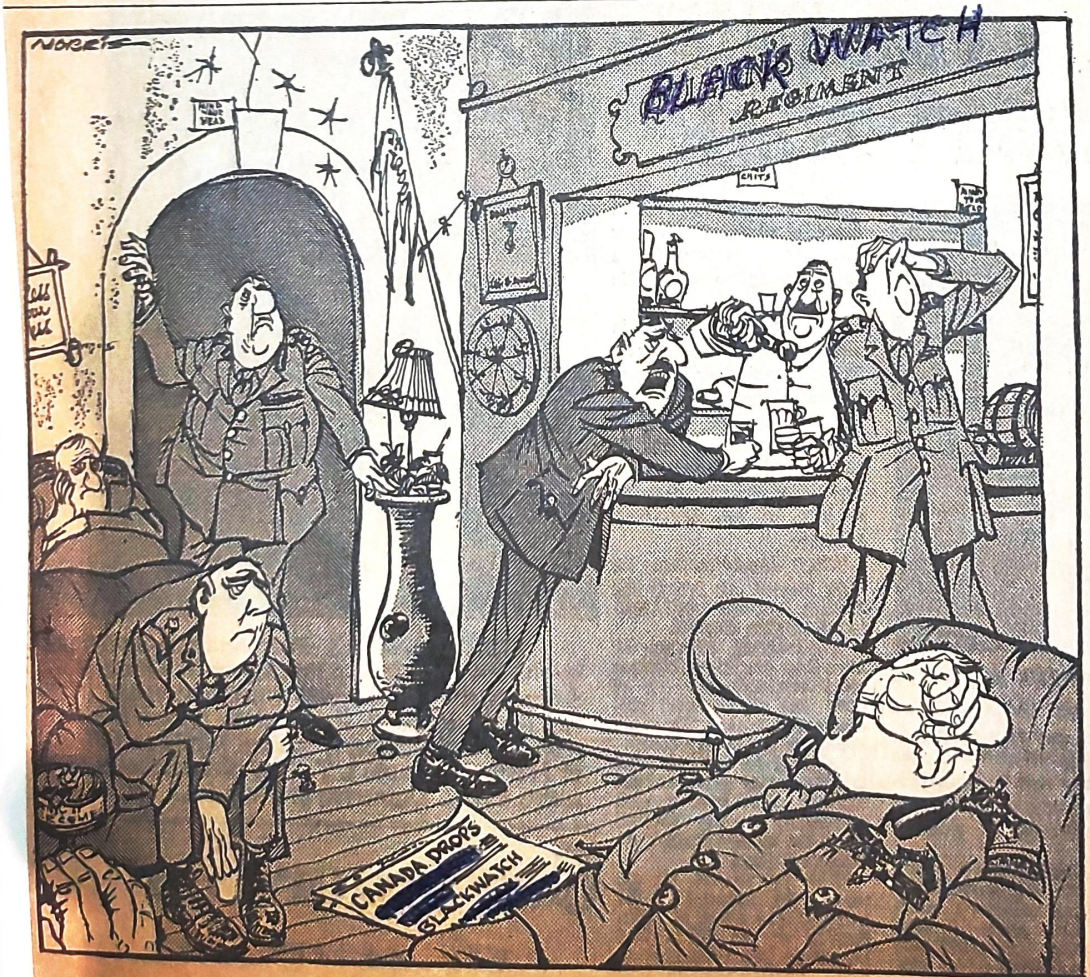
The federal defence department has decided to eliminate the Black Watch, the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada and the Canadian Guards in favor of a three-regiment, nine-battalion infantry structure.

Armed forces personnel will still be stationed in the Maritimes but will be members of the Royal Canadian Regiment rather than the Black Watch.

Lt.-Col. Bourne said the Black Watch could be retained if the government divided the required nine battalions into four regiments.

He said the reason for disbanding the Black Watch was not budgetary but administrative and said retaining the Black Watch in the four-regiment scheme would not increase costs.

RAPH-JOURNAL, SAINT JOHN, N.B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1969



"Cut to ribbons . . . wiped out . . . totally annihilated . . . by our own side."

—Norris in Vancouver Sun

23rd September 1969

PRESS RELEASE

The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

From: Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Bourne, E.D.,
Colonel of the Regiment.

The Regiment was notified on Thursday, September 11th, 1969 that the two regular battalions, presently stationed at Canadian Forces Base Gagetown, New Brunswick, would be eliminated from the regular component of the Canadian Armed Forces. We were also advised that the last remaining battalions of the Canadian Guards Regiment and the Queen's Own Rifles would be transferred to, or absorbed by other Regiments.

This notification came as a shock, even though it was known that substantial reductions would be made in all of the Armed Forces for budgetary reasons. However, The Black Watch was not eliminated for such reasons, but for reasons of administration.

The present plan of the Canadian Forces is to keep the three original Regular Infantry Regiments in the Order of Battle, each with three battalions, making a total of nine infantry battalions.

The three Regiments are:

The Royal Canadian Regiment
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry
The Royal 22e Régiment

At the present time, the Royal Canadian Regiment and Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry each have two battalions, and the Royal 22e Régiment has three, making a total of seven infantry battalions in those

The Black Watch: Disbandment Won't Erase Glorious Past

JOURNAL, SAINT JOHN, N.B. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1969

Kilties Frustrated By Move To Disband Highland Unit

By GARY BANNERMAN
Staff Writer

CFB-GAGETOWN — In a simple, but extremely moving ceremony here Friday afternoon, the Second Battalion of The Black Watch (RHR) Of Canada was awarded the Hamilton Gault Trophy for the highest proficiency in rifle marksmanship in the Canadian Army.

The brief parade was emotional and nostalgic, coming one week after the announcement from Ottawa that the two regular battallions of the Black Watch are to be disbanded.

When the announcement was made, there was an atmosphere of disbelief among the 1,200 soldiers of the regiment who firmly believed rightly or wrongly, that they had the finest infantry unit in this country and beyond.

Today, that feeling has been replaced by dejection, frustration and a sense of futility. But the RHR of all ranks admit their emotions are the source of the mood and practically speaking, say they are going to continue to try and do their best in all undertakings.

It's hard to quote a soldier, he's trained to obey without question — and none of the Black Watch would permit their names to be associated with statements critical of the government policy.

"We still have a career ahead. . . any public statement would be suicidal," said a non-commissioned officer.

Another veteran soldier was rather emphatic. "This is it, as far as morale goes. . . We have the best fighting unit in Canada and its only partially because of training. The source of our ability is pride in the kilt, the red hackle, the pipes and drums, the flag of St. Andrew . . . Morale is now dead."

Someone once said, "the best way to destroy a man utterly is to convince him that his work is useless." One officer added "that just about describes the way we feel. . . We're getting a sense of aimlessness.

Esprite de Corps, this officer added, is the basic component of a fighting unit — the job can't be done without it. "We are terrifically wound up in it. . . but it's badly shaken." He said that administratively, he couldn't find fault with many of the department of National Defence moves, but from a personal and regimental point of view, "this gives us grave doubts and suspicion of the integrity of the heirarchy of armed forces."

The officer said that while "there are a bunch of dedicated men" at Canadian Forces Headquarters, it looks like some are catering to immediate political expediency.

There were those in the Black Watch, who had the feeling that professional jealousy played an important part in the dissolution decision.

"These characters are jealous of the Watch and I assure you, this is the only way they can beat us," said a non-fighting member of the Red Hackle fraternity.

With great remorse, the DND policy has been accepted, but not one soldier questioned gave an indication of immediate resignation. Either through an obligation to career or the army — most are saying that they will try to continue the work.

One thing the Ottawa decision does mean is that there will no longer be a Maritime based infantry regiment, although the Maritimes provide as much as 30 per cent of the total recruitment of the Canadian Armed Forces.

In the Black Watch, the percentage of Maritimers is staggering — definitely more than 90 per cent. This percentage will now probably be scattered throughout other units, although many of the men will be rebadged in t 2nd Battallion of the Roy Canadian Regiment which v be coming to Base Gageto

"You know what bugs m said one infantry man, that knowbody gives a dar

In perhaps more elo terms, this feeling wa pressed by most of soldiers questioned.

As the Hamilton G Trophy was presented parade yesterday and many laurels for the fantry regiment, n peared very happy.

This was, probably reward for The Bla Royal Highland R Canada.

BY 1970, this soldier and hundreds like him, who are members of the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, will no longer be taking part in combat manoeuvres under the colors of this historic regiment. In that year, the Black Watch will be disbanded as a regiment with many of the men being absorbed into other fighting units. In the above photo, Cpl. Ernie Ross of Harrietsfield, Halifax County, N.S., is shown in training for actual combat. The Black Watch has served in recent years in a peace keeping role on Cyprus, where this sort of training has proved useful.

Black Watch Heritage Will Remain Alive

CFB GAGETOWN — "The Kilt will not die," said Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. MacLeod, the commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion of The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada in an interview this week.

"The Black Watch is not dead. . . the regiment still exists with its headquarters in Montreal where it has always been," Colonel MacLeod said.

By late 1970, with the retirement of the Gagetown based regular force battalions, the reserve battalion will continue in Montreal.

Cilonel MacLeod says this will preserve the heritage of the regiment.

For reaction to the Ottawa announcement a week ago that the Black Watch was among the army units to be disbanded, attempts were made to interview the commanders of both of the regular force battalions.

LT.-COL. MacLEOD

Lieutenant Colonel G. S. Morrison was at CFB Borden most of the week, and upon his return. was training deep in the confines of Gagetown with his 1st Battalion and unavilable for an interview.

Next Friday, Colonel MacLeod will lead the advance party of his 2nd Battalion to Cyprus for six months of peace keeping operations.

The Black Watch battalion commander makes no attempt to compromise his disappointment, but he says that morale must be maintained regardless, and the job at hand is in Cyprus.

"We want to make sure that everything we do there is ruddy first class," he said.

Concerning the members of his regiment, Colonel MacLeod says, "emotions may be hurt but the career is not affected."

While the 2nd Battalion is in Cyprus, the 1st will be conducting training programs at Gagetown. Next year, when the battalions are reunited, a re-badging process will commence.

Many of the men will transfer directly from the Black Watch into the Second Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment which is moving to Gagetown in the realignment, but the individual will be given some latitude in deciding his future asignment.

Colonel MacLeod said that every effort will be made "to try within reason to place a man where he wants to go." He said that the RCR Battalion coming to the base will be primarily Black Watch in composition.

"The name 2 RCR is coming here, not the 2 RCR."

The kilt and uniform of the Black Watch will still be in evidence in the Canadian Army for some years to come. Colonel MacLeod said that any soldier who is extra regimentally employed, does not have to be re-badged.

In his own case, he said his tour of duty as commander of the infantry unit will be up by the end of next year, and he probably won't be directly involved with a fighting infantry regiment. In an administrative position, away from the functioning infantry, he'll continue to wear the kilt. "I'll wear it until I retire," Colonel MacLeod said.

Every consideration, according to the battalion commander, has been given to the human factor. "They really bent over backwards."

The Royal Highland Regiment of Canada has a proud history, spanning 107 years on this continent in both militia and regular service. Following the Second World War, the Black Watch was disbanded as a regular force while the militia continued at its Montreal headquarters.

In the 1950s, because of increased NATO commitments and the Korean War, the two regular battalions were reactivated. Gagetown has been their home since it opened in 1958.

The Imperial Black Watch was formed in Great Britain in 1725, and its first North American Duty came as early as 1756. The Canadian offspring was commissioned in 1862 and in 1905, formerly allied with the Imperial Black Watch — the first Canadian unit to make such an alliance.

The Canadian and Imperial Black Watch Highlanders, fought side by side through the Boer War and the First and Second World Wars, before the Canadian Battalions were retired from active service in 1946.

Reactivated in 1953 for NATO and Korea purposes, the 2nd Battalion went to Korea and the 1st to Germany. Since that time, both battalions served overseas in Germany and Cyprus.

The operational headquarters of the Black Watch in Canada until the opening of Base Gagetown in 1958 was at Aldershot, N.S.

In its three international wars, the regiment has won at least 46 battle honors.

And now, the Black Watch has returned to reserve forces status.

Brig.-General Charles J. A. Hamilton, the new commander officer of Base Gagetown compliments the members of the regiment for the way in which the situation has been handled.

"It's to their credit that they have accepted the news in good faith and they are getting on with the job."

The issue is reminiscent of one of the stories which circulates the various messes of the Highlanders. An RHC soldier, dressed in civilian clothes in a public shop, was asked by a friend if he was in the army. "I'm not in the army — I'm in the Black Watch," was the reply. Next year, the Black Watch will not be in the regular army.

alden nowlan reports

WE NEED PIPES AND KILTS

The little grey men have struck again.

They mean well, these little grey men. They want us to be adequately sheltered, adequately fed, and adequately clothed.

Many of them work for the government.

The social welfare system established in this country since the Second World War has been largely designed and implemented by the little grey men.

They deserve credit for that.

The trouble with them is they want to make this a little grey country.

They're very practical people, the little grey men. Very practical and tidy.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

It's quite likely that they've attempted to alleviate poverty less from compassion than because poverty is neither neat nor tidy.

A little grey man doesn't think of a hungry man as someone who needs a square meal, he thinks of him as .33 per cent of a family unit that can attain its maximum productivity level if provided with an average of 2,437 calories each per day.

So the little grey men often find they're most unpopular with the people they want to help. They've never learned that a man, even a hungry man, doesn't want to be treated as if he were .33 per cent of a family unit, he wants to be treated like a man.

But that's another story.

What concerns me at the moment is the effort being made by the little grey men to squeeze every last drop of color out of our lives.

Now, for instance, the little grey men in the department of national defence have decided to scrap the Black Watch.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The Black Watch is the most colorful Canadian regiment still on the active list.

While its origins are Scottish it has been part of the history of what is now Canada for more than 200 years.

I'm not concerned with its military value, in the usual sense of the term.

I'm not even certain that Canada needs an army, or a navy, or an air force, considering the likelihood that the Third World War, if there is a Third World War, will be fought by graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and their Russian or Chinese counterparts, pushing little buttons in Colorado, Siberia or Sinkiang.

As a police force in Cyprus the Black Watch will be no less effective if they're deprived of their pipes and balmorals and called not infantry but a "pedestrian counter-personnel component," or given some other silly title devised by the little grey men.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

On the other hand, it's hard to see how the pipes and the scarlet hackles could lessen their effectiveness in Cyprus or anywhere else.

Because, from a practical standpoint, distinctive caps and badges are neither an asset nor a liability. They're purely symbolic. For that reason, the little grey men distrust them, and want to get rid of them.

The little grey men's idea of paradise would be a world in which all of us, soldiers and civilians alike, were clothed in identical grey uniforms. What could be tidier and more practical?

THE CANADIAN FORCES BASE

Gagetown Gazette

Vol. 9 No. 35 — OROMOCTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1969 — PRICE 5 CENTS

BLACK WATCH TO NIL STRENGTH

Black Watch Disbandment

Base 'Stunned' By Announcement

"Stunned disbelief" was the way one officer of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada described the reaction at Base Gagetown to the news that the regiment, formed in Canada 107 years ago, was being disbanded.

LT.-COL. G. S. MORRISON

LT.-COL. W. B. MacLEOD

Another commented: "Needless to say, we're all rather disappointed, to put it mildly."

Dropping of the historic Black Watch from Canada's regular force was announced in Ottawa Friday by Defence Miniser Leo Cadieux, as part of the country's sweeping military reorganization. The other regiments to be dissolved are the Canadian Guards, and the Queen's Own Rifles.

About 1,200 officers and men of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, have been stationed at Base Gagetown. The 2nd Battalion, under the command of Lt.-Col. W. B. MacLeod, leaves for Cyprus in October for a six month tour of peacekeeping duties for the United Nations.

The 1st Battalion, of which Lt.-Col. G. S. Morrison, is commanding officer, will continue training programs at Base Gagetown.

Brig.-Gen. Charles J. A. Hamilton, the new commanding officer of the army's No. 3 Combat Group at CFB Gagetown, said the announcement would not alter the immediate plans of the two Black Watch battalions.

The men, he said, would be able to advance in their chosen professions and trades within the army, while transferring to another regiment.

After the 2nd Battalion returns from Cyprus next spring, the rebadging and personnel transfer will commence. However, the commander said: "This must be a great disap-

Continued on page 3

MAJOR MOVES

The following moves of major units were announced in conjunction with the defence ministers statement on changes in the defence structure:

A. From Germany to Canada in 1970 LDSH(RC) to Calgary. 2 RCR to CFB Gagetown. 2 PPCLI to Shilo.

B. To Germany in 1970 RCD from Gagetown.

C. Within Canada. 3 RCHA to Shilo from Winnipeg in 1971 or 1972. 2 RCHA to Petawawa from Gagetown in 1970 8 Canadian Hussars from Petawawa to Borden in 1971. 450 HY Helicopter transport SQN from St. Hubert to Namao and Trenton in 1970.

Helicopter operational training SQN from Petawawa to Gagetown in 1970

436 Air Transport Sqn from Uplands to Trenton in 1972

NEW CHANGE AFFECTS CFB GAGETOWN

Under the restructuring of the armed forces released by defence minister Cadieux Sept. 19 the internal organization of Base Gagetown will be changed. However from the information available at present, it appears that the overall size will not be greatly affected.

While losing some units under the new policy, other new units will be added.

The sound of the pipes and familiar swirl of the kilts will no longer be seen here after 1970 as the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, will be reduced to nil strength and removed from the order of battle.

Under the new restructuring, the combat arms school from

Continued on page 3

Arctic Services Under Study By Task Force

TORONTO — Transport Minister Don Jamieson indicated Saturday the increased Canadian military presence in the Arctic, which the government says would be an assertion of Canadian sovereignty, could be a unified military-civilian patrol command.

Mr. Jamieson disclosed in a telephone interview from his home in St. John's, Nfld., that an inter-departmental task force is studying two possible forms for unification of the government's air and sea coastal services. One would amalgamate all civilian services and the other would link these with military units.

Mr. Jamieson said the study was basically designed to seek efficiency and was started several months before the recent voyage of the United States tanker Manhattan raised the Arctic sovereignty issue.

Continued on page 3

CADIEUX'S STATEMENT ON CANADIAN FORCES

Following is the statement from Minister of National Defence Leo Cadieux on the Canadian Forces:

"To set the scene for the statement I am about to make, I would refer you to two previous statements: the Prime Minister's on April 3 and my statement in the House of Commons on June 23. In these statements the rationale for changes in Canada's defence posture is set out with the roles for the forces stated as follows:

"a. The surveillance of our territory and coastlines, i.e., the protection of our sovereignty;

"b. the defence of North America in cooperation with United States forces;

"c. the fulfilment of such NATO commitments as may be agreed upon; and

"d. the performance of such international peacekeeping roles as we may from time to time assume.

"The government, as you will recall, has undertaken to restructure our forces over a period of time so that the equipment and training for the above roles at home and abroad will be compatible. As I informed the House at the beginning of June, we believe, barring unexpected international developments, that we can achieve the transition within a defence budget which will be maintained for the next three years at its current dollar level of 1.815 billion per annum.

"It is against this background that I will now enlarge on the outline force structure

HON. LEO CADIEUX

contained in my June 23 statement which forecast the changes necessary to give substance to the government policy on defence. There are still some consequential decisions to be made but, by and large, the forthcom-

Continued on page 3

Commander Speaks Of Disbandment

Black Watch Has Job To Do In Cyprus

Lt.-Col. W. B. MacLeod, commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion, Black Watch, (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, commenting on Ottawa's announcement that the historic regiment would be dropped from the regular forces, said that his battalion was going to Cyprus soon, and this was the job the force had to concentrate on at this time.

There hadn't been much time for the announcement to sink in yet, he said. "We're off to Cyprus to do a job." When the Black Watch returns next spring after a six - month tour of duty as a United Nations peacekeeping force, then the implications will be more evident, he said. "We'll postpone any wake until our return. Our first job is to go to Cyprus, and do it right."

The advance party leaves for Cyprus Oct. 5. About 500 officers and men are involved the move. They will return April and May, "and then w has to be — has to be."

Lt.-Col. MacLeod said it "obvious that we are not go to be happy." Some of his m had been with the regiment 19-continuous years, he not

Lt.-Col. G. S. Morrison, c manding officer of the 1st B talion, which will continue tr ing at the base, is attendin conference at Base Borden week.

Continued from page 1

ointment to the men of the Black Watch to lose their regiment."

The parent regiment was formed in Britain in 1725, and its link with North American history goes back to 1756.

In 1862, the Canadian regiment was formed in Montreal. It became formally allied with the British Black Watch (RHR) in 1905 — the first of the Canadian regiments to become allied with its parent group.

The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada fought beside its parent regiment in the Boer War, and the First and Second World Wars.

Since the Second World War, the regiment was reactivated in 1953 into the 1st, and 2nd Battalions, and the Regimental Depot. The 2nd Battalion saw service in Korea, and the 1st, and 2nd Battalions served in Germany and Cyprus. The Regimental Depot was disbanded in 1968.

The 2nd Battalion came permanently to Base Gagetown in April, 1958, from Aldershot, N.S. It had been here on field exercises in 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1958.

In 1962, the 1st Battalion, then in Germany, was relieved by the 2nd Battalion, and came to Base Gagetown. In 1965, the 2nd Battalion reeturned to Gagetown from Germany, and has been there ever since, except for tours in Cyprus.

During the Second World War, the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada was involved at Dieppe in 1942, and, shortly after D-Day, landed at Normandy, and fought in some 30 battle actions through France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. The regiment has won at least 46 battle honors in the First and Second World Wars, and in the South African conflict.

CHANGES

Continued from page 1

CFB Borden will be coming to CFB Gagetown. In addition, the School of Artillery from CFB Shilo will join the combat arms school at the base.

A task force headquarters will be initially located at Gagetown for subsequent location in the far north. 2 RCHA will move to Petawawa in 1970, but the details of this move are at present unknown.

The 2 BN, Royal Canadian Regiment will return from Europe in 1970 and be stationed at Gagetown. Members of the 1st and 2nd BN's of the Black Watch will be absorbed into the 2nd Bn, RCR when the unit moves to Gagetown next summer. Until then the training in Base Gagetown will continue at its present high level.

The 2nd Bn, Black Watch will carry out its forthcoming tour of duty in Cyprus and the 1st Bn will continue training in Gagetown until such time as the restructuring takes effect.

ing shape of the Canadian Armed Forces can now be enunciated.

"The force I am about to describe is considered by my military advisors to be a viable force capable of meeting the tasks set by the government.

Consultations

"Extensive consultations have taken place in NATO over the past three months in fulfilment of the government's undertaking to take account of the views of its allies in bringing about the planned and phased reduction of the size of the Canadian forces in Europe.

"During these consultations, Canada has reaffirmed its intention to meet, in a responsible manner, its collective security obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty and to continue to play an active and constructive role in support of the values we share with our allies.

"Certain details remain to be worked out before firm commitments for 1970 are made by NATO governments at the annual ministerial meeting in December, but the general makeup and roles of the Canadian forces for NATO can now be given. I can now also outline the changes being made to our forces in Canada.

NATO-Europe

"First, I will deal with our NATO commitment in Europe. We plan to phase out our brigade group and our air division in Germany by the fall of 1970, when we will establish co-located land and air elements under one Canadian headquarters. These will be in southern Germany on our present air division bases at Lahr and Baden Soellingen and will be interim forces for the next three years. They will use present equipment and will have a combined total strength of approximately 5,000 personnel. The Supreme Allied Commander Europe has assured me that this provides a structure which will allow Canadian forces to continue to fulfill in Europe a meaningful though reduced role.

"The land force will be a mechanized battle group of approximately 2,800 personnel with an operational role in the Central Army Group area. The air element will be a group of three squadrons of CF-104s, one in the reconnaissance and two in the strike role. The air group will remain under operational command of the 4th Allied Tactical Air Force. The brigade in Germany will drop the Honest John nuclear role when it is reconfigured next year and the nuclear strike role for the air element will continue only until January 1972.

"As I said, these are interim forces. For the post-1972 period we plan to equip a land element in Europe, of approximately the same size as the interim group, as a light airmobile force and to convert the air element to a conventionally armed ground support or reconnaissance role.

"We will continue to retain the commitment to provide from the forces in Canada an air-sea transportable brigade group to reinforce the NATO northern flank in an emergency. This brigade group will contain the battalion group which is on standby in Canada as an airportable force for the Allied Command Europe Mobile Force (Land). Our similar commitment of a battalion group to NATO's southern flank will be discontinued in 1970.

Maritime Command

Turning now to our NATO maritime commitment, we will continue to earmark virtually all of our Atlantic operational maritime forces for assignment to the NATO Supreme Allied Command Atlantic in the event of an emergency.

"We will take out of commission the carrier Bonaventure and the escort maintenance ship Cape Scott in 1970. We will retain most of the Tracker aircraft from the carrier for land based operations until 1973. We will retain the Cape Scott as an alongside workshop and accommodation facility in the dockyard in Halifax for the foreseeable future and we will dispose of the Bonaventure as surplus.

"Plans are continuing for bringing into service our second new operational support ship and the four helicopter-destroyers now being built. The manning of three existing destroyer escorts will be reduced to training levels over the next two years.

"We will retain our Argus long-range patrol aircraft and increase their role in the Arctic while continuing their mid-ocean surveillance duties. We will employ our Tracker aircraft from shore bases on a coastal surveillance role until they are disposed of in 1973. We plan to replace the Argus after 1973.

Mobile Command

"Mobile Command forces in Canada will remain at approximately their present level but will be restructured in 1970 from four combat groups to three (with headquarters in Calgary, Petawawa and Valcartier) and we will form a task force headquarters, initially at Gagetown (present location of the fourth combat group headquarters), for subsequent location in the far North.

"The Airborne Regiment is being retained and will have three Commandos instead of the present two. The third Commando is being formed in the battle group in Europe where it will share infantry duties with the 1er Battalion, Royal 22e Regiment.

"Infantry battalions in the combat groups will again have their normal four companies rather than the present three. We are re-equipping our artillery and armoured regiments in the combat groups with airportable artillery and airportable armoured vehicles. Some heavy mechanized equipment is being retained at Gagetown as training support for our interim land force in Europe.

"We will move the Combat Arms School from Borden to Gagetown and we will move the Artillery School from Shilo to Gagetown where it will become part of the Combat Arms School. "As part of the reconfiguration in Europe in 1970, we will return the 2nd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry to Canada and station them at Shilo and return the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment and station them at Gagetown.

"We are budgeting over the next few years for some 2,500 new 1¼ ton trucks to modernize our land force vehicle fleet and have recently signed a contract for 50 Bell Utility Tactical Transport Helicopters (UTTH) to be used primarily in Mobile Command. These twin - engine helicopters will be powered by Canadian - built engines from United Aircraft of Canada. Delivery will begin in 1971.

"A decision to revert to a nine-battalion, three - regiment infantry structure was based on military advice following the experience of recent years which convinced infantry corps officers that regiments of one, or even two battalions posed serious career, manning and morale problems related to the necessity for frequent cross-postings. Consequently, it was decided to retain the three infantry regiments with the longest history of regular force service; The Royal Canadian Regiment, the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and the Royal 22e Regiment.

"As a consequence, and regrettably, the following well-known Canadian infantry regiments will no longer form part of the regular force: The Canadian Guards, The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada and The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.

"The 2nd Battalion, The Canadian Guards will be redesignated as the 3rd Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment, and the 1st Battalion, The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada will be redesignated as the 3rd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

"In our force restructuring it was also found necessary to remove one artillery and one armoured regiment from the regular force. Using the seniority principle, but retaining two recently organized Francophone regiments, we have decided that the Fort Garry Horse and the 4th Regiment, The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery will no longer appear in the regular force order of battle.

"Members of the Fort Garry Horse, the Black Watch and 4 RCHA will be transferred to other units as individuals, frequently remaining on the same base. For example, members of the Black Watch will be absorbed into the 2nd Bn, RCR when the unit moves to Gagetown.

Air Defence Command

"We are continuing close consultations with our U.S. allies on the question of the immediate and future structure of North American air defence forces. The Canadian air defence forces will remain much as they are for the present.

Air Transport Command

"Air Transport Command's long-range Yukon fleet will be reduced from 12 to 4 by 1973. The nine Cosmopolitans now in that command will be transferred to Training Command in 1972 for a new role. We will retain our 23 Hercules troop and cargo aircraft but will reduce Transport Command's Dakota fleet by approximately 15 during 1970. We are continuing our studies for the requirement for a long-range jet transport to replace the Yukons.

Search And Rescue

"Search and Rescue continues to be an important part of our activities. We will maintain our present number of rescue - coordination centres and over the next two or three years, improve our aviation capability in this field although slightly reducing the numbers of aircraft. This will be done by converting six of our Buffalo aircraft to this role and purchasing six new STOL aircraft capable of operating off land, water or snow. We will retire our Albatross aircraft and search and rescue Dakotas as the new aircraft come into service. We will also make some adjustments to our present helicopter distribution.

Training Command

"Training Command will reflect the reduced size of the forces. The Dakota navigation trainer (23 aircraft) will be retired in 1972 and replaced with the Cosmopolitans from Air Transport Command. During 1970 our Tutor and T33 Trainer fleet in this command will be reduced. We will retire the C-45 Expeditor trainer (53 aircraft) also during 1970.

Reserves And Cadets

"We intend to reduce the size of our reserve forces and we are consulting with the Conference of Defence Associations on how we can make the most effective use of a smaller reserve force in support of our revised regular force. I should stress, however, that the reserves will continue to play a significant role in our defence structure.

Our support for the cadet program will continue at the present level of 100,000 cadets.

Base Closures

"Some weeks ago, I announced the closing of a number of bases and facilities. At that time, I said a further announcement regarding a small number of other bases would be forthcoming. This is still the case. Final decisions have not yet been made on these bases but I expect to be able to make an announcement in a few weeks' time.

Personnel

"To operate the reconfigured force I have just described, we will require approximately 82,000 military personnel and 20,000 civilians. This will mean a reduction of something in the order of 16,000 military and 5,000 civilian positions over the next three years. I previously announced that we will not institute a plan of forced attrition of military personnel for the purpose of reaching the new force levels. This is still our intention, and, in fact, we will continue rercruiting at a reduced but still substantial level. A determined effort will be made to assist civilian personnel in finding new employment either in or out of the public service.

National Development

The Defence Department is virtually interested in, and is contributing to, government studies now going on concerning use of the forces in the field of national development. Particularly, we are interested in such subjects as government maritime operations, government air transport activities, engineering development and international economic aid. The department has traditionally been in the forefront of national development and can be expected to contribute significantly in the future.

THE CANADIAN FORCES BASE

Gagetown Gazette

Vol. 9 No. 36 OROMOCTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1969 PRICE 5 CENTS

The Black Watch Gault Trophy Presentation

SEE STORY ON PAGE 11

Left is seen Mrs. A. Hamilton Gault and Brig. Gen. Charles J. A. Hamilton on jeep inspecting the Black Watch. Below is Mrs. Gault addressing the troops while Gen. Hamilton looks on. Below and to the left are members of the Black Watch pipe band.

Black Watch Presented Hamilton Gault Trophy

In what may well have been the last ceremonial parade for the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, 450 troops paraded Friday before Brig. Gen. Charles J. A. Hamilton, No. 3 Combat Group Commander, as the regiment was presented with the Hamilton Gault Trophy.

The parade, while specifically called for the award of the trophy, which is emblematic of the top Canadian infantry regiment in rifle classification — it was also a form of farewell as members of the 2nd Battalion prepare for duty on Cyprus with the United Nations peace-keeping force.

Prior to the presentation by Mrs. A. Hamilton Gault, widow of Brigadier Gault who instituted the award beginning in 1957-58, General Hamilton congratulated the troops on their parade performance "all tributes of the professional."

He said, "I know a proud battation when I see one, and I see one now."

As Mrs. Gault presented the trophy to the regiment, she spoke the name of the Black Watch with a special reverence, and said: "What a proud name that is, and ever will be."

She said the trophy was designed by her late husband so it would "encourage perfection and you have achieved this, not only in marksmanship, but also all those soldierly qualities of which your regiment is so justly proud." The Black Watch won the award when it was first instituted.

INSPECTION

The parade began with an inspection by Mrs. Gault on a specially designed jeep, accompanied by General Hamilton, and Lt.-Col. W. B McLeod, commanding officer of the 2nd. Battalion, Black Watch.

As the inspection party wound through the ranks, the pipes and drums of the battalion played music which may not again be heard as the armed forces cutback takes effect. One of the spectators at the parade was a former regimental sergeant major of the Black Watch, Ronald H. Finnie, a well-known figure in Canada, who said, "It's a shame to see those colors being retired."

It is expected that the regiment will hold a special farewell parade when the 2nd Battalion returns from Cyprus, which will signify the retirement of the Regimental Color to safekeeping in the armouries of the home of the regiment in Montreal.

A MINIATURE BLACK WATCH SOLDIER was presented to Mrs. Hamilton-Gault, widow of Brig. A. Hamilton-Gault who founded the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry in 1914, by Lt. Col. W. B. MacLeod, commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion of the Black Watch (RHR). CFB Gagetown Commander Brig. Gen. Charles J. A. Hamilton is shown looking on as the presentation is made.

BLACK WATCH TO CYPRUS

The bi-annual rotation of Canadian soldiers engaged in peacekeeping duties with the United Nations force in Cyprus began Sunday, October 5 when the first draft of the 2nd Battalion The Black Watch Royal Highland Regiment of Canada departed from Fredericton Airport in a Trenton-based Yukon aircraft of Air Transport Command.

At the airport to bid farewell to the Battalion was Brigadier-General C. J. A. Hamilton, Commander 3 Combat Group and CFB Gagetown.

Departing with the first draft was the Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel William B. MacLeod. The remaining portion of the Battalion will be flown to Cyprus, in stages, this week.

The 2nd Battalion Black Watch will spend the next six months away from their families, keeping the peace in the Kyrenia District of the Mediterranean Island of Cyprus.

Men Of Black Watch 'Stunned' At Decision

FREDERICTON (CP) — "Stunned disbelief" was the way one officer of the Black Watch (Royal Highland) Regiment of Canada described the reaction at CFB Gagetown to the news the regiment would be disbanded.

Defence Minister Leo Cadieux announced Friday the historic Black Watch Regiment, along with the Canadian Guards and Queen's Own Rifles, would be dissolved.

About 1,200 officers and men of the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Black Watch are stationed at nearby CFB Gagetown.

The 2nd Battalion leaves for Cyprus in October for a six-month tour of peacekeeping duties for the Unietd Nations, while the 1st Battalion remains here to continue training programs.

Lt.-Col. J. G. Bourne, Colonel of the Black Watch, said here his regiment is being eliminated for administrative, not budgetary reasons.

The Canadian Forces' present plans call for retaining the three original infantry regimtnts, with three battalions each, making a total of nine battalions, he said.

These regiments among them now have a total of seven battalions, and if the two regular battalions of the Black Watch were retained, there would be the required nine battalions.

The Black Watch has been representative of the Atlantic region since 1953, but the proposed new organizatoin will leave the region without a representative infantry regiment, he said.

Brig.-Gen. Charles J. A. Hamilton, base commander, said the men from the Black Watch would be able to transfer to another regiment after their regiment has been disbanded.

However, he said: "This must be a great disappointment to the men of the Black Watch to lose their regiment."

The Black Watch, formed in Canada in 1862, became formally allied with the British Black Watch Regiment in 1905; and fought beside its parent regiment in the Boer War, and the First and Second World Wars. It has won at least 46 battle honors.

MONTREAL (CP) — The federal government's decision to disband the Canadian Black Watch (Royal Highland) Regiment will leave the Maritimes without a specific regiment in the Canadian Armed Forces representing the area, the honorary commandant of the regiment said Tuesday.

Lt.-Col. J. G. Bourne said at a news conference that the regiment "has been representative of the Atlantic region since 1953."

"In the Maritimes the economic situation is such that many people make military careers for themselves," he said. "It has been said that the Maritime Provinces produce about 20 per cent of the recruits for the Canadian Armed Forces."

The federal defence department has decided to eliminate the Black Watch, the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada and the Canadian Guards in favor of a three-regiment, nine-battalion infantry structure.

Armed forces personnel will still be stationed in the Maritimes but will be members of the Royal Canadian Regiment rather than the Black Watch.

Lt.-Col. Bourne said the Black Watch could be retained if the government divided the required nine battalions into four regiments.

He said the reason for disbanding the Black Watch was not budgetary but administrative and said retaining the Black Watch in the four-regiment scheme would not increase costs.

Famous regiments disappear

OTTAWA — (Gazette) — Canadian regiments which played leading roles in the nation's military history will vanish from the armed forces as a result of drastic changes announced yesterday by Defence Minister Leo Cadieux.

Mr. Cadieux, visibly moved, said that "regrettably" these great infantry regiments of the past would no longer form a part of the regular force:

- The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada.
- The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.
- The Canadian Guards.

In addition, one artillery unit and one armored regiment are being removed from the regular force order of battle: The Fort Garry Horse and the 4th Regiment, The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

New structure reason

Disappearance of the infantry regiments which have been so prominent in the annals of the Canadian Forces was due, Mr. Cadieux said, to a decision to revert to a nine-battalion, three-regiment infantry structure.

This decision had been made because of convincing evidence in recent years "that regiments of one, or even two battalions, posed serious career, manning and morale problems related to the necessity of cross-postings," the minister said.

"Consequently, it was decided to retain the three infantry regiments with the longest history of Regular force service: the Royal Canadian Regiment, the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and the Royale 22e Regiment," Mr. Cadieux explained.

The dropping of the artillery and armored regiments also became necessity as a result of the restructuring of the Regular force, Mr. Cadieux said.

ARMED FORCES CUTS C

Objections To Deletion Of Regiments

The cutback by the defence department has created a chain reaction of criticism from home and abroad. The retirement of regiments of the line from active service has brought strong objections.

he re-organization of Can-'s Armed Forces, involving ut of almost 50 per cent in nation's manpower contribu- to NATO and withdrawal the nuclear role in Europe nnounced yesterday by De- Minister Cadieux.

er major changes include early retirement of Can- only aircraft carrier, the

TORIAL ON PAGE 4

enture, on which $13,- was spent only two years r a refit, and deletion of famous infantry regi- from the regular force.

are the Canadian , the Queen's Own Rifles ada and the Black Watch Highland Regiment of

sition Leader Robert d described the govern- rogram as "tokenism," it may be a step in the n of a complete Cana- dian withdrawal from Europe.

It represented a weakening of Canada's defence efforts "on all fronts."

Mr. Stanfield also called it "absurdity" to retire the Bonaventure two years after the expensive refit.

Andrew Brewin, the NDP's parliamentary defence critic, described the plan as a "typical Liberal compromise" that would satisfy no one.

He held that the air division is "useless now" in the nuclear role, and asked: "Why wait until 1972 to dismantle its provocative presence?"

Thousands of Canadian troops and their families are faced with the prospect of a speeded-up return to Canada from Europe without knowing when.

West German officials in Westphalia glumly look to the loss of about $70,000,000 a year.

(See DEFENCE Page 2)

se Gagetown's Size ill Not Be Affected

the statement made y Defence Minister Ca- at Canada's armed re to be cut at home ad, the following state- s issued by the Brig.- rles Hamilton, new ler of Base Gagetown: the restructuring of d forces the internal ion of Base Gagetown hanged.

er, from the informa- able at present, it ap- t the oveall size will eatly affected. While e units under the er new units will be

nd of the pipes and swirl of the kilt will no longer be seen here after 1970 as the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Royal Highland Regiment of Canada (Black Watch) will be removed from the order of battle.

"The combat arms school from Canadian Forces Base Borden will be coming to Base Gagetown, and the School of Artillery from Base Shilo will join the Combat arms school in Base Gagetown.

"The task force headquarters will be initially located at Base Gagetown for subsequent location in the Far North.

"In addition, the 2nd Batta-

(See GAGETOWN Page 2)

DEFENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

in Canadian spending as ground forces move out.

Commanders of the land and air forces Friday held a series of conferences to post everyone affected on the latest news and assure them the moves would be made with as little dislocation as possible.

A report from Washington, D.C., stated, "It is ironic that Ottawa's announcement Friday of substantial military reductions should follow by one day the United States Senate vote giving the U.S. defence department virtually everything it asked for — to the tune of $20,000,000,000.

MARITIME COMMENTS

The announced cuts drew mixed reaction in the Maritime Provinces.

Don MacIsaac, eastern vice-president of the Union of National Defence Employees, said the decommissioning of the aircraft carrier Bonaventure came as no surprise.

But, "the uncertainty of employment, when employees are bombarded with rumors, stories, contradictions and counter-contradictions certainly has a drastic effect on employee morale and puts them in the position that they cannot depend on statements that may be made regarding the future."

Nova Scotia Premier G. I. Smith said he regretted the department's decision to decommission the ships "but it is helpful to know it is not going to be carried out immediately," he said.

Retired Air Vice - Marshal A. L. Morfee said that the decommissioning of the Bonaventure is a "move in the right direction."

Acting commander of the Canadian Maritime Command, Brig.-Gen. R. F. Miller, said the Bonaventure would undoubtedly be missed.

Top soldiers expressed concern of the government's decision to cut regular force units off the defence role.

Maj.-Gen. Roger Rowley, who is on leave before his Oct. 25 retirement, said:

"This cutback is tragic and not readily logical to me.

"With only three surviving regiments this leaves a narrow base upon which to build the infantry corps if we ever have to mobilize again. And it is the infantry which suffers most casualties in any conflict."

Col. James Strathy, honorary colonel of the Queen's Own Rifles, said Friday he views the government's decision to delete the famous regiment from the regular forces with "extreme regret and disappointment."

Gagetown

(Continued from Page 1)

lion, Royal Canadian Regiment, will return from Europe in 1970 and be stationed in Base Gagetown.

"Members of the Black Watch will be absorbed into the 2nd Batallion, Royal Canadian Regiment, when this unit moves to Base Gagetown.

"Until then, the training in CFB Gagetown will continue at its present high level. The 2nd Batallion Black Watch will carry out its forthcoming tour of duty in Cyprus and the 1st Batallion, Black Watch, will continue training in Base Gagetown until such time as the restructuring takes effect."

From: Major W.E. Stavert

The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

APR 20 1970
ROUTE | NOTED
JGB
FILE:-

20th April 1970

TROOPING THE COLOURS CEREMONY
AT CFB GAGETOWN, NEW BRUNSWICK
ON SATURDAY THE 6TH JUNE 1970

Further to the Colonel of the Regiment's letter of the 27th February 1970, I am now writing to give you additional information on the Trooping the Colours Ceremony.

The 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Regiment will Troop the Colours at CFB Gagetown on Saturday the 6th June 1970. This will be the last time that these two Battalions will Troop the Colours before they are disbanded, and it is sincerely hoped that as many Officers of the Regiment as possible, including those who are extra-regimentally employed or retired, will be able to be present on this historic occasion.

The Trooping the Colours Ceremony will be held on Saturday afternoon. Other events which are planned for the same day include a commemorative parachute jump in the morning by Black Watch soldiers who are now serving in the Canadian Airborne Regiment and a Retreat Ceremony in the evening followed by a Regimental Ball. The cost of the Ball including a buffet dinner and drinks will be $20.00 per couple.

There is limited accommodation available in Oromocto but there are several hotels in Fredericton. Officers and their wives and families requiring rooms on Friday and Saturday nights should write to the Regimental Adjutant, St. Andrews Barracks, CFB Gagetown, and he will do his best to make reservations for you.

From: Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Bourne, E.D.

The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

Dear Colonel Hutchison,

On Sunday the 14th June 1970 there will be a Ceremony for the Laying-Up of the Colours of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Regiment in the Regimental Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, and I am writing to invite you to attend as a guest of the Regiment. You are also invited to come back to the Officers' Mess after the Ceremony for lunch.

The Church service will be held at 11:00 o'clock in the morning, and you are asked to be in the Church at the latest at 10:45 o'clock.

The 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Regiment will each be represented by two fifty-man guards. There will also be on parade the 3rd Battalion, the Black Watch Cadet Corps and members of the Black Watch Association as well as the massed bands of the three Battalions and the Cadet Corps.

The troops will march along Sherbrooke Street from the Armoury to the Church. After the service they will march back to the Armoury along the same route, and the salute will be taken outside Cantlie House on the corner of Peel and Sherbrooke Streets.

Enclosed with this letter are two cards for admission to the Church and for lunch in the Officers' Mess. If you are unable to attend the Ceremony would you please return these cards in the enclosed envelope in order that they may be given to other members of the Regiment.

Sincerely,

Colonel of the Regiment

15th May 1970

...letter referred to above, admit both Advisory Board Members and their Wives to the Church (and the Officers Mess). Members of the Board will sit together in pews set aside for their use. Other accommodation will be provided in the Church for Wives of Members.

Members of the Board will be in attendance at the Saluting Base located in front of Cantlie House. Arrangements will be made to transport Members from the Church to the Saluting Base (and from there to the Armoury). Wives will proceed in accordance with their own arrangements directly to the Armoury.

The Luncheon at the Armoury, attended by both Ladies and Gentlemen, will follow the return of the Regiment to the Armoury.

Sincerely,

Jim

Chairman of the Advisory Board

Dress: Morning Coats and Medals

THE BLACK WATCH
(ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT) OF CANADA

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS
for
THE TROOPING OF THE COLOURS
June 4th to 7th, 1970

Saint Andrew's Barracks
CFB Gagetown, New Brunswick.

PRESENTATION OF
FREEDOM OF THE TOWN OF OROMOCTO
TO THE
FIRST AND SECOND BATTALIONS,
THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA
4 th JUNE, 1970

urne, Mayor Lloyd A. Watling and New Brunswick
vernor Wallace S. Bird seen during the ceremonies
octo last month when the Black Watch received the
e town.

Town Council

MAYOR
L.A. Watling

COUNCILLORS

G.S. Boldon	W.E. Murphy
Paul Burden	G.P. Steacy
R.W. Mabey	Douglas Ward

Town Clerk — T.L. Winter

most colourful regiments have been axed. And Fredericton writer Alden Nowlan, in a brilliant satirical piece in the *Telegraph Journal*, put it all down as a triumph to

rigorous refutation. All of which made most interesting reading.

* * *

Bookworms?

In 1869 the rector of Trinity

ch in Saint John, Hill, invited a few ds to his house to ne another. They elves, made the ular practice, and eading Club was

e to this the club y meetings with- cept for summer some kind of a nizations of its oks dating back pt in the New um in Saint John.

May 28, the club ntennial with a Admiral Beatty by a not-too- nce of a famous

Old Victorian melodrama, Mrs. Henry Wood's *East Lynne*, adapted and narrated by Rosamund Campbell.

A feature of the evening was the honouring with a life membership of the club's most senior member, Mrs. G. H. Vroom, who joined in 1908. She responded to the toast of "The Past 100 Years", proposed by Basil B. Stead, with some reminiscences of memorable evenings in the large family houses of an earlier era.

Club President Wallace D. Macaulay read an account of the club's 50th anniversary as reported in the *Saint John Globe* in 1919. Mrs. Vroom was present on that occasion, at which her mother, Mrs. John McMillan, was similarly honoured as one of the founding members. Mother and daughter between them thus span the club's entire one hundred years.

The name "Eclectic" puzzles people sometimes. The dictionary says it means "choosing the best from among things; not exclusive in opinion, taste, etc."

The club has lived up to its title. Over the years it has heard readings from the works of most celebrated writers in the English

NEXT TO LAST: Troops of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, parde in their second last appearance before the public during the presentation of the Freedom of the Town of Oromocto to the Highland Regiment yesterday. They will march once more during a Trooping the Colors ceremony in Base Gagetown on Saturday. The regiment is being retired from the order of battle of the Canadian Forces, in a cut-back program announced earlier this year by the defence department.

REVIEWING OFFICERS: Three men, representing vice-regal, military and civilian authority, watch intently as troops of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada march past following their being given the Freedom of the Town of Oromocto. The colorful and traditional ceremony was held before thousands of spectators under a bright sky. This was one of the last performances before the public of the Highland Regiment prior to its being retired from the order of battle of the Canadian Forces. Left to right in the above photo: **Col. John G. Bourne**, colonel-of-the-regiment; **Mayor Lloyd Watling** of Oromocto and **His Honor, Wallace S. Bird**, lieutenant-governor.

The Daily Gleaner - June 5 1970

Black Watch Receives Freedom Of Town

Thousands of spectators watched as the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada were bestowed the Freedom of the Town of Oromocto yesterday.

Bright sunlight glinted on the swords and bayonets as the dress, arrayed with "the eagle flying", drums beating and colors

The skirl of the pipes and the beating of the drums led the troops of the 1st and 2nd battalion of the Black Watch to

to that this honor has been bestowed on any unit of Her Majesty's forces. To me, personally, as an ex-officer of this fine regiment, I was fully aware of the many facets of community life in which, from time to time, all ranks of both battalions became vitally involved. I include not only the male elements of this family of units, but also their dependents who, in many cases, have given so unselfishly of their time and efforts to

the others, was the tremendous feeling of being part of a family . . . a family that constantly looked after one another in good times and bad. This spirit was fostered primarily by veteran Black Watch officers, Warrant Officers, NCOs and men of the First and Second World Wars from the Montreal area. The spirit became contagious in both units, and today, just prior to being struck from the order of battle of the Canadian Armed

ier Robichaud and other noted leaders of the federal, provincial and municipal governments watched as the colors were paraded with the officers and men of the regiment in full highland dress.

In a letter addressed to the assistant private secretary to Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mother and Colonel-in-Chief of the Black Watch; Mayor Lloyd Watling said in part: "Please

troops of the 1st and 2nd battalion of the Black Watch toward the area where they were to be presented the freedom.

Prior to their reaching the point of honor, the military parade was halted by the chief constable for the Town, Sgt. Eric Ferguson. He then escorted the two commanding officers —Lt. Col. G. S. Morrison of the 1st battalion and Lt. Col. W. B. MacLeod of the 2nd battalion —before Mayor Lloyd Watling where they were given permission to advance.

The two officers then returned to lead their troops before the dais where they were welcomed by His Worship the Mayor.

CONTRIBUTION

Following his greeting to the attending dignitaries, which included Lieutenant - Governor Wallace S. Bird, Premier Louis J. Robichaud and leaders of both the military and civilian communities, Mayor Lloyd Watling spoke to the troops and their officers: "This is an historic decision, for it is the first time in the history of Oromocto that the Freedom of the Town has been conferred on a unit of the Canadian Armed Forces. I am sure that this will be a proud day for all of you, and for all of us who, in many cases, have given so unselfishly of their time and efforts to make life in this community more full and worthwhile."

LOYALTY

Mayor Watling noted that in a few weeks the majority of the officers and men of the battalions will be "re-badged and will form the 2nd battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment. To the majority of you soldiers, this will come as a hard blow . . . but knowing personally the calibre of officers, warrant officers, NCOs and men that this regiment has produced in the past, I feel certain that you will carry to your new regiment, all the loyalty and devotion that you have given to the Black Watch in the past, and that made your units the best infantry battalions in the Canadian Armed Forces over the past 17 years."

UNIQUE SPIRIT

On his association with the regiment, the Mayor said: "As one who has served in both war and peace with three other distinguished infantry battalions, the one thing that, to me, set the Black Watch apart from both units, and today, just prior to being struck from the order of battle of the Canadian Armed Forces, that spirit is even greater ago

"This is an emotional occasion for all of us, but we hope also for you that it will be a happy occasion . . . for the Town is yours and we hope you will take full advantage of it."

FREEDOM

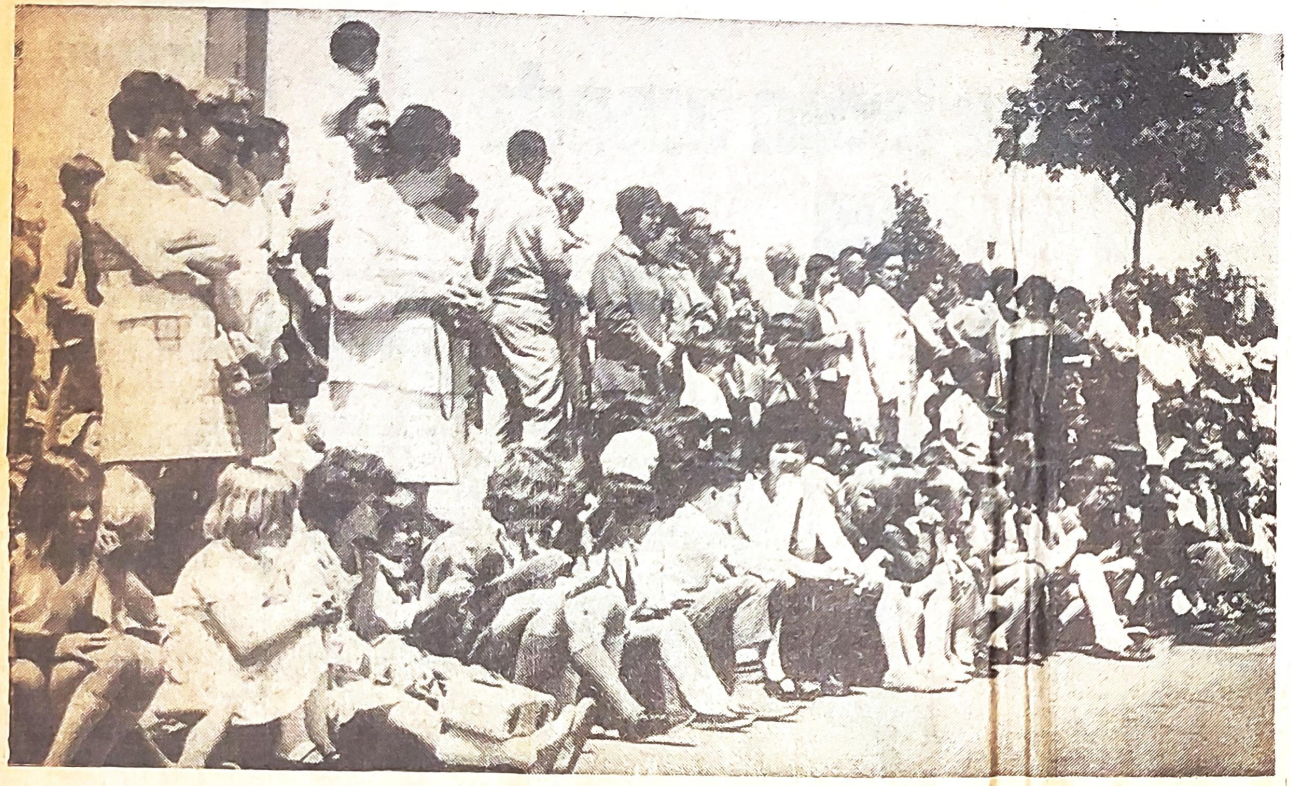
The Mayor then read the official proclamation of presenting the Freedom to the troops, and presented a suitable framed copy of the issue. This was received on behalf of the Regiment by Col. John Bourne, Colonel of the Black Watch Regiment of Canada. On receiving the Freedom citation Col. Bourne then presented Mayor Watling with a Chain of Office—the first to be worn by any chief magistrate for the Town of Oromocto.

At this point, the ceremony changed to the traditional military freedom. The troops with fixed bayonets, marched before the reviewing stand where the Mayor accompanied by Lt. Governor Wallace Bird, Premier Robichaud and Colonel-in-Chief of the Black Watch; Mayor Lloyd Watling said in part: "Please present my humble duty to Her Majesty and assure her that

her attention as colonel-in-chief of the regiment to a decision of the Town Council of Oromocto to bestow the Freedom of the Town upon the 1st and 2nd Battalions, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada . . . May I express the hope that Her Majesty will find pleasure in this intelligence of our views and plans, and may I, on behalf of the people of the Town of Oromocto, wish Her Majesty continued good health."

In reply, the Queen Mother's secretarial staff expressed the delight with which Her Majesty learned of "the decision of your Town Council that the Freedom of the Town" should be bestowed on the two battalions of the famed regiment. The letter added: "I am asked by Her Majesty to tell you how deeply appreciative she is of the high honor which you are paying to the 1st and 2nd Battalions — an honor which will, indeed, be greatly cherished throughout the whole Regiment."

PIPERS PARADE: In one of their final appearances before the public as members of the Pipes and Drums of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, pipers and drummers took part in the ceremonial of the conferring of the Freedom of the Town of Oromocto on the Highland Regiment. They will appear once more during the Trooping the Colors parade which will mark the retiring of the regiment from the order of battle of the active forces in Canada.



SPECTATORS: Thousands of citizens, and visitors to Oromocto thronged to witness the colorful and traditional military ceremony of the conferring of the Freedom of the Town to the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, yesterday. A proclaimed half-holiday brought students, office workers and the many others who found the ideal weather and the thrill of a parade an excellent way to spend the afternoon. It was one of the final parades before the public of the famed Highland Regiment before its retirement from the order of battle of the Canadian Forces.

FREEDOM PROCLAMATION: Three senior officers of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, discuss the newly presented "Freedom of the Town of Oromocto" proclamation, which was bestowed on the Regiment during a colorful and traditional ceremony yesterday in Oromocto. In the above photo, left to right, **Lt. Col. W. B. MacLeod,** commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion, Black Watch; **Lt. Col. G. S. Morrison,** commanding the 1st battalion, and **Col. John G. Bourne,** colonel-of-the-regiment.

Scenes from the Black Watch's "Trooping The Colours" at Base Gagetown, New Brunswick, last month. Leading the parade above, is Lt.-Col. G. S. Morrison (1st Battalion) with Lt.-Col. W. B. MacLeod (2nd Battalion) immediately behind. Left: The Colonel of the Regiment, Col. J. G. Bourne, takes the salute.

Last Trooping

It was raining and dismal as the Black Watch trooped their colours for the last time at Base Gagetown before the First and Second Battalions were taken off the active list of the Canadian Armed Forces.

A number of the spectators, huddling beneath umbrellas and muffled up against the damp, wore black arm bands in mourning for their regiment. "We're a sentimental lot," explained one.

Many were crying openly, especially the women. Others were finding it hard to believe that this should be the end of their regiment (although traditions and spirit of the Black Watch will be kept going in the militia battalion in Montreal). And during the ball that evening which was attended by numerous high-ranking officers and Black Watch members who had flown in from the West Coast, Ottawa, England, and Europe the sense of disbelief continued.

The large crowd, the glamour

The Daily Gleaner

"The Voice Of Central New Brunswick"

-6671 FREDERICTON, N.B., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 5, 1970 OROMOCTO 357-849

OSTMEN END

BLACK WATCH CEREMONY: Troops of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada march during one of their last parades before the public, as they were conferred the freedom of the Town of Oromocto during ceremonies yesterday. **(Story and Pictures on Page 9)**

T. Daily Gleaner - June 5, 1970

THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIME

TROOPING THE COLOURS

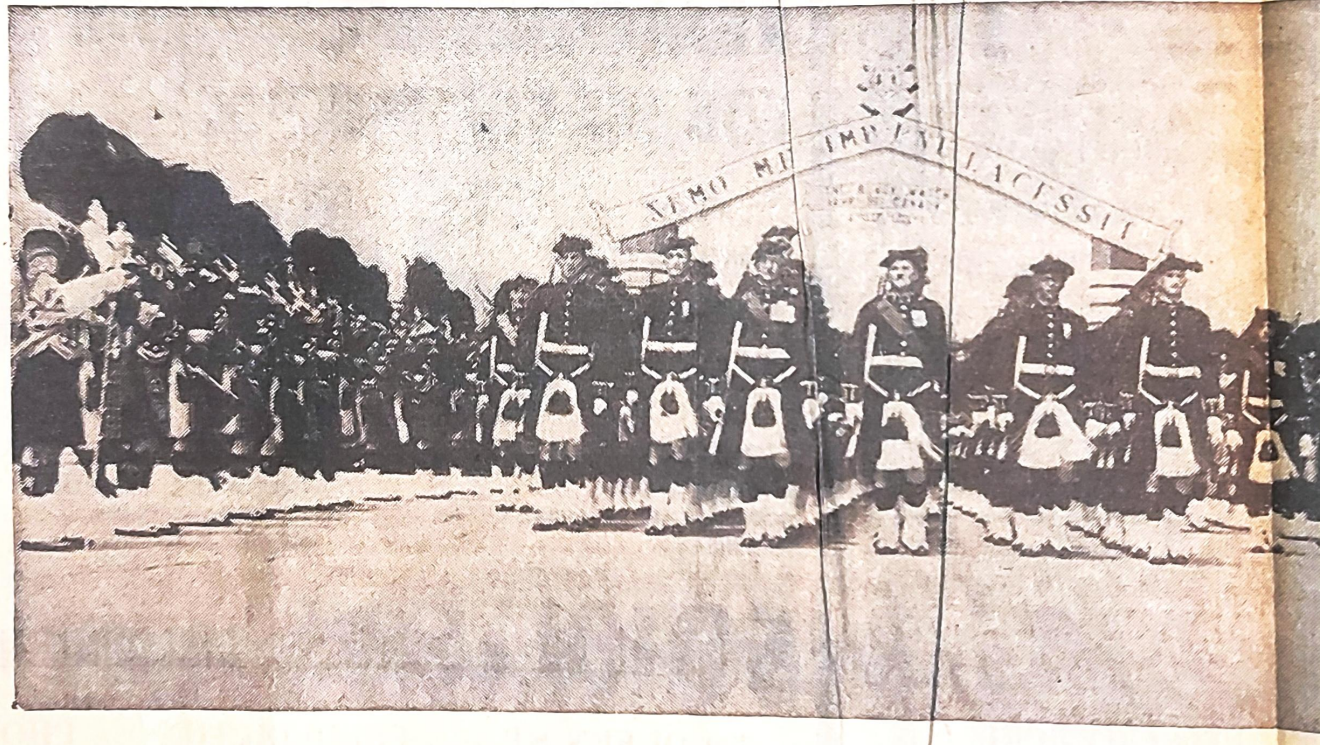
JUNE 6th AT 3 P.M.

CANADIAN FORCES BASE GAGETOWN

It is requested that all Spectators be seated by 2:30 p.m.

Routes to parking area will marked and there will be Traffic Control on duty.

This will be your last chance to see this famous Regiment on Parad a part of Canada's Regular Force.



OF CANAD

Commander Speaks Of Disbandment

Black Watch Has Job To Do In Cyprus

Lt.-Col. W. B. MacLeod, commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion, Black Watch, (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, commenting on Ottawa's announcement that the historic regiment would be dropped from the regular forces, said that his battalion was going to Cyprus soon, and this was the job the force had to concentrate on at this time.

There hadn't been much time for the announcement to sink in yet, he said. "We're off to Cyprus to do a job." When the Black Watch returns next spring after a six - month tour of duty as a United Nations peacekeeping force, then the implications will be more evident, he said. "We'll postpone any wake until our return. Our first job is to go to Cyprus, and do it right."

The advance party leaves for Cyprus Oct. 5. About 500 officers and men are involved in the move. They will return in April and May, "and then what has to be — has to be."

Lt.-Col. MacLeod said it is "obvious that we are not going to be happy." Some of his men had been with the regiment for 19-continuous years, he noted.

Lt.-Col. G. S. Morrison, commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, which will continue training at the base, is attending a conference at Base Borden this week.

The Daily Gleaner

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1970

Farewell To The Black Watch

The sound and colour of a formal military occasion mingles with the sadness of farewell at Oromocto and Base Gagetown this week when the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment of Canada) passes from the regular order of battle of the nation's armed forces.

Yesterday the Black Watch received the freedom of Oromocto as a tribute to the association of the regiment with the town during the periods when its battalions were stationed at Base Gagetown.

Tomorrow the Black Watch will troop its colours at the Base, a ceremony preparatory to the laying up of the colours in the church of St. Andrew and St. Paul in Montreal.

The Black Watch is a regiment whose traditions are as honourable in peace as in war. From its base in New Brunswick its battalions in these latter years have gone out on peacekeeping missions in other parts of the world.

Unhappily, a reorganization of Canada's armed forces finds no immediate place for the Black Watch. But its traditions will live on in memory and history and there will ever be those proud to serve in it again should the need arise for a call to active duty.

The Commanding Officers,
Officers and All Ranks
of the
First and Second Battalions'
The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada
request the pleasure of the company of

Colonel P. P. Hutchison E.D. Q.C and Mrs. Hutchison

At the Trooping of the Colours
To be held on the Black Watch Parade Square
Saturday, 6th June 1970 at three o'clock p.m.

R.S.V.P.
Regimental Adjutant

Dress: 5A Summer Service
Canadian Forces Green
Mufti

VIP

Reserved Seat

Col. Paul Hutchison

The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada
invites the public to
The Trooping of The Colours
and
A Military Retreat
to be held at
The Saint Andrew's Barracks Parade Square
CFB Gagetown, N.B.
Timings: The Trooping - 3 o'clock p.m. The Retreat - 8:30 o'clock p.m.
Date: Saturday, June 6 th, 1970

The Commanding Officers and Officers
of the
First and Second Battalions'
The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada
request the pleasure of the company of

Colonel P. P. Hutchison, E.D., Q.C. and Mrs Hutchison

at a Trooping Ball
To be held in st Andrews Barracks Officers' Mess
Saturday, 6 th June 1970 at nine o'clock p.m.

Mess Assessment $ 20.00
R.S.V.P
Mess Secretary

Dress 3 C Summer Mess Dress
3 A Mess Dress
White Tie
Black Tie

THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE BLACK WATCH AND ADDITIONAL

INFORMATION OF GENERAL INTEREST TO RECRUITS

FORMATION OF THE BRITISH BLACK WATCH

In 1725 six independent companies of clansmen were raised to keep order in the highlands of Scotland. Their duties were of a semi-military constabulary nature, which could be compared to the duties of our Royal Northwest Mounted Police. Fourteen years later, in 1739, the original six companies, plus four new ones, were formed into a Regiment of the British Regular Army.

The name "Black Watch" originated from the nickname "Black Watch", (in gaelic: "Am Freiceadan Dubh"), which the independent companies were given because of their constabulary duties (watching) and the fact that they wore a dark tartan.

THE REGIMENTAL TARTAN

The Regimental tartan is worn by all Black Watch members of the Regiment (with the exception of pipers) and affiliated units. The tartan should be referred to as "The Black Watch Tartan", but you will also probably hear it spoken of as "The Government Tartan", "The Military Tartan" or the "42nd Tartan".

To avoid jealousies between the clans that formed the original six companies, a special tartan was designed for wear which contained the colours which were common to the tartan of the six company commanders: dark blue, dark green, and black. This tartan has been worn since the beginning by all ranks (except pipers, who wear the Royal Stuart Tartan).

FORMATION OF THE CANADIAN BLACK WATCH

As a result of general mobilization in Canada during the American War between the States, several new Canadian Army units were formed, one of which was The Royal Light Infantry of Montreal. This unit which was authorized in a General Order dated 31 January 1862, had as its first Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Routh. The date 31 January 1862 is the birthday of our Regiment.

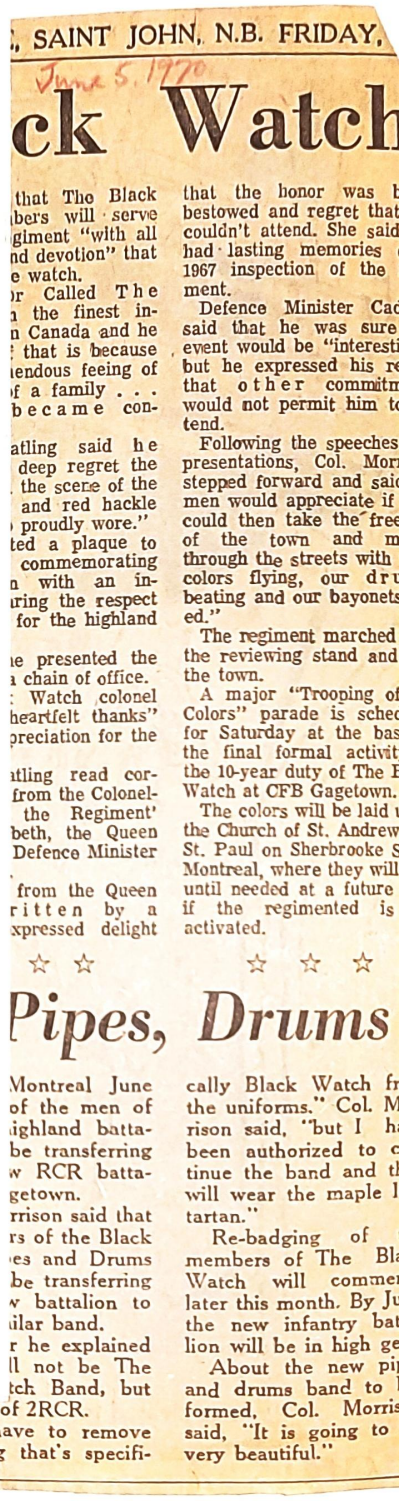
THE FIRST WORLD WAR

At the outbreak of war in 1914 two battalions of The Black Watch volunteered for service as complete units; later on a third battalion was formed. During the war, The Black Watch was the only Regiment of the Canadian Army to have three battalions in action; all three fought their way up the slopes of Vimy Ridge on the same day in 1917. By war's end, the Regiment had earned a total of 23 battle honours.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Following the First World War, the Black Watch Militia Regiment in Montreal carried on during peace time with its two battalions. When the next war started in 1939 it was ready and eager to again serve Canada. The First Battalion was mobilized for Active Service at once (3 September 1939) under Colonel KG Blackader (Colonel of the Regiment from 1958 to 1963) and later on went overseas, after twelve months of training and the carrying out of the defence of airports at Gander and Botwood, New Foundland.

.../2



, SAINT JOHN, N.B. FRIDAY,

June 5, 1970

ck Watch

that The Black
bers will serve
giment "with all
nd devotion" that
e watch.
r Called The
the finest in-
n Canada and he
that is because
endous feeing of
f a family . . .
became con-

atling said he
deep regret the
the scene of the
and red hackle
proudly wore."
ted a plaque to
commemorating
n with an in-
ring the respect
for the highland

e presented the
a chain of office.
Watch colonel
heartfelt thanks"
preciation for the

atling read cor-
from the Colonel-
the Regiment'
beth, the Queen
Defence Minister

from the Queen
ritten by a
xpressed delight

☆ ☆

that the honor was b
bestowed and regret that
couldn't attend. She said
had lasting memories
1967 inspection of the
ment.

Defence Minister Cad
said that he was sure
event would be "interesti
but he expressed his re
that other commitm
would not permit him to
tend.

Following the speeches
presentations, Col. Mor
stepped forward and said
men would appreciate if
could then take the free
of the town and m
through the streets with
colors flying, our dru
beating and our bayonets
ed."

The regiment marched
the reviewing stand and
the town.

A major "Trooping of
Colors" parade is sched
for Saturday at the bas
the final formal activit
the 10-year duty of The B
Watch at CFB Gagetown.

The colors will be laid u
the Church of St. Andrew
St. Paul on Sherbrooke S
Montreal, where they will
until needed at a future
if the regimented is
activated.

☆ ☆ ☆

Pipes, Drums

Montreal June
of the men of
ighland batta-
be transferring
w RCR batta-
getown.
rrison said that
rs of the Black
es and Drums
be transferring
w battalion to
ilar band.
r he explained
ll not be The
tch Band, but
the Band of 2RCR.

"We have to remove
everything that's specifi-
cally Black Watch fr
the uniforms." Col. M
rison said, "but I h
been authorized to c
tinue the band and th
will wear the maple l
tartan."

Re-badging of
members of The Bla
Watch will commen
later this month. By Ju
the new infantry bat
lion will be in high ge

About the new pi
and drums band to
formed, Col. Morris
said, "It is going to
very beautiful."

The Black Watch will be officially de-activated when the colors are laid

WE

THE BLA

ROYAL HIGHLAND

On The Occasion of the 1st and 2n

Being Removed Fro

SATURDAY,

—

CANADIAN FORCE

SALUTE

CK WATCH

D REGIMENT OF CANADA

2nd Battalions of This Famous Regiment
rom The Order of Battle

JUNE 6, 1970

— AT —

ES BASE GAGETOWN

THE TELEGRAPH-JOURNAL, SAINT JOHN, N.B. MONDAY, JUNE 8,

Era Ends

Black Watch Troops Colors

BASE GAGETOWN (CP) — The 1st and 2nd Battalions of the famous Black Watch, Royal Highland Regiment of Canada paraded here Saturday for the last time before being officially removed from the battle order of the Canadian armed forces.

Marching smartly in their familiar kilts and berets, the Black Watch soldiers turned out in raw wet weather to "troop the colors" a final time before "laying" them up at ceremonies June 14 in Montreal.

Because of federal financial austerity, the Black Watch is being retired as an infantry regiment. Its 3rd Battalion, a militia unit, will however be continued in Montreal.

Saturday's hour - long parade, by about one-third of the 1,200 men of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, was reviewed by Lt.-Col. J. G. Bourne of Montreal, the regiment's colonel.

"This might be termed a sad occasion because it is the last time the colors will be trooped," he said.

"It could even be more sad because the regular complement of the Canadian Armed Forces will no longer have a highland regiment."

Although most men appeared to accept the fate of the regiment as a fact of life, about 15 to 20 officers not on parade wore black arm bands as a symbol of their disapproval.

Col. Bourne said the occasion need not be viewed too sadly because the regiment was not being disbanded altogether.

Rather it was reverting to its "traditional role" and would "always be ready to serve Canada in times of emergency."

Col. Bourne read telegrams to the men from Brig. Sir Bernard Ferguson, commander of the parent regiment in Scotland, and Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, colonel-in-chief of the regiment.

The Queen Mother's message said she regretted being unable to attend and expressed confidence the spirit of the regiment would be "upheld in the militia company."

Most displaced soldiers will become members of the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment at Base Gagetown.

Twenty-eight members of the Black Watch band will also be transferred to the 2nd RCR Battalion.

A large number of the discarded uniforms are expected to be turned over to the 3rd Black Watch Battalion.

Considered by many as the most proficient infantry regiment in the country, the Black Watch has won 43 official battle honors — more than any other regiment — in its 108-year history.

The regiment dates back to 1862 when the Royal Highland Regiment was formed from an amalgamation of several military units.

Col. Bourne, who referred to his regiment as the finest in the Canadian army, said Saturday's parade was "the greatest display of military training and precision that any of us have had the pleasure to witness."

Trooping the colors is a ceremony that perpetuates occasions when colors were paraded with pagentry before regiments so that all ranks would readily recognize and be inspired by them in battle.

Both the regimental and Queen's colors were trooped Saturday.

The Queen's color is not normally trooped in the absence of a Royal family member but special permission was granted for the occasion.

Lt.-Col. G. S. Morrison, commander of the 1st Black Watch Battalion, said following the parade removal from the battle order did not mean the death of the regiment.

"Of course there is a sadness attached to this but morale is not low." The men would continue as soldiers.

Col. Morrison will become commander of the 2nd RCR Battalion.

Lt.-Col. W. B. MacLeod, commander of the 2nd Black Watch Battalion, has been posted to the army staff college in Kingston, Ont., as an instructor.

Among those on the reviewing stand Saturday were Lt.-Gen. Giles Turcot, commander of Mobile Command; Brig.-Gen. Duncan A. McAlpine, Base Gagetown commander, and Brig.-Gen. C. J. A. Hamilton, commander of 1 Combat Group.

FINAL INSPECTION — Lt. Col. J. G. Bourne of Montreal, left, and Lt. Col. G Scott Morrison, commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, inspect members of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada during the final trooping of the colors

Top Officer Promises, 'We Won't Lose Spirit'

By GARY BANNERMAN
Staff Writer

BASE GAGETOWN — The most colorful segment of the Canadian Armed Forces, and in the eyes of many, the most proficient infantry regiment in the country, staged its final parade here Saturday as an active army unit.

The combined pipes and drums of the Black Watch, Royal Highland Regiment of Canada, led the colors off the parade to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." The men followed nostagically to the music of a number of selections including Scottish ballads, "Will Ye No Come Back" and "No Awa To Bide Awa."

The "trooping of the colors" ceremony ended a 12-year posting of the Highland Regiment at CFB Gagetown.

The Black Watch will remain in the Canadian Armed Forces but only in a militia capacity. The 3rd Battalion of the regiment, a reserve army unit, is stationed at Montreal, the official headquarters since the late 1880s. It is the oldest regiment of the Canadian Armed Forces.

The announcement of the deactivation of the Black Watch came from the minister of national defence in Ottawa last September.

The commanding officers of the two active battalions, Lt.-Col. G. S. Morrison and Lt.-Col. W. B. MacLeod were noticeably upset at that time.

"The first point I want to make is this," Col. MacLeod commented following Saturday's parade, "the Black Watch is not dead. The second was evidenced in the parade today — these men are professional soldiers and the best there is. Their soldiering is going to continue. Of course there is sadness attached to this but morale is not low. They will continue as soldiers."

Col. MacLeod has been posted to the Army Staff College at Kingston, Ont., as an instructor. He will continue to wear his Black Watch uniform.

Col. Morrison was more emphatic: "We are disappointed . . . we're very disappointed."

He referred to remarks made at the "freedom of the town" ceremonies in Oromocto last Thursday by Mayor Lloyd Watling that the Black Watch is like a family, with a team spirit unequalled in the armed forces.

"This is what's breaking our hearts," Col. Morrison said, "we don't want to lose this spirit."

Col. Morrison will be commanding the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment at CFB Gagetown which will be composed almost totally by former Black Watch personnel.

"We're going to damn well work our hardest to make 2RCR the best outfit in the Canadian Armed Forces," Col. Morrison said.

The formation of the Royal Highland Regiment of Canada, actually before Confederation in 1862, came as an amalgamation of several military units. It was based on the Black Watch, Royal Highland Regiment, in Great Britain.

It served continuously as an active regiment until after the First World War. At that time it was deactivated but continued with two reserve battalions in Montreal which immediately volunteered for active service at the outbreak of the Second World War.

The colors were laid up again following that conflict in 1946. The Black Watch was re-activated in 1951 with one battalion which went to Germany and in 1953 the 2nd Battalion was formed to fight in Korea.

The Canadian highland depot was established at Aldershot, N.S., which was the home of the Watch until it moved to Gagetown in 1958.

The regiment has had NATO tours of duty in Germany and Cyprus since that time.

The Royal Highlanders of Canada, the official abbreviation of the lengthy Black Watch title, are the most honored military regiment in the country.

Black Watch soldiers have earned close to a dozen Victoria Crosses, more than any other regiment. There are 43 official battle honors carried by the respective battalions.

The Royal Highland Regiment of Canada has made definite contributions to the four major declared wars of the country: the Boer War, First World War, Second World War and the Korean conflict.

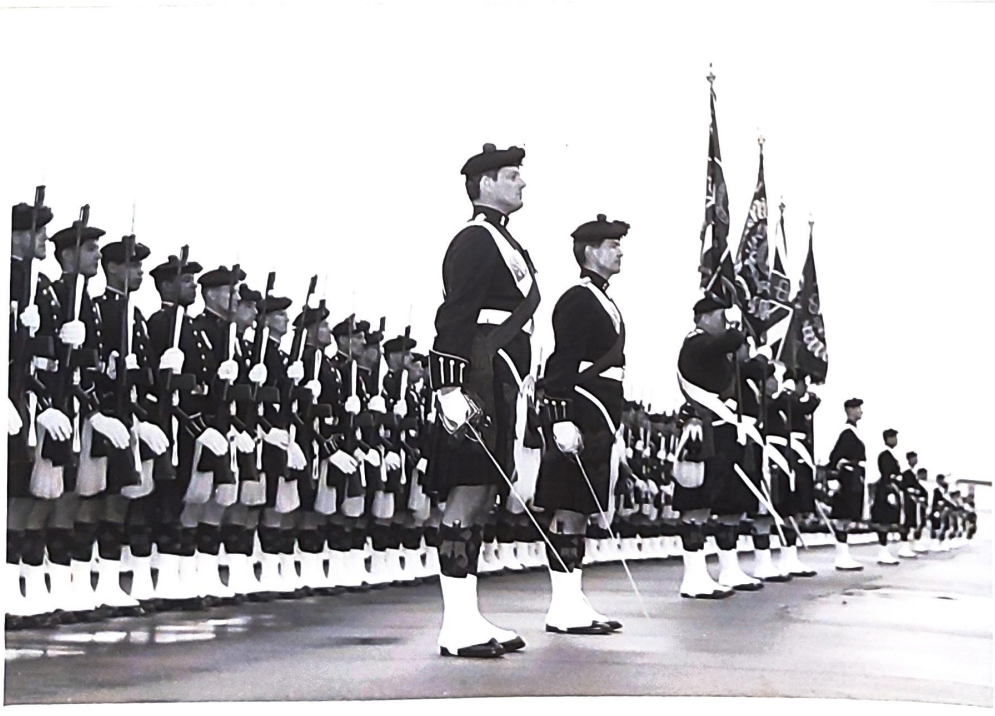
Perhaps the proudest performance was in the First World War where 26 battle honors were earned by the regiment. Decorations, including six Victoria Crosses, were awarded 821 Black Watch Highlanders.

It was the first Canadian regiment to have three battalions in the same military action when all three made their way up the slopes of Vimy Ridge in 1917.

The saddest day was July 25, 1944, when the 1st Battalion was just about wiped out in a hopeless battle at ma-Sur-Orne and St. Andre in Normandy.

On June 14, at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul in Montreal, the colors of the Black Watch will be laid up for the third time — the third de-activation of the regiment in its 108-year history.

ceremony by the two battalions prior to the rebadging. Col. Bourne is colonel of the regiment. The final trooping and inspection was held at Canadian Forces Base Gagetown on Saturday.

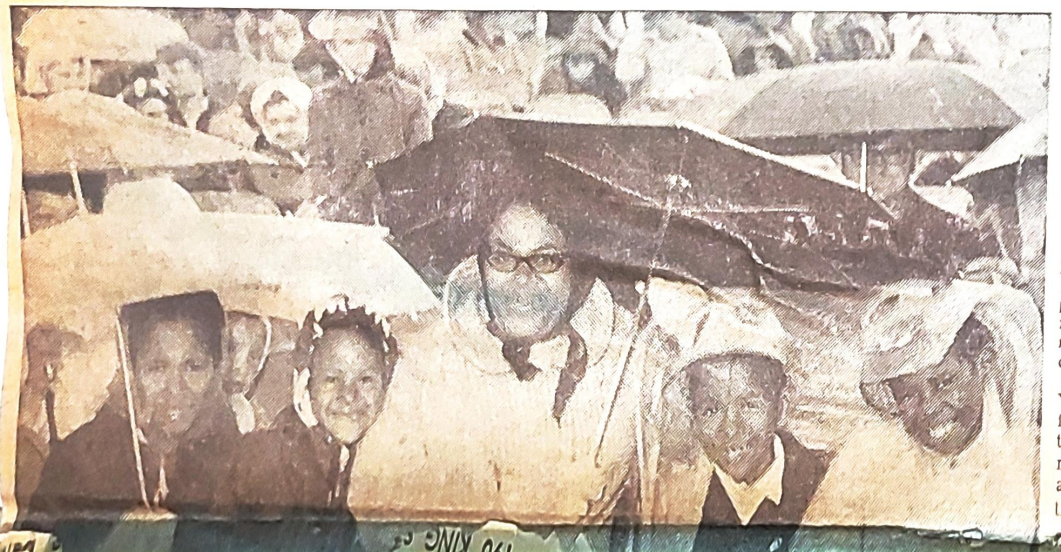


THE COLOR: The Queen's Color and the Regimental Color of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment of Canada) lead troops of the famed Highland units as they pass the saluting base in their final public parade. The Black Watch performed their traditional Trooping the Color prior to their being removed from the order of battle of the Canadian Forces. In the above photo in the Color party, left to right, Lt. A. C. Bonnycastle, and Lt. F. M. Fisher, 1st battalion; Lt. W. S. Habington and Lt. H. W. G. Mowat, 2nd battalion and leading, Major John R. Wigmore, 1st Battalion.

(Canadian Forces Photo)

FAREWELL SALUTE: Col. John G. Bourne, colonel-of-the regiment, left, with back to camera, salutes the colors of the of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, as they are marched past in the Trooping the Color ceremony, marking their last public appearance on their being retired from the order of battle of the Canadian Forces. The "Trooping" took place at Base Gagetown Saturday afternoon.

(Canadian Forces Photo)



Last Public Appearance As Black Watch Retires

By AL ROGERS
Gleaner Staff Writer

Leaden skies and a steady drizzle of cold rain set the mood for "trooping the color" of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada the last public appearance of the famed regiment prior to its being removed from the Canadian Forces' order of battle.

Cosmopolitan, Hercules and Yukon aircraft of the armed forces brought active and retired members of the Highland regiment from Britain, Europe and across Canada [illegible] the historic ceremony.

The bride's floor length gown [illegible] in champagne [illegible]

'RETREAT CEREMONY'

Saturday evening, a "retreat ceremony" was performed by the Black Watch—a traditional rite which identifies the end of daily duties, the placing of watch duties and in the true traditional sense "... to warn the soldiers to forbear firing, and the sentinels to challenge 'till the break of day."

Regimental balls were held in all messes, and the routine meeting and greeting of old friends was more like a reunion of happiness than the sad occasion of the regiment's [illegible]

Watch. He said, "We Black Watch are a sentimental lot."

regimental color is the emblem of the "soul of the regiment."

The trooping on the weekend marked the retirement of the regiment from the regular line of battle.

The "laying up of the regimental colors" will take place in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul in Montreal June 14. There they will remain, under the safeguarding of the church, until the battalions are again recalled to active duty. The laying away of the colors "is for everyone a most significant and sad ceremony."

ANNOUNCEMENT

The announcement of the [illegible] the order of b[illegible]

Scotia Regiments; each company to wear its own regimental kilt and badges.

TROUBLE SPOTS

At this time Western Europe was not the only trouble spot where the NATO countries had military commitments. A nervous status quo was maintained as a result of substantial forces from the United Nations remaining on duty [illegible] April 1952. [illegible] militia [illegible] quired [illegible] the [illegible]

NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT
THE BLACK WATCH
ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT
OF CANADA

6th June 1970

DEAR COLONEL BOURNE:

ON THIS SAD DAY, THE 6TH JUNE 1970, WE YOUR COMRADES OF THE BLACK WATCH IN SCOTLAND, PROUD AND MINDFUL OF THE LONG ASSOCIATION BETWEEN US BOTH IN PEACE AND WAR, SEND YOU OUR GREETINGS. WE SEND ALSO OUR HEARTIEST GOOD WISHES TO EVERY INDIVIDUAL AMONG YOU, WHEREVER HE MAY BE IN THE FUTURE.

YET NOTHING CAN ROB US OF THE PAST, OR OF ITS INSPIRATION FOR THE FUTURE. FOR OUR PART, WE ARE DETERMINED THAT THE LINKS BETWEEN US AND THE BLACK WATCH OF CANADA IN MONTREAL SHALL BE STRONGER THAN EVER, AND WE PLEDGE OURSELVES TO DO OUR BEST TO ENSURE THAT THIS WILL BE SO.

GOD BLESS YOU ALL, AND ALL GOOD LUCK.

BRIGADIER SIR BERNARD FERGUSSON

COLONEL, THE BLACK WATCH.

GENERAL TURCOT, GENERAL MCALPINE, GENERAL HAMILTON, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

I KNOW YOU WILL ALL AGREE WITH ME WHEN I SAY THAT THE TROOPING OF THE COLOURS THIS AFTERNOON BY THE 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS OF THE BLACK WATCH, HAS BEEN ONE OF THE GREATEST DISPLAYS OF MILITARY TRAINING AND PRECISION THAT ANY OF US HAVE HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF WITNESSING.

TO COLONEL MORRISON, COLONEL MacLEOD, THE OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE BLACK WATCH, I WOULD LIKE TO OFFER OUR HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS FOR THE EXCELLENT SHOWING YOU HAVE MADE.

YOUR STEADINESS ON PARADE, YOUR SMART APPEARANCE AND PERFECT DRILL HAVE BEEN AN INSPIRATION TO US ALL.

THIS MIGHT BE CONSIDERED A SAD OCCASION, AS IT WILL BE THE LAST TIME THESE TWO SPLENDID BLACK WATCH BATTALIONS WILL TROOP THEIR COLOURS. IT MIGHT EVEN BE MORE SAD WHEN WE REALIZE THAT THE REGULAR COMPONENT OF CANADA'S ARMED FORCES WILL NO LONGER HAVE A HIGHLAND REGIMENT IN THE ORDER OF BATTLE.

HOWEVER, THIS IS NOT A DAY TO BE GLOOMY OR SAD. IT IS A DAY WHERE YOU SHOULD REJOICE IN THE FACT THAT YOU HAVE BELONGED TO THE BEST REGIMENT IN CANADA'S ARMED FORCES. YOU SHOULD REJOICE IN THE FACT THAT YOUR ACHIEVEMENTS HAVE BEEN SECOND-TO-NONE. YOU SHOULD REJOICE IN THE FACT THAT YOUR TRAINING, DISCIPLINE AND SPIRIT, GAINED WHILE SERVING IN THIS REGIMENT WILL BE OF GREAT HELP TO YOU IN THE FURTHERANCE OF YOUR MILITARY CAREERS. YOU SHOULD BE HAPPY IN THE KNOWLEDGE THAT THE REGIMENT IS NOT ENTIRELY DISBANDED, BUT IS REVERTING TO ITS TRADITIONAL ROLE AS A UNIT OF THE CANADIAN MILITIA. THE 3RD BATTALION IN MONTREAL WILL CONTINUE TO SERVE IN THE MILITIA AS IT HAS FOR OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS - AND BE ASSURED THAT THE BLACK WATCH WILL ALWAYS BE READY, WHEN CALLED UPON TO SERVE CANADA IN TIMES OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

BEFORE DISMISSAL, I WOULD LIKE TO READ TWO MESSAGES. THE FIRST IS FROM THE PARENT REGIMENT IN SCOTLAND.

(MESSAGE)

I NOW HAVE THE HONOUR TO READ A MESSAGE FROM OUR COLONEL-IN-CHIEF, HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH, THE QUEEN MOTHER.

(MESSAGE)

ONCE AGAIN, CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU ALL FOR SUCH A SPLENDID SHOWING THIS AFTERNOON.

AS YOUR COLONEL-IN-CHIEF, I GREATLY REGRET THAT IT IS NOT POSSIBLE FOR ME TO BE PRESENT WITH YOU ON THIS PARADE AT GAGETOWN, THE LAST OCCASION ON WHICH THE COLOURS OF THE 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS ARE BEING TROOPED.

SINCE THE BLACK WATCH OF CANADA WAS RAISED OVER 100 YEARS AGO, ITS BATTALIONS HAVE GAINED DISTINCTION BY MANY GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS AND ALL RANKS HAVE SERVED THEIR SOVEREIGN AND COUNTRY WITH LOYALTY AND FORTITUDE.

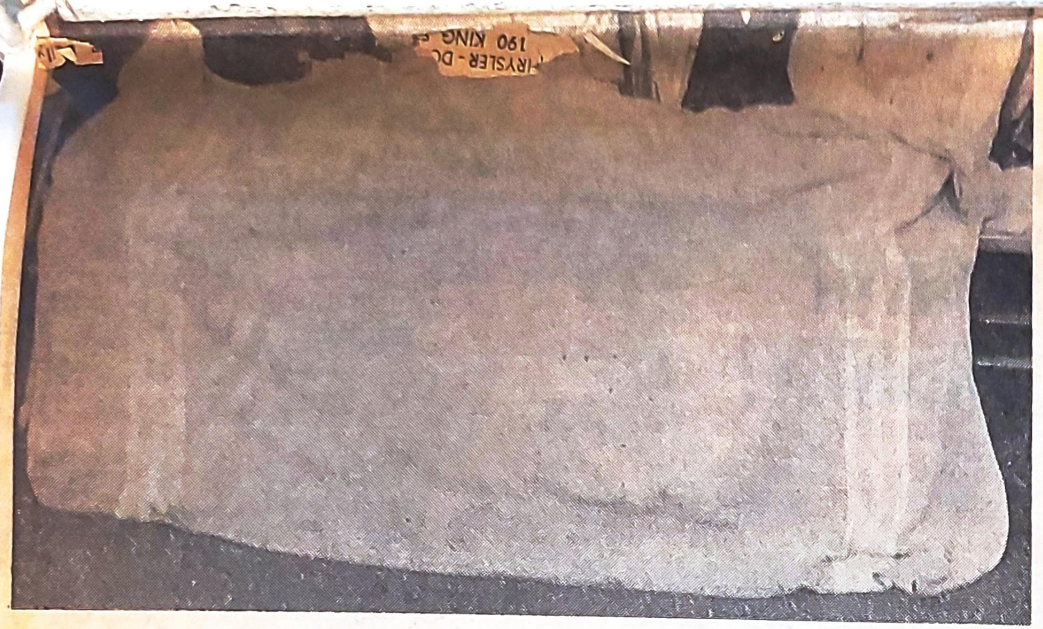
GREATLY THOUGH WE SHALL LAMENT THE PASSING OF THE REGULAR BATTALIONS, I AM CONFIDENT THAT THE INDOMITABLE SPIRIT OF THE REGIMENT WILL BE UPHELD IN THE MILITIA BATTALION, THUS ENSURING THAT THE TRADITIONS AND HERITAGE OF THE BLACK WATCH ARE ALWAYS MAINTAINED.

TO EACH ONE OF YOU ON PARADE TODAY I OFFER MY WARMEST GOOD WISHES FOR THE YEARS AHEAD.

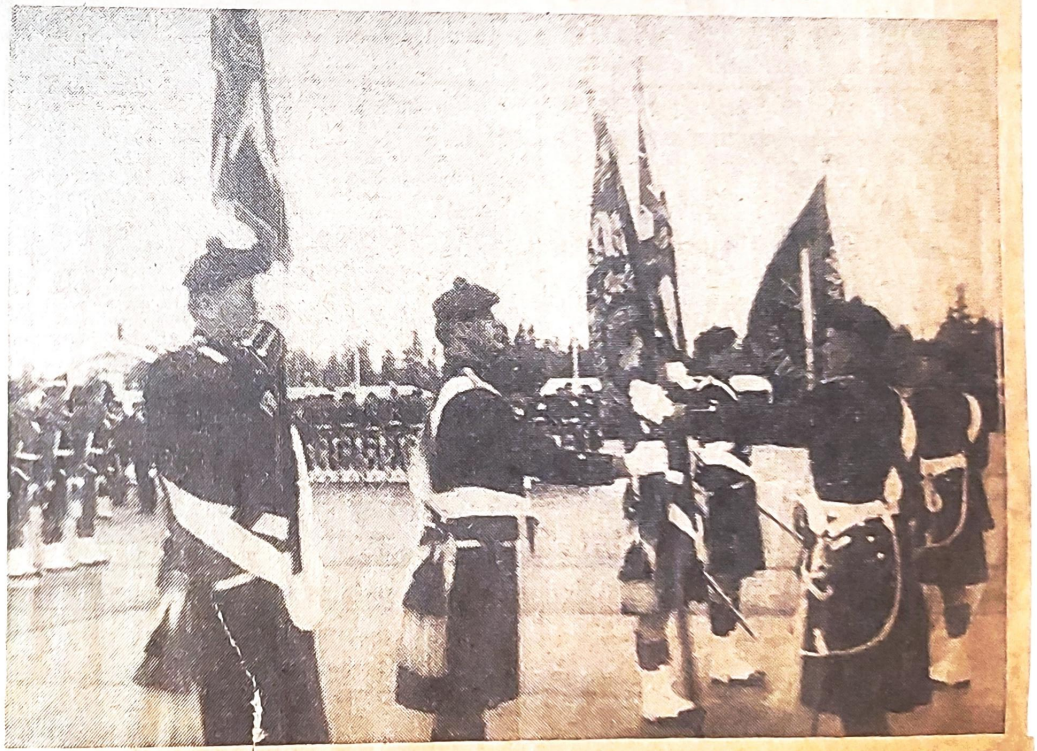
ELIZABETH R

COLONEL-IN-CHIEF

6TH JUNE 1970



DESPITE THE RAIN the Trooping of the Color at Base Gagetown Saturday was viewed by a large number of spectators, many of whom had particular interest in the ceremony. This family group had special interest in the event as their husband and father Cpl. Clarence Desmond was participating. Shown are Darlene, 8, Daphne, 6, Mrs. Myrna Desmond, Darrel, 7, Dwaine, 8.



CONTINUED SECURITY: The Queen's and Regimental Colors of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) are escorted by Sergeant of the 1st Battalion, G. R. Pyatt, right in above photo. At left, Lt. A. C. Bonnycastle of the 1st Battalion has received the Queen's Color. The traditional transfer assures the security of the colors which are the "soul" of the regiment and are under constant car... The ceremony Color during the final parade of the famed Highland Regiment before [illegible] in the Canadian line [illegible] adier...

...ciation
...dro... Drummond
the event.

On the stand with the viewing officer, Col. John G. Bourne, colonel-of-the-regiment, was General G. A. Turcot, commander, Mobile Command; Brigadier-General Charles G. A. Hamilton, former commander of Base Gagetown and the recently disbanded 3 Combat Group, and Brigadier-General Duncan McAlpine, base commander.

PARADE COMMANDER

Commanding the parade was Lt.-Col. G. S. Morrison, commanding officer the 1st Battalion, Black Watch, while Lt.-Col. W. B. MacLeod, commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion, acted as deputy parade commander.

Adjutant of the ceremonial trooping was Capt. D. Fisher, with CWO D. B. Reekie as parade regimental sergeant-major and CWO G R. Pyatt as RSM. Escort for the colors were Major J. R. Wigmore, Captain, R. P. Alden and MWO E. C. Hall.

Scattered throughout the spectators were individuals wearing black armbands. This, one wearer explained, was in "mourning" of the departure from active service of the Black ...s home ...t in Base Gagetown.

One information sheet, available to all active, retired or associated members of the regiment, a single paragraph best described the ultimate in assistance, it read; "Batman-Batlady assistance — Haven't polished your Skean Dhu in years? Bra strap broken? Not to worry. Batmen will be available in the quarters."

Trooping the Color, which began back in the 16th century, consisted of the regiment's color or banner being placed in an ensign's quarters for safekeeping at the end of a day's parade or after a day of fighting. The ceremony was simple, and called "lodging the color."

NAME CHANGES

Dignity accompanied the traditional aging of the ceremony, and the name "lodging" eventually gave way to "trooping."

The custom of parading or trooping the color before the troops so all would recognize it in battle, also contributed to the change in the ceremony.

The Queen's color is the symbol of the Sovereign and the ...of the Newfoundland and ... where the battle is on the sail... land regiment ... be redesignated the 2nd ... lion of The Royal Canadian Regiment.

The 3rd Battalion will be retained in the militia, "thus preserving the regiment in Canada." This has been the traditional role of the regiment since its formation in Canada in 1862. It has been called into active service only when the country has been at war, threatened by war or in the interests of peace-keeping duties.

The most recent call to the "active" role of Canada's forces for the Black Watch was in May, 1951, when it was to become part of the Canadian Infantry Brigade in Canada's NATO commitment. One of the new battalions formed was a Highland battalion.

Various Highland militia regiments across Canada were each asked to raise an active service company for this new unit. For the 1st Canadian Highland Battalion, the companies were supplied by the Black Watch, the 48th Highlanders, the Seaforths, the Canadian Scottish and the North Nova ...

...that the Highland Battalions be renamed as the 1st and 2nd Battalions, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, as the regiment was the senior one in the country. The Regimental Advisory Board accepted this decision on Oct. 8, 1953.

At the time the regiment was redesignated, the 1st Battalion was serving in Germany under Lt.-Col. H. A. Parker, and in November 1953, Lt.-Col. Seamark took command of this battalion as it returned to Canada and stationed at Camp Aldershot, N. S.

The 2nd Battalion learned of its redesignation from its commanding officer, Lt.-Col. R. M. Ross while on board ship bound for Korea.

Both units served in the Far East, and in 1959 the regiment was informed that it would serve in Germany. The 1st Battalion, under the command of Lt.-Col. D. S. MacLennan moved to their European duty with NATO.

The Telegraph-

Vol. 102, No. 136 16 PAGES SAINT JOHN, N.B. MONDAY, JUNE 8

LAST OF BLACK WATCH — Members of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada march from the parade square following the final trooping of their colors at CFB Gagetown on Saturday. **(See also story and picture on Page 3.)**

Some wore mourning bands

Black Watch batt

BASE GAGETOWN, N.B. — (CP) — The 1st and 2nd Battalions of the famous Black Watch Royal Highland Regiment of Canada paraded here Saturday for the last time before being officially removed from the battle order of the Canadian Armed Forces.

Marching smartly in their familiar kilts and bonnets, the Black Watch soldiers turned out in raw, wet weather to troop the colors a final time before they are laid up at ceremonies June 14 in Montreal.

FACING RETIREMENT

Because of federal financial austerity, the Black Watch is being retired as an infantry regiment. However, its 3rd Battalion, a militia unit, will be continued in Montreal.

Saturday's hour-long parade by about one-third of the 1,200 men of the 1st and 2nd Battalions was reviewed by Lt.-Col. J. G. Bourne of Montreal, the regiment's colonel.

"This might be termed a sad occasion because it is the last time the colors will be trooped," he said. "It could be even more sad because the regular complement of the Canadian Armed Forces will no longer have a highland regiment."

Although most men appeared to accept the fate of the regiment as a fact of life, about 15 to 20 officers not on parade wore black arm bands as a symbol of their disapproval.

Col. Bourne read telegrams to the men from Brig. Sir Bernard Ferguson, com-

mander
ment in
Mother
chef of

QUE

The Q
sage sa
unable
pressed
of the
"upheld
pany."

Most
become
Battalion
dian Reg
town.

The Bl
43 officia
more than

ournal

Second
Registra

T MARCH: The Queen's Colors and the Regimental
ırs of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of
ada, are returned to formation after being trooped
ugh the ranks of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the
ment. At left is **Lt.-Col. W. B. MacLeod**, commanding
:er of the 2nd Battalion. Leading the color party at right is **Capt. R. P. Alden**, of the 2nd Battalion. The "Trooping the Color" was one of the last public appearances of the Black Watch prior to their being removed from the order of battle of the Canadian Forces.
(See also Page 8)

(Gleaner Staff Photo)

lions retired

the parent regi-
cotland, and Queen
lizabeth colonel-in-
regiment.

N'S MESSAGE

een Mother's mes-
she regretted being
attend and ex-
nference the spirit
egiment would be
the militia com-

plined soldiers will
embers of the 2nd
of the Royal Cana-
nent at Base Gage-

ck Watch has won
battle honors —
any other regiment

— in its 108-year history. It dates to 1862 when the Royal Highland Regiment was formed from an amalgamation of several military units.

Col. Bourne, who referred to his regiment as the finest in the Canadian Army, said Saturday's parade was "the greatest display of military training and precision that any of us have had the pleasure to witness."

Both the regimental and Queen's colors were trooped. The Queen's color is not normally trooped in the absence of a Royal Family member, but special permission was granted for the occasion.

The ATLANTIC ADVOCATE

JUNE, 1970

50 cents

- DIEFENBAKER'S SPEECH
- WHAT HAPPENED IN P.E.I.
- REQUIEM FOR A REGIMENT

The Pipes and Drums and Colours of The Black Watch

THIS MONTH'S COVER

The regular battalions of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada will be disbanded this month. Only the militia battalion in Montreal will remain. The photographic still life taken by Ralph Kaye of Harvey Studios, Fredericton, epitomizes the laying down of the pipes and drums, tartans, hackles, sporrans, and colours of one of Canada's most famous and most proud of regiments. Please turn to page 24 for story.

"The Newfoundlander started to protest . . ."

REQUIE

A REG

by

A. H. MA

illustrations by Ju

IT WAS A warm Sunday morning, something of a rarity in March in Cyprus, and I was looking forward to a leisurely day scuba diving in the Mediterranean. As I walked from the officers' showers I noticed a mass of foreboding clouds hanging over the Kyrenia Mountains some ten miles to the North. I swore under my breath and hoped the clouds would not bring rain or, worse still, rough water; it was the only thing I could imagine that would ruin the day.

A few minutes later as I was collecting my equipment, Lieutenant-Colonel Bentley MacLeod, the commanding officer, appeared in my room.

"Thought you should know," he said casually. "Someone shot down Archbishop Makarios's helicopter forty-five minutes ago."

This was easily the most serious event that had occurred since we arrived on the island, and if not handled properly could well open up the intercommunal bloodbath that the Black Watch was in Cyprus to prevent. I instinctively started to put my scuba kit back into the locker. In my opinion, this was no time for a senior major of the battalion to go diving.

"What are you doing?" the colonel asked.

"Putting my gear away," I replied. "Can't go diving today."

He looked a bit surprised. "Don't be silly," he said, "Stu MacAulay (the company commander where the incident took place) has everything in hand. It's your day off. Don't worry, if the war starts, we'll call you."

I thought about it for a moment and then realized this was exactly the sort of reaction I would expect in the Black Watch. Calm, professional, and: "If the war starts, we'll call you . . ."

☆ ☆ ☆

I JOINED the regiment on a spring afternoon in the mid-'fifties in Camp Aldershot, Nova Scotia and I wasn't really certain why I had chosen to serve in the Black Watch. As I came through the gate that afternoon, I paused to watch the pipes and drums leading the quarters' guard up the road towards the guard room. The sun sparkled off the sterling silver head of the drum major's mace and the pipes were playing *The Blue Bonnets are over the Border*. The soldiers' kilts swung gently as they marched while their spats and sporrans glistened with whiteness only gained after hours of pre-parade attention. As they passed, I recognized half a dozen men whom I had known in my home town before I went off to become an officer and before they had joined the ranks of the regiment. It was at that moment that I made up my mind that I would serve with the Black Watch as long as they would have me.

I reported to the orderly room and discovered that the adjutant was the terror of all subalterns and especially new ones.

"Where's your regimental kit?" he demanded sternly without really looking up from behind his desk.

I was dressed precisely as directed by the School of Infantry: boots, putties, battle dress and a shocking red beret. I thought in my embarrassment that the least my instructors could have done was to have warned me about this particular adjutant. I started to protest, but that would have been an obvious mistake. He glanced through the open door of his office and spied an orderly officer busily

M FOR IMENT

THESON

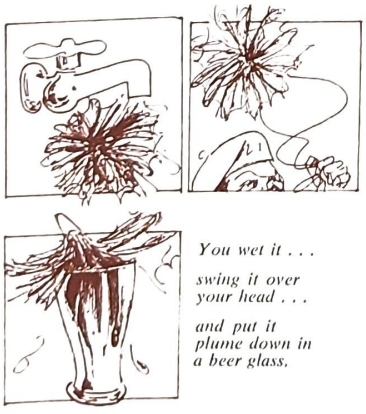
Ji Barnes-Baxter

"I don't recall very much of my first meeting with the commanding officer . . ."

shoving his stick into the top of his putties.

"Mr. Manuel, take this officer away and get him properly turned out. He can't see the commanding officer dressed like that." He took a closer look at me, his eyes bulging slightly, and as I left the room I heard him mutter to himself: "My God, he looks like a bloody RCR!"

Don Manuel and the other subalterns took me in hand. Putties rolled in threes, garter flashes cutting the centre seam of the lovat hose, kilt just clearing the floor when you kneel on both knees, don't ever wear battle dress unless you wear brown gloves with snap fasteners, and you'd better have a plumed hackle. You wet it, tie a string through the eye, swing it over your head to open it up and put it plume down in a beer glass to curl the edges. I was given an oversize balmoral and the services of Private "Gummie" Davidson, Don's batman, to attend to the smaller details of my turnout. At 0800 hours the following morning I found myself on the threshold of the colonel's office.



You wet it . . .

swing it over your head . . .

and put it plume down in a beer glass.

I don't recall very much of my first meeting with the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Ross, OBE, ED. He wasn't a man given to wild expressions of charm, and I was immediately terrified of him. He glowered at me from behind the bushiest eyebrows I have ever seen, and my assessment that this man would stand for no nonsense was the only accurate judgment I was to make for some time. He told me I was going to D Company, that I had better find myself a reputable tailor, and he made it quite clear that as a new subaltern I would be well advised to be seen and not heard. He dismissed me with a wave of his hand. Bound to make a proper impression, I came crashing smartly to attention, nearly putting my foot through the floor and almost shaking the commanding officer's staff college photo off the wall. I saluted with a bit too much enthusiasm and promptly knocked my ill-fitting balmoral off my head.

From then on I struggled through the trials and tribulations of being a new platoon commander and a new Black Watch officer. I learned to rely on my platoon sergeant and listen when he spoke. I found myself exposed to reams of regimental history. I learned of the heroism of Lance Sergeant Herman Good, Lance Corporal Fred Fisher, and Private John Croak, who won Victoria Crosses in the war they said was the war to end all wars. I listened to stories of the bloodbath in Holland in 1945, and how the

"but the colonel was an imposing figure, and

remnants of the regiment plunged back in to die as their comrades had died. As the battalion had just returned from Korea I heard tales of the Imjin, Seoul, Pusan and the DMZ. I also started to learn the trade of subalterns. I struggled through my first guard mount under the critical eye of the adjutant and the regimental sergeant major. I learned how to be an orderly officer and how to inspect defaulters.

"Look in the pleats of the kilt, sir", the company sergeant major advised me with a twinkle in his eye. "Them folds is always got lint in 'em, you'll catch th' buggers on that every time."

I inspected rifles, bren guns, billets, and vehicles until I could do it in my sleep. I learned to behave myself in the mess, I struggled through endless hours of highland dancing, I kept my mess bill down, and I became aware of the importance of always standing up when the commanding officer entered the anteroom. I looked at festered feet after route marches, and I watched my platoon drill under a gimlet-eyed sergeant. I tried to help with the soldier's problems, motivated at first by the secure knowledge that the company commander would tear me to pieces if he heard about those problems before I did. Then I began to listen to them because I started to realize that this was my family, and it was slowly becoming my regiment.

☆ ☆ ☆

I SPENT more than a few hours those early years listening to the pipes and drums practising under the enormous pines beside the band hut. I first met Drum Major Michael Phelan at one of these sessions. The drum major was an ex-Seaforth Highlander, an ex-oilfield rough-neck, and an ex-professional prize-fighter. He ran the pipes and drums like a nineteenth century Prussian Guard and this was no mean feat, since pipers and drummers are traditionally most difficult to handle.

When faced with an uncooperative piper or drummer, the drum major would stand to his full height, draw his shoulders back, tuck in his chin, and look at the miscreant as if he were made out of dirty rifle swabs. The offender knew that if he didn't react immediately he would be charged if he was lucky. If he wasn't—or so the story has it—he would be invited into the wood behind the transport compound and given the opportunity to find out if the drum major was still as good as he used to be when he was a Canadian Army light heavyweight champion.

His burning ambition was to make the pipes and drums the best in the world, and his pet project launched him into a running battle with Lieutenant-Colonel "Bucko" Watson, the commanding officer who replaced Lieutenant-Colonel Ross. The drum major was determined to introduce new black rod tension drums into the band. The drums weren't all that new and according to the drum major, everybody in the world except the Second Battalion, The Black Watch, and perhaps the Fijians and the Gurkha Rifles, had them. Colonel Watson was adamant—the battalion would parade with brass-shelled, rope-tension drums as long as he was around, and that was that.

"As far as I am concerned," the colonel used to say, "if you can't shine the shells and whiten the ropes, a drum isn't a drum."

The drum major's plea that they sounded like an Iroquois tom-tom didn't faze the colonel one bit. Everytime the band won a competition, Colonel Bucko's opinion was given a measure of support and the drum major was too much of a soldier ever to lose a competition to make his point. He finally got his rod tension drums the day Colonel Watson left the battalion, and the band continued to win competitions; no more than before but at least they didn't have to shine the shells.

As time went on I was to discover that the Black Watch was not without its share of characters.

During the early period I was with the battalion we had a very thoughtful, somewhat absent-minded, pipe-smoking major. In moments of total crises, he would suck calmly on his pipe and let the heavens thunder down around his ears. I was told he was exactly the same in war when shot and shell were turning his immediate world into an inferno. The only time the major was ever known to lose his composure was one morning during the tour of the Second Battalion in Korea.

The battalion lived under canvas in ancient squad tents that leaked in a heavy dew and should have been condemned after they were used in the First World War. Sanitation was equally rustic although adequate, and in all fairness to the hygiene corporal, the facilities were laid out exactly as prescribed in the *Handbook of Army Health*. His pride was a row of stove pipe urinals shoved in the ground at sixty degree angles behind the field officers' tents. The corporal insisted that these were the cleanest and best-kept urinals in the entire Commonwealth Division. His system of care and daily maintenance, although unique, was nonetheless extremely effective. Each morning he would dash along the line pouring at least two quarts of gasoline into each tube; he would then double to the rear of the tent lines and repeat the procedure in the subalterns' facilities. When he finished there, he would then run around the circuit again, this time tossing a lighted match into each stovepipe as he passed. The result was like a platoon of mortars firing in series; there was a loud explosion, a belch of flame, and a lingering wisp of black smoke out of each tube. The sound was as familiar to the camp as the morning bugler.

Unfortunately, our dear absent-minded major picked the precise moment after the corporal had dumped the gas, and was dashing to the subalterns' lines, to answer a call of nature. While in the process, he finished lighting his pipe and casually tossed the still burning match into the tube . . . The results were spec-

he was also very angry. The soldier did as he was told . . ."

tacular although a trifle uncomfortable for the major, and the normal effects of explosion, fire, and smoke were punctuated with a loud scream and a series of oaths that resounded off the hills and scrub pines north of the Imjin River.

We had a Newfoundlander in the battalion who quite by accident paused by a truck adjacent to the barbershop just as the colonel was leaving the building. He was startled by an angry bellow.

"Soldier, why is that truck there?"

The soldier turned, and noticed the vehicle improperly parked beside the building. He was about to say he didn't have the faintest idea what it was doing there but the colonel was an imposing figure and he was also very angry. The soldier had a little trouble finding his voice.

"Move it into the parking lot!" the colonel ordered.

The Newfoundlander started to protect.

"MOVE IT NOW!"

He did as he was told and the fact that he had never driven anything in his life didn't stop him—an order was an order. He ground the truck into gear and promptly drove it through the side of the barbershop while a shocked colonel watched, his mouth gaping open. The damage done the soldier leaped from the cab, straightened his balmoral, and grinned at the dumbfounded commanding officer.

"Well, Colonel," the Newfoundlander said cheerfully as he dusted off his hands, "I guess that's enough driving for one day."

Then there was the pioneer sergeant who was steered off booze and a life of sin by a highly effective Roman Catholic padre. Eternally grateful, the sergeant vowed that some day he would repay the church for saving him from himself. His chance came a few weeks later when he was directed to paint the churches in the Camp Gagetown Training Area as a building preservation measure. He painted every Roman Catholic church a gleaming and sparkling white, and every Protestant church a drab army khaki.

Shortly before I arrived in Camp Aldershot the officers' mess caught fire. It was one of the better fires in the history of the regiment and, as it burned, one of the newer subalterns remembered that the books of account were on the mess secretary's desk. Recklessly ignoring his own safety, he heroically dashed into the flames and emerged a few moments later, slightly scorched, but with the books clutched triumphantly under his arm. He modestly handed them to the field officer of the day, who carefully opened them, checked his mess bill and hurled them back into the fire.

The regiment has always been known for its sense of practical humour.

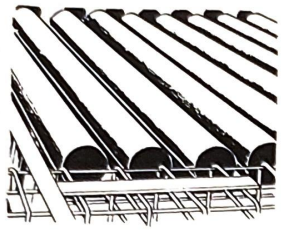
There is a donkey named Ramazan in Camp Maple Leaf in Cyprus. He is contentedly eating oats and tea leaves provided by the First Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment (1 RCR) which replaced the Black Watch on the island in the spring of this year. An RCR corporal now cares for Ramazan, who is living the casual life of a retired beast of burden. He has a saddle blanket emblazoned with the crest of the Canadian contingent and a bridle with tiny bells that jingle as he is walked through the camp on his daily constitutional. Ramazan became sleek and fat when the green grass sprang up in the wake of the winter rains, but when the hot Cyprus summer sun burns the grass brown he will become a problem to 1 RCR. Ramazan, the story goes, was a gift from the Turkish Cypriot Muctar of Yeltneb, a small dusty Turkish village nestled in the foothills of the Kyrenia Mountains. He was given to the Canadian contingent, and accepted by the Black Watch, as a gift of gratitude for the many years of protection given to the Muctar's people by Canadian soldiers. He is white, by Cypriot standards quite rare, and, as the Black Watch commanding officer explained to the commanding officer of 1 RCR, if Ramazan should come to any harm the Turkish community would be deeply offended and trouble could well follow. Ramazan is a sacred trust.

It would be worth while to see the reaction of the First Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment when they discover that they have been tenderly caring for a donkey whose native village of Yeltneb is really the Black Watch commanding officer's Christian name spelt backwards. It will be equally interesting when they find out that the donkey was purchased at a cost of sixteen pounds (at least fourteen more than he was worth) in a village market and that Ramazan's colourful story was a product of the imagination of Captains Terry Power and Ron Durst, hatched after a long lunch with the British, and perpetrated by all ranks of Second Battalion, The Black Watch!

☆ ☆ ☆

OUR sense of ceremonial pageantry and our deep attachment to the past appeared to some outsiders to be an anachronism in the twentieth century. To us, however, it was important in a world that seemed to be growing progressively more drab and we proudly cherished our legacy of colour, honour and tradition. We enhanced this heritage whenever we could. We also saw much of our regimental solidarity in it.

We paraded for the Queen, for Princess Margaret, and on many occasions for our Colonel in Chief, the Queen Mother, whom we always held in great esteem and in deep affection. We provided guards of honour for the opening of legislatures, for governors general, and for cabinet ministers. We marched in cities and small villages, and our soldiers performed in two world fairs at Seattle and Montreal. When the regiment was asked to part-



Speed construction and lower costs with SONOVOID® FIBRE TUBES for voiding concrete

Laminated tubular forms specially designed to provide an economical way of forming voids in precast or cast-in-place concrete. SONOVOID cuts costs, saves building time, labour and materials. Easily handled and placed: can be sawed on the job or ordered in specified lengths. Displaces low-working concrete.

SONOCO®
Construction Products

Distributor
J. W. Bird & Company Limited,
Fredericton, N. B. and principal
Maritime cities.

67-6E

"a grizzled corporal cry . . ."

icipate in the Canadian Armed Forces Tattoo in centennial year, a hundred and sixty soldiers were trained as highland dancers during their spare time in Cyprus, and they were later to thrill more than a million Canadians with their skill. Over the years, the pipes and drums of both Black Watch battalions surpassed even Drum Major Phelan's fondest hopes—not only in competitions but in virtually every major military tattoo held in Canada, the West Indies, Europe and the United Kingdom.

In contrast, the regiment distinguished itself in the trials of peacetime soldiering and in the frustrations of international peace-keeping as it had in the holocaust of wars long since past. Since the early 'fifties, the Black Watch has served three times in Europe, once with the United Nations in Korea, and later as UN soldiers again they helped maintain an uneasy peace during three tours on the island of Cyprus. Skill-at-arms trophies were won, the challenge of modern mechanization was accepted, and a professional reputation that was second to none was established by the soldiers of "The Regiment".

Although trained for war, the Black Watch also served in other ways. They cheerfully picked apples following autumn hurricanes in the Annapolis Valley, they fought forest fires in all four of their Atlantic Provinces, they searched for lost children and confused hunters. They tramped the bush of New Brunswick seeking missing aeroplanes and, more recently, they swabbed oil from Cape Breton beaches.

I left the battalion as they were about to depart for a tour with the NATO Brigade in Germany. A few years later, I was to find myself in the professional limbo that frequently results from service on the staff. My frustration and lack of purpose was recognized by a farsighted brigadier from another corps, who understood the meaning of the regiment.

"Why don't you go home?" he wisely advised me.

I went home as a major to my regiment, which I had first left years before as a subaltern. The Black Watch was still eighty per cent Maritimers, many of the old faces were still there, and the family spirit was stronger than when I had left. To them there was no question—I was expected to return some day, and the fact that I now needed the regiment more than it needed me was never considered by anyone.

As military times began to change, we looked inwards to each other for that was the source of our strength. We were convinced that the high standards we had achieved, and the objectives we had set for the other regiments would ultimately protect us . . .

We accepted the announcement that our regiment would be disbanded with sadness and loyalty. On the morning of the nineteenth of September, 1969, both battalions were mustered. The First Battalion gathered on a hilltop in the training area in Gagetown overlooking the St. John River Valley and the glades of Queens County which have become as much a part of us all as our homes across Canada. The Second Battalion was paraded in a drill hall in the Base, a scant sixteen days before we were to depart to Cyprus. The commanding officers read the announcement without emotion. As I heard the words sealing our doom, I looked over the ranks at soldiers I had served with off and on for fifteen years. I watched a grizzled corporal cry unashamedly, and I saw the disbelief in the hundreds of faces gathered there that morning.

They'll remain good and faithful soldiers and they'll serve well wherever they are sent. They'll think fondly of the years we have all spent together in our regiment and they'll choke a little when they hear pipers play the plaintive tunes we have come to love.

When our colours are trooped for the last time on the sixth of June, we will watch bugles flash in the sun, we will listen to the rattle of drums, we will be stirred by the guards as they march past for the final time. We will hear the cadence of heels on the asphalt and we will consider the distant applause of others who are not with us.

As the pipes and drums fade in the distance, and the red hackles are marched from the square for ever, we will think of our regiment and the void that will be left when it passes. □

Have you a friend who would be interested in receiving a free copy of The ATLANTIC ADVOCATE?

If so, please fill in the blanks below and return this coupon to The ATLANTIC ADVOCATE, Gleaner Building, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Name .....

Address .....

NEXT MONTH

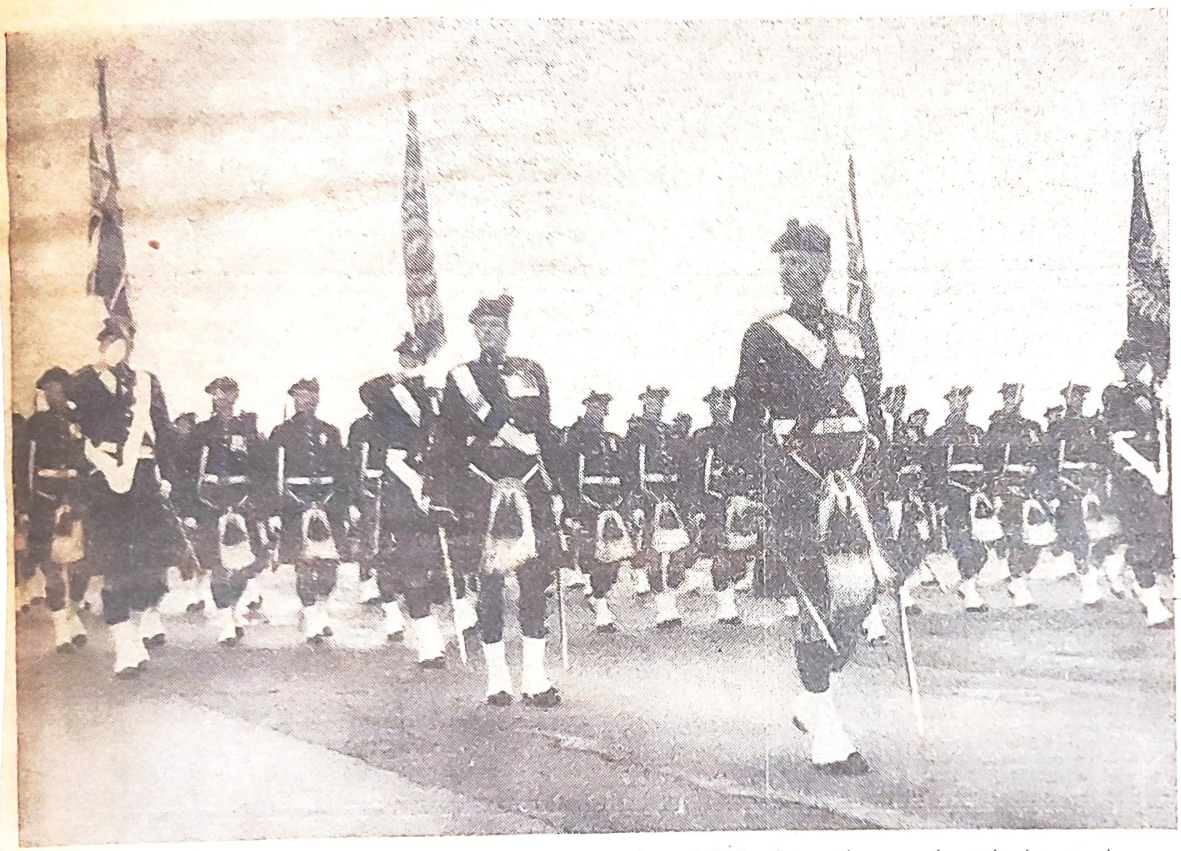
THE RETURN OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT TO NEW BRUNSWICK

THE CANADIAN FORCES BASE

Gagetown Gazette

Vol. 9, No. 69 — OROMOCTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1970 — PRICE 5 CENTS

BLACK WATCH TROOPS THE COLOURS



L.-Col. G. S. Morrison, CO 1 RHC, and L.-Col. W. B. MacLeod, CO 2 RHC, salute as they pass the reviewing stand.

Leaden skies and a steady drizzle of cold rain set the mood for "trooping the colours" of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada the last public appearance of the famed regiment prior to its being removed from the —Canadian Forces' order of battle.

On the stand with the reviewing officer, Col. John G. Bourne, colonel-of-the-regiment, was General G. A. Turcot, commander, Mobile Command, Brigadier-General Charles G. A Hamilton, former commander of Base Gagetown and the recently disbanded 3 Combat Group, and Brigadier-General Duncan McAlpine, base commander.

PARADE COMMANDER

Commanding the parade was Lt.-Col. G. S. Morrison, commanding officer the 1st Battalion, Black Watch, while Lt.-Col. W. B. MacLeod, commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion acted as deputy parade commander.

Adjutant of the ceremony trooping was Capt. D. Fisher with CWO D. B Reekie as parade regimental sergeant-major and CWO G R. Pyatt as RSM. Escort for the colors were Major J. R. Wigmore, Captain, P. Alden and MWO E C. Hi

Scattered throughout the spectators were individuals wearing black armbands. This, the wearer explained, was "mourning" of the departure from active service of the Black Watch. He said, "We Black Watch are a sentimental lo

Continued on page 10

Black Watch Receives Freedom Of Town

Hundreds of spectators watched as the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada were bestowed the Freedom of the Town of Oromocto a week ago.

Bright sunlight glinted on the swords and bayonets as the troops paraded with "bayonets fixed, drums beating and colors flying".

The skirl of the pipes and the beating of the drums led the troops of the 1st and 2nd battalion of the Black Watch toward the area where they were to be presented the Freedom.

Prior to their reaching the point of honor, the military parade was halted by the chief constable for the Town, Sgt. Eric Ferguson. He then escorted the two commanding officers —Lt. Col. G. S. Morrison of the 1st battalion and Lt. Col. W. B. MacLeod of the 2nd battalion —before Mayor Lloyd Watling where they were given permission to advance.

The two officers then returned to lead their troops before the dais where they were welcomed by His Worship the Mayor

CONTRIBUTION

Following his greeting to the attending dignitaries, which included Lieutenant - Governor Wallace S. Bird, Premier Louis J. Robichaud and leaders of both the military and civilian communities, Mayor Lloyd Watling spoke to the troops and their officers: "This is an historic decision, for it is the first time in the history of Oromocto that this honor has been bestowed on any unit of Her Majesty's forces. To me, personally, as an ex-officer of this fine regiment, I was fully aware of the many facets of community life in which, from time to time, all ranks of both battalions became vitally involved. I include not only the male elements of this family of units, but also their dependents who, in many cases, have given so unselfishly of their time and efforts to make life in this community more full and worthwhile."

LOYALTY

Mayor Watling noted that in a few weeks the majority of the officers and men of the battalions will be "re-badged and will form the 2nd battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment. To the majority of you soldiers, this will come as a hard blow . . . but knowing personally the calibre of officers warrant officers, NCOs and men that this regiment has produced in the past, I feel certain that you will carry to your new regiment, all the loyalty and devotion that you have given to the Black Watch in the past, and that made your units the best infantry battalions in the Canadian Armed Forces over the past 17 years."

UNIQUE SPIRIT

On his association with the regiment, the Mayor said: "As one who has served in both war and peace with three other distinguished infantry battalions, the one thing that, to me, set the Black Watch apart from the others, was the tremendous feeling of being part of a family . . . a family that constantly looked after one another in good times and bad. This spirit was fostered primarily by veteran Black Watch officers, Warrant Officers, NCOs and men of the First and Second World Wars from the Montreal area. The spirit became contagious in both units, and today, just prior to being struck from the order of battle of the Canadian Armed Forces, that spirit is even greater now than it was 10 or 15 years ago.

"This is an emotional occasion

Continued on page 11

NOTICE

Spraying for the control of mosquitoes will not start in the PMQ area until after July 1, 1970.

The base will not be able to procure the proper insecticide until that time.

BRITISH ARRIV

The advance party of officers, Seniors NCOs, men of the First Battalion, Parachute Regiment arrive CFB Gagetown last Mon June 8.

Travelling by Boeing 7 the advance party landed Moncton, and travelled military bus to CFB Ga town. 1 Para is comman by L.-Col. M. S. Gray and second-in-command is Majo A. Rymer-Jones.

From June 23 to August the unit will be involved Exercise Pond Jump (East the CFB Gagetown area es lishing their training bas Petersville Camp. The body of troops will be ing at Fredericton airport June 22-29.

TROOPS COLOURS

Continued from page 1

Saturday evening, a "retreat ceremony" was performed by the Black Watch—a traditional rite which identifies the end of daily duties, the placing of watch duties and in the true traditional sense "... to warn the soldiers to forbear firing, and the sentinels to challenge 'till the break of day."

Regimental balls were held in all messes, and the routine meeting and greeting of old friends was more like a reunion of happiness than the sad occasion of the regiment's retirement.

Every want for the visitors and guests to the Black Watch was cared for. Transportation from accommodations through the area was arranged by the home unit in Base Gagetown.

One information sheet, available to all active, retired or associated members of the regiment, a single paragraph best described the ultimate in assistance, it read; "Batman-atlady assistance — Haven't polished your Skean Dhu in years? Bra strap broken? Not to worry. Batmen will be available in the quarters."

Trooping the Color, which began back in the 15th century, consisted of the regiment's color or banner being placed in an ensign's quarters for safe-keeping at the end of a day's parade or after a day of fighting. The ceremony was simple, and called "lodging the color."

NAME CHANGES

Dignity accompanied the traditional aging of the ceremony, and the name "lodging" eventually gave way to "trooping."

The custom of parading or trooping the color before the troops so all would recognize it in battle, also contributed to the change in the ceremony. The Queen's color is the symbol of the Sovereign and the regimental color is the emblem of the "soul of the regiment." The trooping on the weekend marked the retirement of the regiment from the regular line of battle.

The "laying up of the regimental colors" will take place in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul in Montreal June 1. There they will remain, under the safeguarding of the church, until the battalions are again recalled to active duty. The laying away of the colors is for everyone a most significant and sad ceremony."

ANNOUNCEMENT

The announcement of the removal from the order of battle of the Black Watch was made in September of last year, and on July 1 of this year, the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Highland regiment will combine to be redesignated the 2nd Battalion of The Royal Canadian Regiment.

The 3rd Battalion will be retained in the militia, "thus preserving the regiment in Canada." This has been the traditional role of the regiment since its formation in Canada in 1862. It has been called into active service only when the country has been at war, threatened by war or in the interests of peace-keeping duties.

The most recent call to the "active" role of Canada's forces for the Black Watch was in May, 1951, when it was to become part of the Canadian Infantry Brigade in Canada's NATO commitment. One of the new battalions formed was a Highland battalion.

Various Highland militia regiments across Canada were each asked to raise an active service company for this new unit. For the 1st Canadian Highland Battalion, the companies were supplied by the Black Watch, the 48th Highlanders, the Seaforths, the Canadian Scottish and the North Nova Scotia Regiments; each company to wear its own regimental kilt and badges.

TROUBLE SPOTS

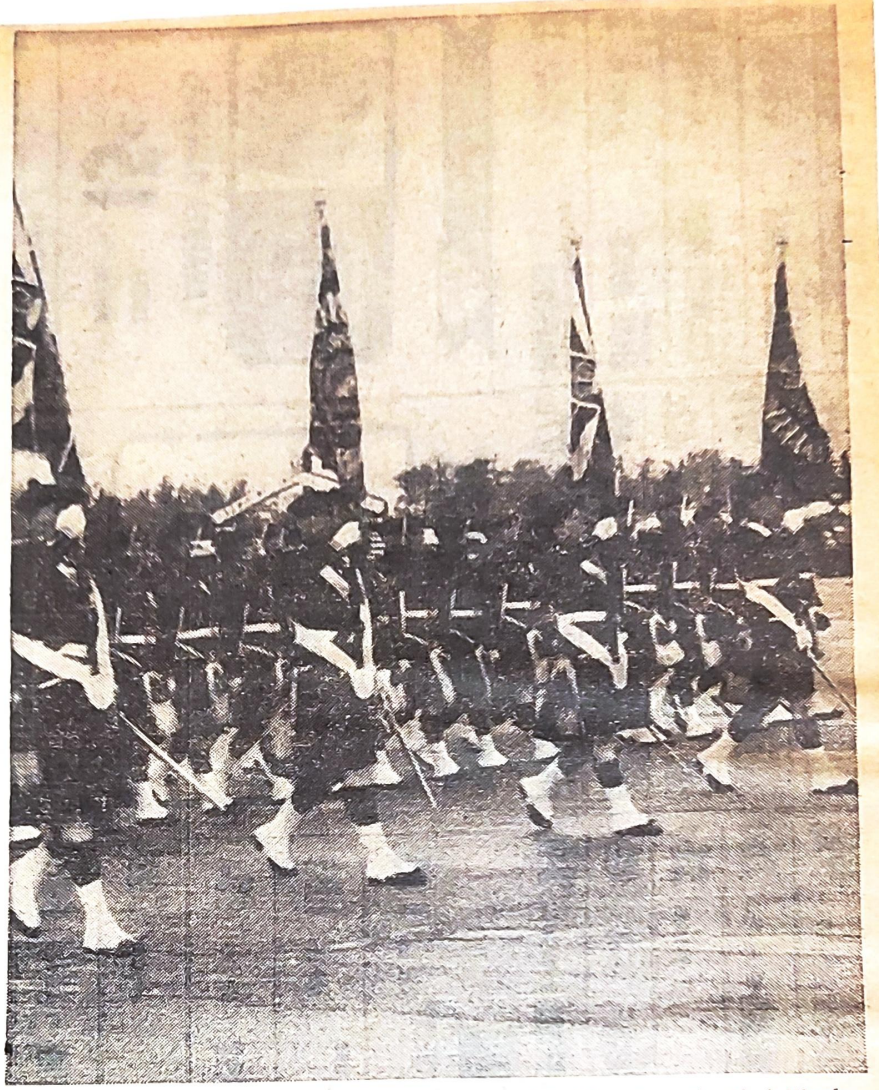
At this time Western Europe was not the only trouble spot where the NATO countries had military commitments. A nervous status quo was maintained as a result of substantial forces from the United Nations remaining on duty in Korea. In April 1952, the same highland militia regiments were each required to raise a company for the 2nd Canadian Highland Battalion. In October, 1953, the unit embarked for duty in the Far East.

Personnel and administrative problems arising from the presence of so many various Highland organizations in the regular force, prompted the decision that the Highland Battalions be renamed as the 1st and 2nd Battalions, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, as the regiment was the senior one in the country. The Regimental Advisory Board accepted this decision on Oct. 8, 1953.

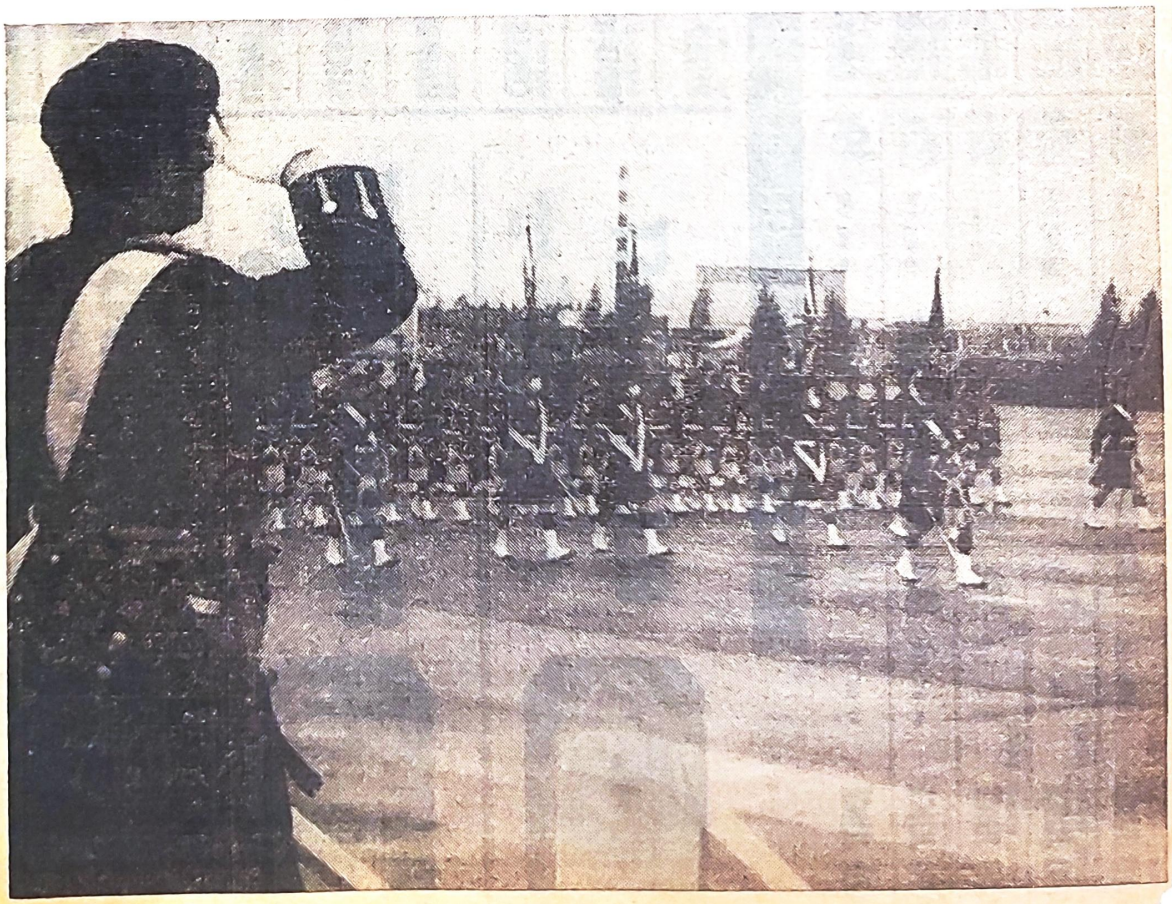
At the time the regiment was redesignated, the 1st Battalion was serving in Germany under Lt.-Col. H. A. Parker, and in November 1953, Lt.-Col. Seamark took command of this battalion as it returned to Canada and stationed at Camp Aldershot, N. S.

The 2nd Battalion learned of its redesignation from its commanding officer, Lt.-Col. R. M. Ross while on board ship bound for Korea.

Both units served in the Far East, and in 1959 the regiment was informed that it would serve in Germany. The 1st Battalion, under the command of Lt.-Col. D. S. MacLennan moved to their European duty with NATO.



The Queens and Regimental Colours of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.



Col. J. G. Bourne, Colonel of the Regiment, takes the salute.

FREEDOM OF TOWN

Continued from page 1

for all of us, but we hope also for you that it will be a happy occasion . . . for the Town is full advantage of it."

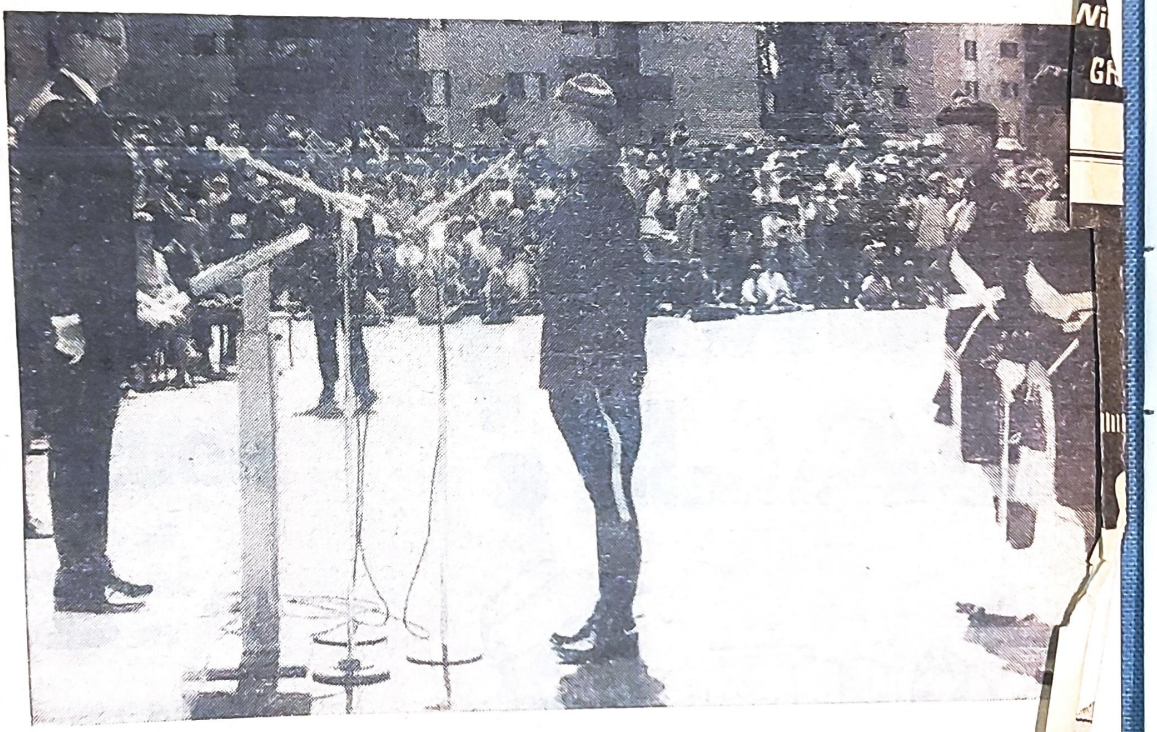
FREEDOM

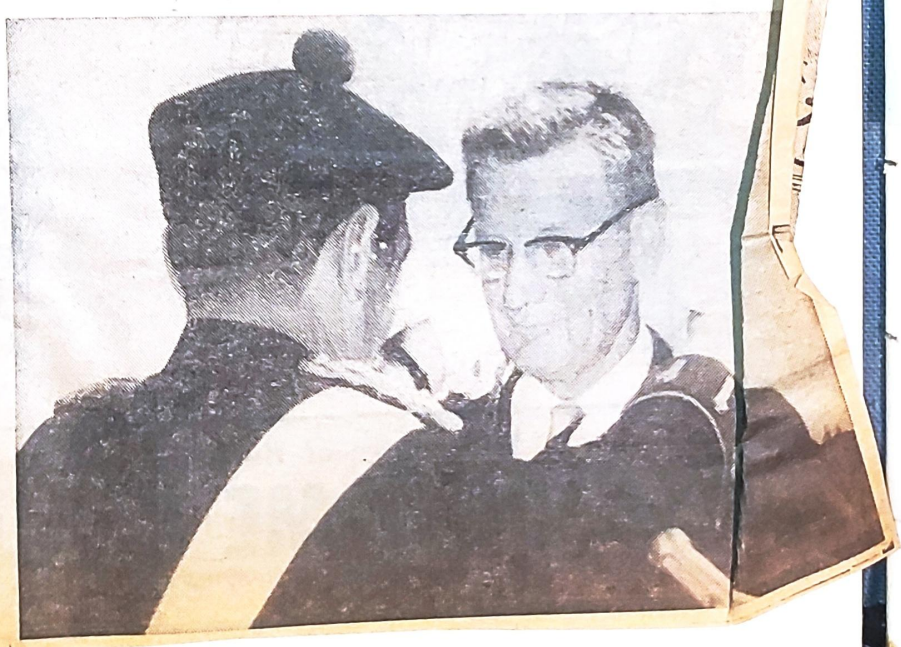
The Mayor then read the official proclamation of presenting the Freedom to the troops and presented a suitable framed copy of the issue. This was received on behalf of the Regiment by Col. John Bourne, Colonel of the Black Watch Regiment of Canada. On receiving the Freedom citation Col. Bourne then presented Mayor Watling with a Chain of Office—the first to be worn by any chief magistrate for the Town of Oromocto.

At this point the ceremony changed to the traditional military freedom. The troops with fixed bayonets, marched before the reviewing stand where the Mayor accompanied by Lt. Governor Wallace Bird, Premier Robichaud and other noted leaders of the federal, provincial and municipal governments watched as the colors were paraded with the officers and men of the regiment in full highland dress.

In a letter addressed to the assistant private secretary to Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mother and Colonel-in-Chief of the Black Watch; Mayor Lloyd Watling said in part: "Please present my humble duty to Her Majesty, and advise her that it is my great pleasure to invite her attention as colonel-in-chief of the regiment to a decision of the Town Council of Oromocto to bestow the Freedom of the Town upon the 1st and 2nd Battalions, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada . . . May I express the hope that Her Majesty will find pleasure in this intelligence of our views and plans, and may I, on behalf of the people of the Town of Oromocto, wish Her Majesty continued good health."

In reply, the Queen Mother's secretarial staff expressed the delight with which Her Majesty learned of "the decision of your Town Council that the Freedom of the Town" should be bestowed on the two battalions of the named regiment. The letter added: "I am asked by Her Majesty to tell you how deeply appreciative she is of the high honor which you are paying to the 1st and 2nd Battalions — an honor which will, indeed, be greatly cherished throughout the whole Regiment."





TOP

Sergeant Eric W. Ferguson, Chief of the Oromocto detachment RCMP, halts the Black Watch RHR of Canada led by the Pipes and Drums from marching in the Town of Oromocto, starting the ceremonies of granting the Freedom of the Town to the Regiment allowing them to march in Town with bayonets fixed and drums rolling.

CENTER

Sergeant Eric W. Ferguson, Chief of the local detachment RCMP for the Town of Oromocto, reports the arrival of the Black Watch RHR of Canada in the Town. With Sgt. Ferguson are the commanding officers of the Battalions, Lieutenant Colonel G. Scott Morrison of the First on the left and Lieutenant Colonel W. Bentley McLeod of the Second on the right. Mayor Lloyd A. Watling of the Town then granted the Freedom of the Town to the Regiment.

BOTTOM

Mayor Lloyd A. Watling of the Town of Oromocto, receives a Chain of Office from Colonel John G. Bourne of Montreal, Colonel of the Black Watch Regiment of Canada, the chain was donated by the Regiment to the Town at ceremonies granting the Black Watch the Freedom of the Town.

The Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul

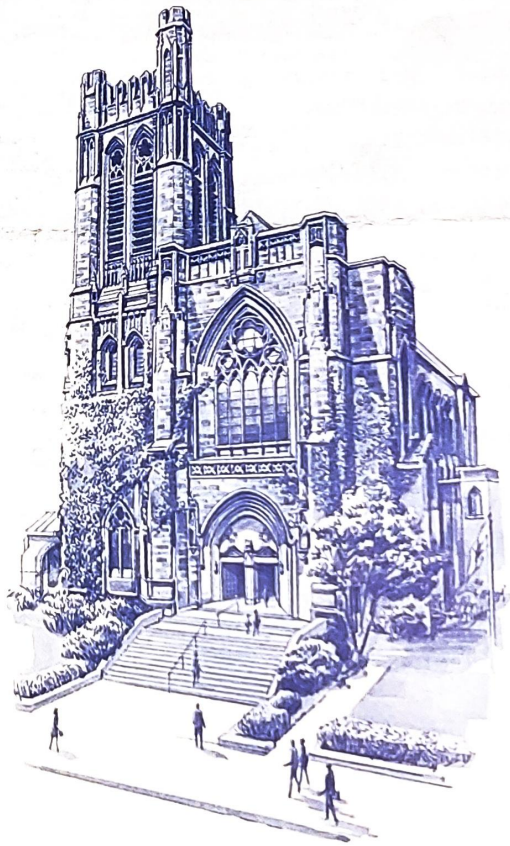
THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA — MONTREAL

Rudolph John Berlis, Minister

Stephen Andrew Hayes, Assistant to the Minister

Phillips Motley, Organist and Choirmaster

John R. McCallum, Session Clerk



The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada
Officers' Mess

TROOPING BALL

Saturday, June 6 th 1970

CFB Gagetown, New Brunswick.

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
Laying-Up of the Colours Ceremony
Sunday the 14th June 1970

This card will admit one person to:

(a) The Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul; and

(b) Lunch in the Officers' Mess

RESTRICTED

PART I ORDERS

1st BATTALION THE BLACK WATCH
(ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT)

BY

LIEUTENANT COLONEL A.L. WATSON

KIRKNEWTON

SERIAL NO 113
DATED 17 JUNE 70

EULOGY The following message was sent by Brigadier Sir Bernard Ferguson the Colonel of the Regiment to Colonel Bourne the Colonel of the 1st Bn The Royal Highland Regiment of Canada:-

Dear Colonel Bourne:-

On this sad day, the 6th June 1970, we your comrades of The Black Watch in Scotland, proud and mindful of the long association between us both in peace and war, send you our greetings. We send also our heartiest good wishes to every individual among you, wherever he may be in the future.

We too suffered the loss some years ago of our 2nd Battalion, in which all three generations of the Wavell family served; and more recently of our territorial Battalions, which had such a notable record in both World Wars, and in the years of so-called peace. We are therefore only too well acquainted with the sense of bereavement which will be yours today, and in which we share to the full.

Yet nothing can rob us of the past, or of its inspiration for the future. For our part, we are determined that the links between us and The Black Watch of Canada in Montreal shall be stronger than ever, and we pledge ourselves to do our best to ensure that this will be so.

God bless you all, and all good luck.

1. DUTIES

a.	Bn Orderly Officer for 18 June 70	.....Lt R.H. PARATA
	NFD	.....2Lt D.R. WILSON
b.	Bn Orderly Sergeant for 18 June 70	.....Sgt BERRY
	NFD	.....Sgt WILSON
c.	Canteen NCO for 18 June 70	.....Lcpl SHARP
	NFD	.....Lcpl WILSON 06
d.	Bn Orderly Cpl for 18 June 70	.....Lcpl HAY 05
	NFD	.....Lcpl GRAY 60

2. PROMOTIONS

The Commanding Officer is pleased to promote the u/m to Lcpl wef 17 Jun 70:

24140028 Pte CUNNINGHAM D.
24026749 Pte BENSLEY C.

THE Scotian

Official Organ of the Sons of Scotland Benevolent Association

Volume 4, No. 4 TORONTO, JUNE 1970 Summer Edition

THE BLACK WATCH OF CANADA

"A LAST POST"

Governmental economics towards armed forces efficiency has struck a death knell to one of Canada's foremost regiments — The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada. Phasing out of this famous Scottish-Canadian regiment has begun but in no way will it phase out the regimental sentimentality from memories of those who fought under the Black Watch Banner.

Traditionally, The Black Watch of Canada can make claim to being the oldest Highland Regiment in any Dominion. Records indicate their formation being established in 1862 under title of 5th Battalion, Royal Light Infantry.

Since those formative years they have foraged through several re-designated names such as Royal Fusiliers; Royal Scots Fusiliers, Royal Scots of Canada; Royal Highlanders of Canada (1920); until in 1930 they attained full ownership to its present title.

As with its counterpart in Scotland The Black Watch of Canada has always been family conscious and retained to a certain extent its own private flow of recruitment. With such recruitment ability, it is no wonderment, that they received premier selection for the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Their arrival in Britain co-incided with the time of Britain's invasion scare of 1940. Their task, during this precautionary period, was to defend the Tunbridge Wells area.

Battle scars soon came to the Black Watch in the courageous raid upon Dieppe and the revengeful return in the Normandy invasion. Onwards they tred with the skirls of bagpipes playing their battle overture through the mud of Caen; the devastation of Falaise; the rout of France; the sight of victory in Belgium; the last gasp of the enemy in Holland and the triumphant victory in Germany.

Throughout the European engagement the 1st Battalion won 19 battle honours to its colours, indicative of its traditional bravery occurred in World War I at Ypres, Festubert, Somme, Arra Vimy, Passchendale, Amiers and others.

Many silent graves earmark the bestowment The Black Watch of Canada gave in their contribution towards a peaceful end. Four members received Victoria Crosses in the first World War and one received a posthumous V.C. in the last war.

There is something gallant, dashing, about the name Black Watch. From such glamour they became Scotland's favourite regiment . . . often nicknamed — "The Forty-Twa."

The Black of the Black Watch name found its identity from the sombre tartan as worn by its members; Watch became attached through the purpose of their initiatory formation in 1739 when they were a guard rather than a military corps.

Recruits for the Scottish Black Watch came mainly from Fife, Angus and Perth. Clans who favoured recruitment into its regiments were Campbells, Frasers, Grants, Stewarts and Munros.

Not commonly known is the fact that the Scottish Black Watch regiment fought on North American soil. At Fort Ticonderoga (Carillon), at the entrance to Lake Champlain, a stone memorial records the death of 250 Black Watch Highlanders. This occured in the year 1758 when the Black Watch as part of General James Abercromby's regulars clashed with Montcalm . . . who's well prepared defense won for him the victory laurel on that day.

History, it seems, carries a reflective mood which embosses a tradition full of glory, honour, and a vein of bravery to most infantry regiments. Yet amid such sacrifice protrudes a postscript feeling of futility. A futility that enlarges when the sacred trust of a soldier becomes the discarded file of a Government clerk — an unwanted expenditure.

What price glory? . . . you may ask — the price of peace!

And the Black Watch of Canada paid its human taxes that helped embed the path of peace in our time.

"But I shall lay me down and bleed
awhile then come back to fight
again."

A sad gaze downward upon the cold tombstone . . . the words . . . 'Here lies a regiment which was born in the realm of courage and lived through seasons of bravery and honour. Rest in peace. Cherish the memory of THE BLACK WATCH OF CANADA . . . !

The ladies from Hell are gone!

Given this name by their opponents in two World Wars, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada no longer belongs to the regular order of battle in the Canadian Armed Forces.

June 6, 1970, was a dull gloomy day in CFB Gagetown. Driving rain had begun the day before and had no intentions of letting up. About 1:00 p.m., spectators began to gather and seat themselves in the cold wind under their dark umbrellas. The weather couldn't have been more miserable and uncomfortable, and yet was perfectly suited for the event taking place.

The occasion: the last trooping of the Colours by the two regular battalions of the Black Watch before their retirement from the regular order of battle.

Four guards took part in the trooping. Each battalion had two colours on parade, one representing the Sovereign and one the "spirit" or "past history" of the battalion.

Standing firm against the cold driving rain, the officers and men of the Black Watch observed their colours being trooped to the combined music of

by Lt A. G. Maitland

the Maritime Command Band and their own Pipes & Drums. It was a sad occasion, and who can describe the thoughts running through their minds as they watched their colours pass before them, their feelings as the colours marched off to *Auld Lang Syne*? Surely they remembered the good times and the bad, the comradeship and *esprit de corps*, the fierce pride felt when the pipes skirl *Highland Laddie* and the kilt brushes against their legs.

The city of Saint John, N.B., and the local town of Oromocto had both recently honoured the Regiment.

In a civic ceremony dating back to the 13th century, the mayor of Saint John conferred the freedom of the city to the Black Watch on 18 May. Oromocto followed suit on 4 June. A scroll was presented by each municipality allowing the Regiment to enter the city with "colours flying, bayonets fixed, and drums beating". The freedom of a city was originally offered to a regiment as a token of gratitude for courageous deeds undertaken or services rendered. It is the local municipality's way of thanking the regiment for its service.

The Imperial Black Watch had served in Canada as early as 1760. After serving for Britain in the American Revolution, it was stationed in Nova Scotia for several years. Although properly known as the 42nd Regiment of Foot, it became known colloquially as the Black Watch in Scotland because of its dark tartan and the "watch" it kept over the highlands. While in Canada, many of its men settled throughout the east coast and St. Lawrence Valley area. When the 5th Battalion Royal Light Infantry was formed during 1862 in Montreal, it was only a matter of time before the Black Watch influence was felt. Within a year "The Royals" were using the Black Watch Tartan for its trews, and wearing a red hackle in its black feather bonnet. Canada's Black Watch, our oldest highland regiment, had been born.

The Canadian Black Watch was formed none too soon. Its first active role was in 1864 guarding our southern border after the St. Albans Raid, and later it helped defend Canada against the Fenian attacks launched from the northern United States.

With the arrival of more settled times the Regiment resumed its traditional role; being activated during national emergencies, and retiring to the militia order of battle with the arrival of peace.

The Battle Honours of the Black Watch read as a history themselves. From South Africa in 1899 to North West Europe 1945, the Watch distinguished itself in battle. Flanders, the battlefield known the world over, was the site of the Regiment's first fatal casualty in 1915. At Ypes, the Watch witnessed the birth of chemical warfare. Although victims of the deadly chlorine gas, the Black Watch helped close the gap caused by the fleeing Allies, and pushed back the German advance. During the severe fighting Lance-Corporal Frederick Fisher won the Regiment's first Victoria Cross.

Later they became known at The Somme, and Vimy Ridge where, flanked by the Royal Canadian Regiment and the Princess Patricia's Cana-

dian Light Infantry they broke through the enemy lines, in the first all-Canadian operation of the war.

The First World War gave Canada's Black Watch the opportunity to develop their own identity and reputation. For their steadfast stands at the Somme and Ypres they received a singular recognition from their parent regiment. As the red hackle was a battle distinction earned and worn by the Imperials, Canada's Regiment did not wear it in battle. In November 1916, The Imperial Black Watch asked their offspring to wear the hackle as a permanent part of their uniform. Canada's Black Watch had come of age. To this day, Canadian soldiers have served their country under their own earned red hackle.

With the beginning of the Second World War the Black Watch was again mobilized and sent to England where they spent their time training and participating in coastal defence. One company and mortar detachment took part in the Dieppe raid. All were killed, wounded or captured.

After D-Day, the Black Watch was used as a spearhead force in several operations as it fought its way through North Western Europe.

Shortly after the war the Regiment resumed a militia role. For their valour in both wars, the men of the Regiment had earned many honours. Six Victoria Crosses, 31 Orders of the British Empire, 41 Distinguished Service Orders, 112 Military Crosses, 489 Military Medals and 75 foreign decorations were among the more notable distinctions.

In May, 1951 the 1st Canadian Highland Battalion was organized for NATO service in Europe and the Black Watch provided one company. A year later the Regiment again supplied a Company on the formation of the 2nd Canadian Highland Battalion. On 16 October 1953 these Regular battalions were redesignated 1st and 2nd Battalions, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.

It has served Canada in the regular role ever since. It served in Europe with NATO and in Cyprus with the UN.

On 1 July, 1970, the First and Second Battalions, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada were redesignated the 2nd Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment.

Yes, the Ladies from Hell may be gone, but they're not forgotten. The *esprit de corps* that was so much a part of the kilted Regiment has just changed its uniform. The high standard of proficiency and professionalism is still there, and its members are meeting their challenges with the energy and determination they've always had. In spirit the Highlanders will never change. They look to the future in anticipation, ready to serve the nation as our government sees fit.

The puzzling connection between the church and the military

Sir, — The ceremony for the "lay- up" of the colors of the Black tch is certainly an appalling specta- in our contemporary society.

Not that the disbanding of a regi- nt is an appalling occurrence; quite opposite, it is a welcome relief in world where men are trying to un- stand, control and elevate their mitive emotions to a more compati- existence with their maturing intel- t.

The appalling nature of the cere- ny is the church's connection with litary tradition. Is not the Christian losophy and that of St. Andrew's St. Paul's Church based on the chings of the "Prince of Peace"?

Insomuch as this is correct the rches of the Christian community o are seeking new ways to be ac- e and relevant at the dawn of the t century could properly begin by no longer functioning in an archaic tradition-ridden manner.

Charles McAuley,
Pointe Claire.

Letters to the Editor

The church receives with pride the symbols of humane service

Sir, — As a former padré with The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, I crave the courtesy of your column to offer a partial reply to a letter (June 25) describing the laying-up of colors within The Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul as "an appalling spectacle." The writer, Charles McAuley, apparently is appalled by the church's connection with military tradition, and refers to the teachings of the Prince of Peace.

To me, it seems obvious that this gentleman is either woefully or wilfully ignorant of the immediate facts, and sadly misinformed as to the realism of Christianity and its Founder.

The immediate facts should be known to all. The colors laid up in the church represent the 1st and 2nd Battalions of The Black Watch which rendered meritorious service on a peace-keeping mission in Cyprus at the request of the United Nations. Were it not for "the military," such as The Black Watch, Cyprus today would be a bloody shambles. The church receives with pride such symbols of humane service . . .

As for The Black Watch's larger record, I had the honor to serve with this regiment during World War II. Military it may have been, but militaristic never! In all ranks, men were decent, honorable, valiant — yes, peace-loving. And yet, they went in jeopardy of their lives, they took on a fearful responsibility to check Hitlerian aggression so that one day citizens like Mr. McAuley might enjoy the sylvan suburbia of Pointe Claire. Did gallant men die in vain? I still dare to hope that they did not. The church receives with reverence the symbols of such sacrifice.

Mr. McAuley goes on to speak of Christian tradition, and the church's Founder. Across the ages, the church has realized that we face an unending struggle between civilization and barbarism, between the rule of law and the tyranny of anarchy.

In such a struggle, force is never the final answer; but it is a necessary answer. Hence, the church inevitably is on the side of laws and law-courts, the police, "the military' — so long as these mirror the moral pattern of God.

Against this background, The Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul gladly accepted symbols of a disciplined, dedicated military unit in a time when the city was being rocked by the bombs of anarchists.

Indeed, the church goes further and asks: "Are we wise to disband disciplined soldiery at a time when barbarism is ever more aggressive?"

Would Our Lord, the Founder of the faith, be appalled by the recent ceremony in The Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul?

Quite the contrary. He did not hesitate to use force Himself, in His case a whip, to drive the irreverent from the Holy Temple. He addressed one of His most famous compliments to a Roman centurion: "a man under authority." A "Prince of Peace," Jesus may be to those who accept His sovereignty, but He once declared: "I come not to send peace on earth; but a sword."

To be sure, the New Testament holds forth the ideal of a community ruled by the spirit of love. Alas, in a world not yet saved from savagery, force is a necessary prologue to such an ideal.

The Church of Jesus Christ seeks peace in the world, and brotherhood among men. But the church, faithful to her realistic Lord, is aware that we can never have peace in the world just by laying down our arms, by disbanding our armies. To do so would bring not peace, but the destruction of civilization. It is increasingly difficult to hold in check the marauding forces of anarchy. To do so, we must heed the counsel of the Apostle Paul: "Thou, therefore, endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." It was in a church dedicated to this same St. Paul that The Black Watch laid up its Colors.

R. J. Berlis,
Montreal.

The writer is minister of The Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul.

Regimental colors belong in sanctuary

Sir, — In reply to Mr. G. S. Anderson's letter regarding the laying up of the colors of the First and Second Battalions, Black Watch, in my opinion, and that of hundreds of my fellow ex-servicemen who have served with this famous regiment, there is no safer place for the colors of our regiment than in the sanctuary of The Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul.

I, for one, would not like the colors left in the hands of the government, to be tossed aside like a piece of rag at some later date. They mean too much to us still on this earth, and to our friends who are beneath it.

J. Calderwood,
Pointe Claire.

The church has many missions on earth, caring for military symbols isn't one of them

Sir, — As a fellow Presbyterian, I regret that I must disagree strongly with Dr. R. J. Berlis in his defence of the use of the sanctuary of a church as a repository of the colors of military units, as outlined in his letter June 30.

The Black Watch and other military units have undoubtedly performed useful peacekeeping duties and have assisted suffering humanity in many instances when disaster struck. Nevertheless it is a fact that military units are created, and have been since the beginning of time, as fighting machines. They are provided with weapons and trained to kill in the most efficient, and sometimes the most horrible, manner possible.

Symbols play a large part in the worship and the teachings of the church. The water of baptism, the bread and wine of the Lord's Supper are examples. In enshrining military colors in the sanctuary, the church is not merely glorifying the fine deeds which a particular unit may have done. It is glorifying military symbols, with all the implications inherent therein. Besides glorifying peacekeeping efforts, it is also, by implication, glorifying My Lai and all the other atrocities that have been part of military campaigns down through the centuries.

The biblical references which Dr. Berlis quoted seem particularly inappropriate as arguments in support of the enshrinement of military colors in the sanctuary. Neither the cleansing of the temple nor the "not peace but the sword" statement has any reference to military force. The centurion, as I recall it, was praised for his great faith, not for his military prowess.

Military tradition apparently dictates that the colors of a disbanded unit be enshrined until such time as the unit may be reactivated. No one can object to this tradition but there are other places where they might be placed and preserved. A more appropriate place would be the building housing the government which created the units, trained them, supplied them, sent them on their missions of war or peacekeeping, and finally disbanded them.

The church has many missions on this earth but, in my opinion, the preservation of military symbols is not one of them. During the Biafra tragedy the church experienced one of its finer hours when, in the face of government inaction and military opposition, it rushed to the aid of starving, suffering humanity. This, it seems to me, is more in the spirit of the Church's founder than the role of guardian of military symbols.

G. S. Anderson,
Pointe Claire.

Church as repository for military colors

Sir, — In recently published letters, Dr. R.J. Berlis and his fellow Presbyterian from Pointe Claire, G.S. Anderson, have expressed diametrical views on the suitability of a church sanctuary as a repository for military colors. I propose a thesis which will stand only by agreement with its critical statement.

The right to freedom from enslavement is God-given. Man will retain that right only so long as his mind impels him to honor freedom. God founded his church in the minds of men. The church will live only so long as there are those who believe in God.

The house of God is a place for worship, symbolizing to those who believe in him, the presence of God. The color is a rallying point for those prepared to offer their lives in defence of freedom.

On placing for safekeeping in the presence of God the symbol for the preservation of freedom, there can be only compatibility.

Burton Doherty,
Dorval.

The Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul
3415 REDPATH STREET
MONTREAL 109, P.Q.

July 3rd, 1970.

My dear Colonel Paul,

Let me thank you most sincerely for your exceedingly kind letter of July 2nd.

I am indeed grateful that my letter, which recently appeared in The Montreal Star in answer to the disturbing charge of one, Charles McAuley, met with your approval. As you may imagine, I do covet your good opinion in such a matter because I feel that no single person within The Black Watch family has a greater knowledge of regimental traditions or is more concerned for regimental honour.

I genuinely hope that I have given Mr. McAuley a few positive facts to mull over, and that he will take to heart some of the points which I have raised. I dare to hope that this may be true for others who share the "McAuley philosophy". In my opinion, this kind of woolly sentimentality, which is based neither on knowledge or sound judgment, poses one of the real perils to our Canadian way-of-life.

I look forward to seeing both you and Mary before too long. Thank you again for the great encouragement which your kind letter has brought me.

Yours faithfully,

R. J. Berlis

Lt.Col. Paul P. Hutchison,
129 St. James Street West,
Montreal 126, P.Q.

Tears choked back as Black Watch disband

By LARRY McINNIS

The pipes and drums played the Black Watch slow march down the church aisle. All that could be heard was the clinking of shutters and the whirring of movie cameras.

The 1st and 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada were laying up their colors yesterday in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul.

As the soldiers, veterans and cadets choked back tears, the two battalions passed to what the Department of National Defence calls the Supplementary Order of Battle. Translated, they no longer exist — except on paper.

Col. J. G. Bourne, Colonel of the Regiment, told the audience which overflowed the church that "the Regiment suffered a severe blow when it was told the two Regular Force battalions were to be disbanded."

MILITIA

"This by no means spells the elimination of the Regiment," he said. "It will live on through its Militia battalion, the 3rd Battalion, RHC, on Bleury St. in Montreal."

Col. Bourne said the Black Watch had the highest re-enlistment rate of any English-language regiment in Canada "because it had an excellent spirit built on a great tradition."

His own career with the Black Watch started before the Second World War. He later served with the First Special Service Force known to the Germans as The Devil's Brigade, a mixed U.S.-Canadian commando-type force which served in the Aleutian Islands, Italy and France.

He said The Black Watch was the senior highland regiment in Canada and has, since the announcement last year that the two regular battalions would be disbanded, lamented that there would no longer be a regular highland unit.

GAGETOWN

Most personnel of the two battalions, based at Gagetown, N.B., will now become the 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, also to be based at Gagetown.

Lt.-Col. G. S. Morrison, commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, will become CO of 2 RCR. Commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion, Lt.-Col. W. B. MacLeod, is joining the directing staff at the National Defence College in Kingston.

Although the history of the regiment goes back through its British counterpart to 1725, in Canada it dates to the Royal Light Infantry, formed Jan. 31, 1862. It became The Black Watch April 1, 1920.

The two Regular battalions were formed in 1951-2 as the 1st and 2nd Canadian Highland Battalions, one going to Korea — too late for the fighting — and the other to West Germany. In 1953 the name Black Watch was given the two battalions.

There are still Scots names in The Black Watch — like Major Steve Angus of the 3rd Battalion—but its personnel is drawn from all races, creeds and colors.

But it was still old Scotland and the highland tradition yesterday, with the service "in our regimental church, St. Andrew and St. Paul" and the saluting base in front of Cantlie House. Flowers in the church were presented in memoriam of Lt.-Col. Stuart Cantlie, a wartime commanding officer of the 1st Btn., The Black Watch.

MAJOR BATTLES

Colors were originally used as a rallying point for troops in battle, but through the years became more symbolic, a flag of identification for ceremonial parades to be accompanied by another flag containing a list of major battles where the unit performed outstandingly.

The Black Watch has 21 battle honors, including one from the South African War of 1899-1900. Nineteen of the honors were won in the First World War. A company took part in the Dieppe raid of 1942, and personnel later took part in 30 battles in Northwest Europe.

The colors will be on display within the Church. Should the two retired battalions ever be re-activated, there will be another ceremony whereby they will be returned to the regiment. The set laid away yesterday was presented in Montreal in 1962 by Queen Mother Elizabeth, Colonel in Chief of the regiment.

Black Watch colors are placed on altar of St. Andrew and St. Paul's Ch.

'Got an extra program?'

The Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul was filled, and some "old sweats" had to be turned away.

Outside, hundreds of Montrealers and tourists watched the kilted Black Watch knock on the door for permission to enter the church, accompanied by the skirl of pipes and drums.

Along Sherbrooke St. and down Bleury, hundreds more stood waiting for the parade, most equipped with cameras.

"Have you got an extra program?" an American tourist asked. When told no, he commented "They should have sold them. They would have sold thousands."

As the three battalions of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada paraded east on Sherbrooke after the laying-up of the colors, thousands cheered and applauded in front of the saluting base at Cantlie House.

One lady, dressed appropriately in a Black Watch tartan suit, and who had apparently been celebrating the demise of the two regular battalions, asked where the armory was.

Told it was on Bleury St., she remarked she wanted to see the troops march in for the last time.

"What does the Black Watch mean" and ano
tourists.

In 1725, as [illegible] companies of [illegible] organized as a pic force help the British [illegible] the highlands.

A new uniform desi
to avoid [illegible] rebellion
clans wore [illegible] the
using the [illegible]
dark green, dark blue
black.

Because [illegible]
constabulary and [illegible]
they operated [illegible]
and because [illegible]
dark, they were [illegible]
Black Watch, a name
took after they were fi
as a British [illegible]
1739.

SIR, IN BEHALF OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS OF THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT) OF CANADA, I HAVE THE HONOUR TO INFORM YOU THAT THESE ARE THE COLOURS OF THEIR BATTALIONS, AND TO REQUEST THAT THEY BE DEPOSITED HERE FOR SAFEKEEPING, AS A TOKEN OF THEIR GRATITUDE TO ALMIGHTY GOD, BY WHOM ALONE VICTORY IS SECURED, FOR HIS PROVIDENTIAL CARE AND GRACIOUS BENEDICTION GRANTED THEM IN THE DISCHARGE OF DUTY. IN SO ACTING THEY ALSO DESIRE TO PROVIDE A MEMORIAL TO THE MEN OF ALL RANKS WHO SERVED UNDER THESE COLOURS, AND TO AFFORD AN INSPIRATION FOR PATRIOTIC SERVICE AND SACRIFICE TO ALL WHO MAY WORSHIP HERE FOR ALL TIME TO COME.

THE MONTREAL STAR, MONDA

Old Contemptibles stand

Tim Burke reports

"Nemo me impune lacessit"

(No one insults me with impunity) — Black Watch Motto.

Charles "Snacky" Taylor of the Old Contemptibles arrived on the concourse of Central Station at 7.30 in the morning just as the piper struck up "Helland Laddie." Snacky, who has belonged to the Black Watch on both sides of the ocean since 1909, threw out his chest and managed a broad smile. But halfway through the piper's next number, "Black Bear," the color sergeant, now 80 years old, wept.

"You have to understand about Snacky Taylor," said another Old Sweat from Toronto who fought with him. "When we were at Mons, one night he was ordered to send six young replacements into the line. 'But I can't send them up, they don't even shave yet,' Snacky told the officer. He was told to send them up anyway, and the next day they were all killed. The oldest was 16.

"Snacky never got over it. All his life he's been uncommon generous to kids. He'll give them anything."

Amid the roar of the crowd there was this recurrent theme of sadness yesterday as thousands of old stories were exchanged at the Black Watch Armory on Bleury Street. They had all convened — the vets and the cadets and the old colonels and their kin — for a final salute to the last of the active highland regiments in Canada. With the regiment's 1st and 2nd battalions being absorbed by the Royal Canadian Regiment, all that now remains of one of the nation's great military traditions is the 3rd Battalion, a reserve unit. And with the continuing de-emphasis on the standard military groupings, many feel that on this beautiful sunny day, Sherbrooke Street was hearing the final tunes of glory.

As they marched into their church, St. Andrew and St. Paul on Sherbrooke Street, campaign medals of three wars sparkling against the rays of the sun, the varied roots of this regiment were positively striking. The officers, tall florid-faced and marcelled, bore the unmistakable brand of Upper Westmount; behind them in their green tunics sat the regular troops of the two battalions, their rugged features reveling them as the sons of Maritime farmers and fishermen, which most of them are; and behind them the milkmen, clerks and mechanics from Verdun and Maisonneuve and Toronto, who fought in the ranks in both world wars and in Korea.

"The only thing most of us have in common," a vet from Verdun said later," is that we've been with the Black Watch."

Only a heart of stone can remain unmoved when a regiment lays up its colors and lumps began collecting in throats when Phillips Motley the organist, struck up that rousing old hymn, "O God Our Help of Ages Past." The

ıd tall in last goodbye

handkerchiefs were out by time the fifth stanza was resounding through the great nave:

"Time, like an ever-rolling stream
Bears all its sons away
They fly forgotten, as a dream
Dies at the opening day."

There were stirring perorations about devotion to Queen and country and about courage and loyalty and discipline. One officer read the 46th Psalm ("He cutteth the sword in sunder") and reference was made to the great chancel window dominating the church.

The window, which is dedicated to the memory of Lt.-Col. Bartlett McLennan, DSO and the officers and men of the Black Watch who were killed in the First World War, has the inscription:

"They sought the glory of their country
"They sought the glory of their God."

The Black Watch won six Victoria Crosses in the First World War.

Finally, the Queen's colors of both battalions were laid across the Communion table, and on top of them the blue, red and gold regimental colors. They will go up in the nave of the church, alongside the colors of other battalions that have been disbanded over the years — until they at last rot away. Two pipers played the "Lament", a bugler sounded the Last Post and the men marched out of the church to the strains of "Land of Hope and Glory."

A surprising number of people lined the sidewalks for the battalions' final march back to the armory and many, with tears in their eyes, gave them the polite kind of accolade you'd hear at a cricket match. The skirling of the pipes and the magnificence of the uniforms couldn't conceal the fact that another great tradition was giving way to "progress."

Back in the armory, a sergeant who will now serve with the RCRs began cheering up the atmosphere, presenting the sergeant's mess with a great bell the 2nd Battalion had taken from a schoolhouse in Korea.

"Anyone who rings this bell," he cried out, "must buy a round for the whole mess" — and to everyone's great delight, he rang for the steward.

"What does the Black Watch mean to me?" asked Cal Wilson, who fought in Normandy at 16 and had done his final parade as drum major. "I quit three jobs because they wouldn't give me time off to travel with the band."

William Cameron, a gnarled little Torontonian who served with the Black Watch in the First World War said he owed his life to his sergeant who told him prior to a German bayonet attack not to worry about the "blade."

"They (the Germans) were twice as big as I was," he said, "so my sergeant told me to kick them in the ——, punch 'em trip 'em — and then stick 'em in the throat. Never go for the gut, because you only got one chance . . . Well, I wanted my son to go into the regiment in the second war. I taught him the machinegun, the rifle, and the bayonet. So what does he do? He joins the RCAF. It near broke my heart."

There were men here who had fought in the Second World War, whose fathers had fought in the first, and whose sons were now members of the reserve battalion or in the cadets. "When you wear this red hackle," said Harry O'Brien, an old signaller, "It makes you stand just a foot or so taller."

TORONTO
MINION BANK

DOMINION GALLERY

Kristian
DE MONTREAL

ORIENTAL
RUGS

TORONTO DOMINION B

Kristian
OF MONTREAL

Kristian
OF MONTREAL

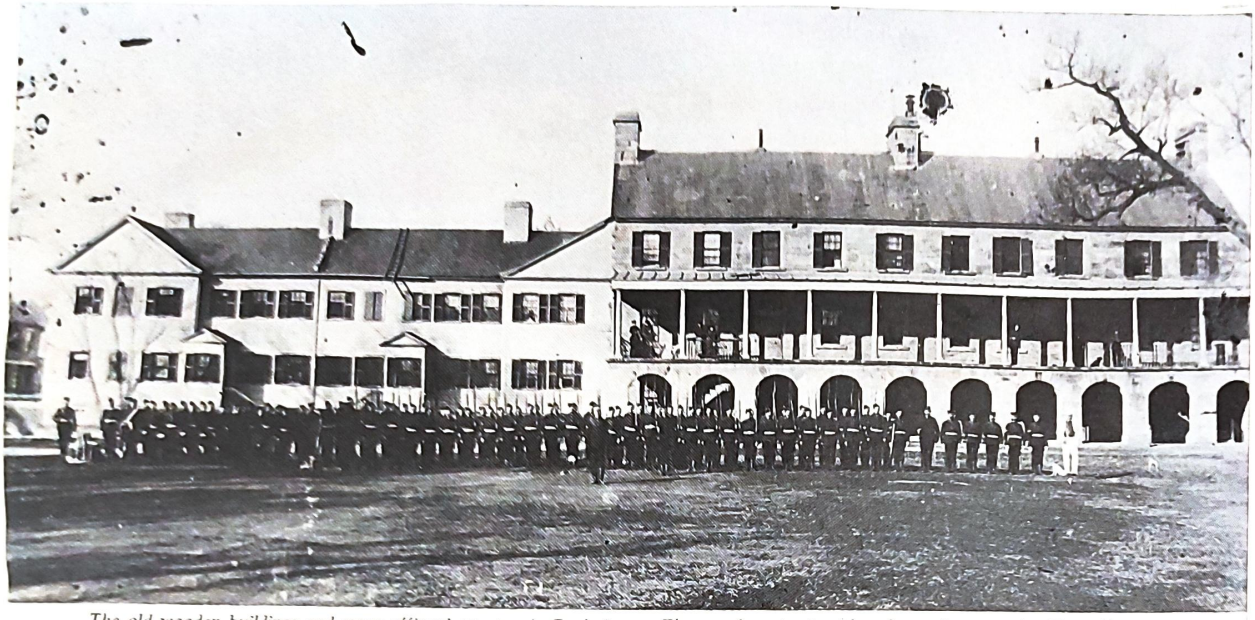
THE TORONTO-DOMINION BANK

Kristian
OF MONTREAL

Kristian
OF MONTREAL

Kristian
OF MONTREAL

ZURICH



The old wooden buildings and stone officers' quarters in Fredericton. The wooden structure has long disappeared. The officers' quarters are now used by the York-Sunbury Museum. The 'shrapnel' in the sky is just the effects of blistered emulsion from the old photographic plate.

A Belated Homecoming!

Who now remembers that the Royal Canadian Regiment, which absorbs the regular units of the Black Watch this month, had its first base in Fredericton? It has taken over fifty years for the regiment to return.

By Lt.-Col. William Simcock (retired)

CANADA'S OLDEST REGULAR infantry unit, The Royal Canadian Regiment (RCR), returned this summer to the region of its birth. The first regimental headquarters of the RCR was established at Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 1896, and the first regimental commander of that unit was a long-time resident of the New Brunswick provincial capital, Lieutenant-Colonel George James Maunsell.

In early August of 1914 the RCR marched out from the old stone barracks which still stands on Fredericton's Queen Street and went off to fight a war in Europe, detouring temporarily to do garrison duty in Bermuda during the 1914-15 winter. Later they fought in the Second World War and in Korea. Now, in 1970, the RCR (2nd Battalion) has returned to New Brunswick, replacing the highly esteemed Black Watch in Canadian Forces Base Gagetown.

Because of long absence, and perhaps also because of the characteristic indifference of Canadians to the historical roots of their own national institutions, the relationship between Canada's oldest regular infantry regiment and the city of Fredericton has become all but forgotten. Throughout the memory of today's soldiers—serving and retired—London, Ontario, has been the regimental home of the RCR.

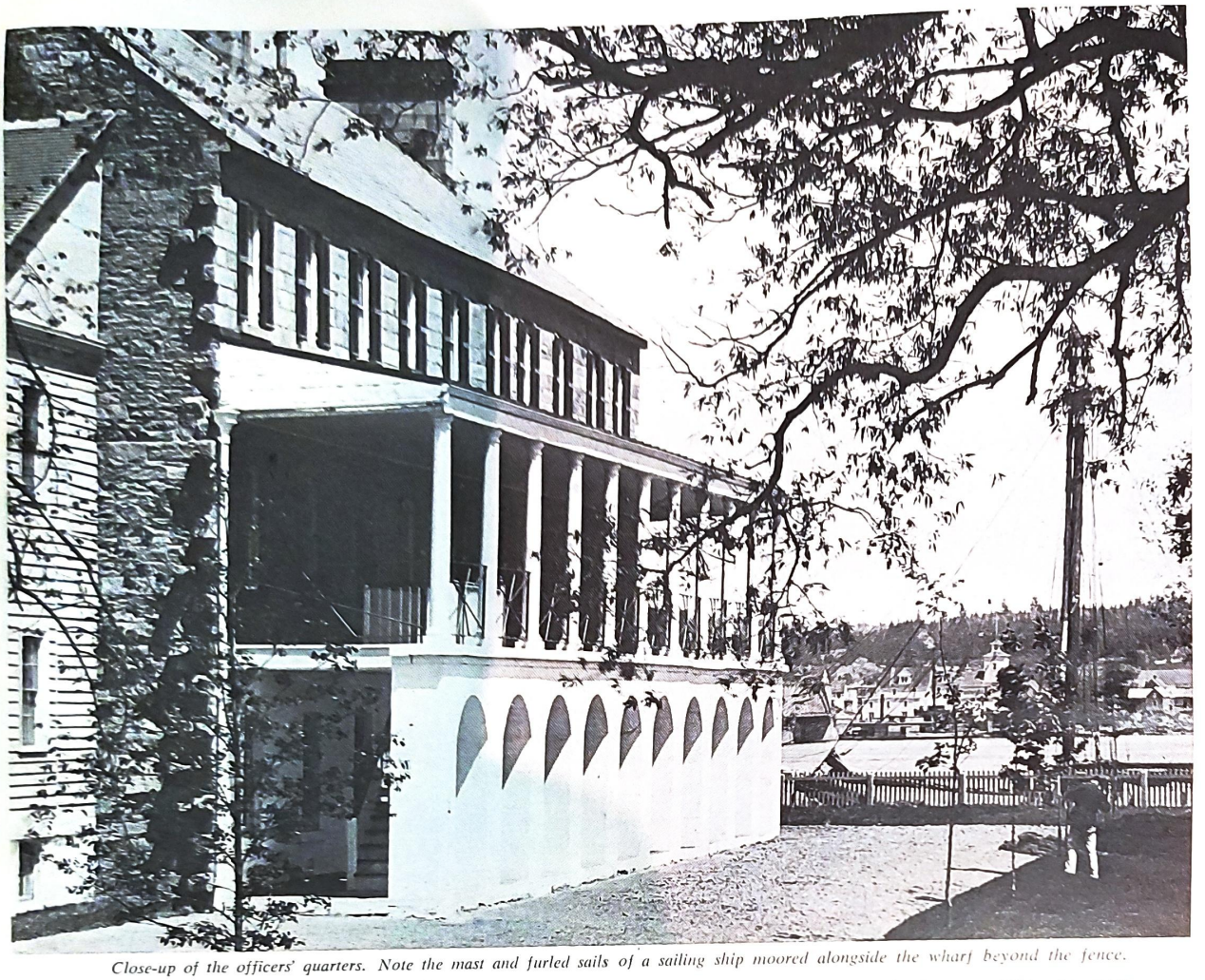
The old stone barracks in Fredericton has kept a stern and silent vigil over a barrack yard which has been bereft of soldiers for over half a century. With its rough hewn, unlovely back to bustling Queen Street, it has maintained a stony indifference to the passage of time and the stares of the curious while it has basked in its own world of military echoes and reflections. It has known busy and happy times. Its walls have resounded to canteen revelries on pay days, the grunts of a mascot bear named Dick, the discordant cacophony of regimental band practice, and the receding echoes of feet marching off to war. On its east wall overlooking Carleton Street (now obscured by the adjoining bank building) is a sundial which was used to time the bugle calls and daily routine.

In the *History of The Royal Canadian Regiment* (Gazette Publishing Co. of Montreal) by R. C. Fetherstonhaugh is mentioned a little ceremony in which the citizens of Fredericton were wont to display a thoughtful interest.

> . . . at appropriate intervals there issued from the barracks on the St. John River a smartly equipped sergeant and bugler, with a small escort of men, charged with the duty of "crying down the credit of the Regiment". Marching to a corner of the main street the detachment would halt, the bugler would sound a call, and the sergeant in a loud voice, ending with a loyal "God Save the Queen" would proclaim to whom it might concern that neither the Regiment nor the Crown would be responsible for debts incurred by the soldiers in their private capacities.

Whether this intelligence caused any uneasiness among the good townsmen can only be surmised, as might be their thoughts if they were to know that a large black uncaged bear was tethered within a few yards of the town's busiest intersection. Dick, who had been acquired as a young cub, was landlord during the 1890s of a patch of barrack yard within the radius of a chain which secured him

193 7



Close-up of the officers' quarters. Note the mast and furled sails of a sailing ship moored alongside the wharf beyond the fence.

to a stout post. It suited him to spend much of his time perched on the top of the post rheumily inspecting the passing soldiery and cadging whatever tidbits they might be disposed to toss in his direction. Eventually the inevitable happened, Dick and one of the soldiers had a difference of opinion, the resolving of which nearly resulted in a reduction of the infantry strength by one, and the bear had to be disposed of.

An annual event, on May 24, was the special manoeuvres held on the Officers' Square at the corner of Queen and Regent Streets to celebrate Queen Victoria's birthday and to edify the general public. After the parade the men would be given a free issue of beer with which to toast Her Majesty's health.

☆ ☆ ☆

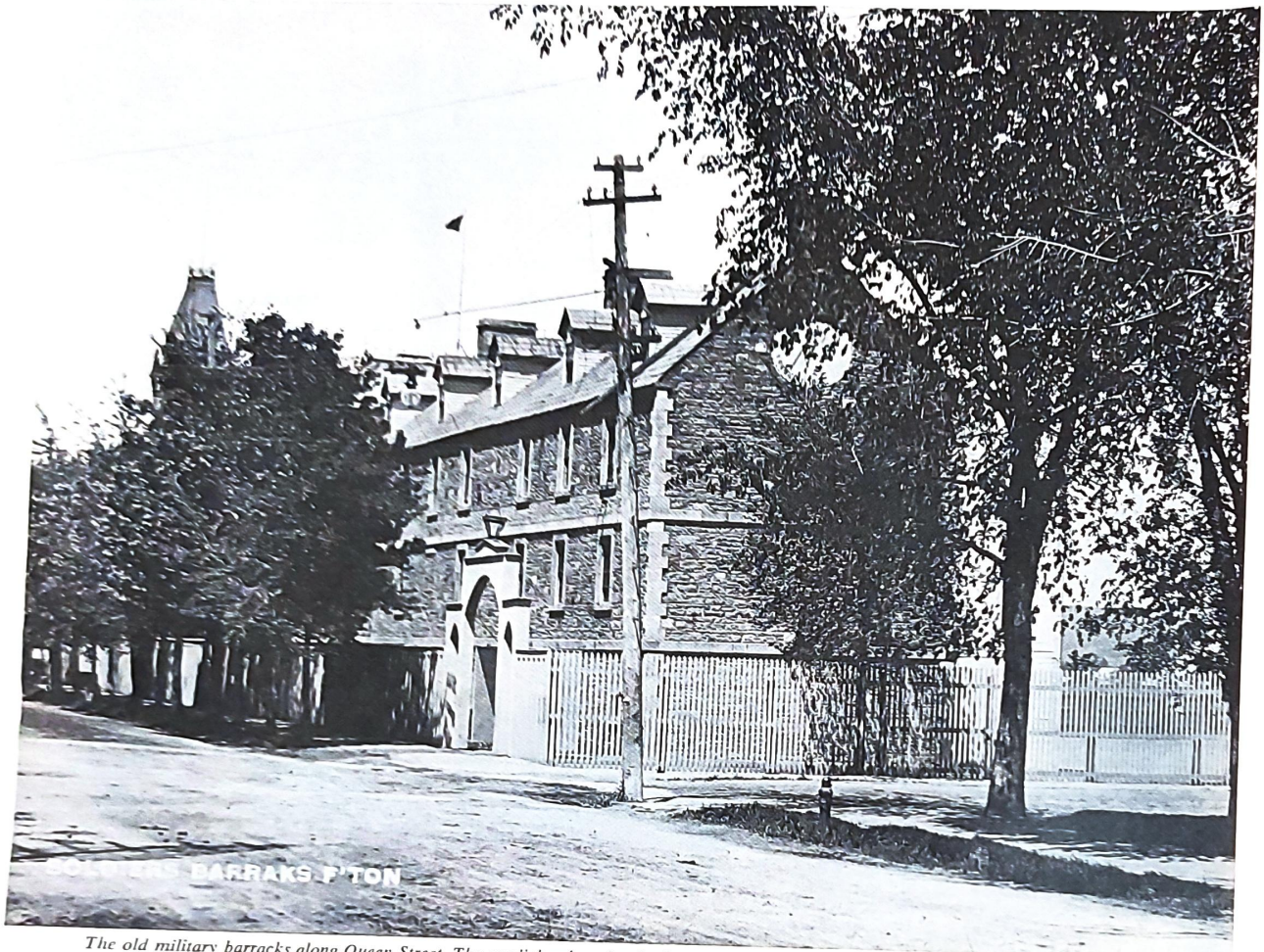
THE original name of The Royal Canadian Regiment was the Infantry School Corps, the first regular force infantry unit to be raised by the federal government of Canada. In the parlance of General Order No. 26, issued in Ottawa on 21 Dec. 1883 "... the formation of three schools of infantry having been authorized, the requisite number of Militiamen will be enrolled and formed into one corps to be known as the Infantry School Corps".* The three schools (actually designated as companies) were established in January 1884 with "A" Company at Fredericton, "B" Company at St. John's, P.Q., and "C" Company at Toronto. In 1887 a fourth company, "D" Company, was formed at London, Ontario.

"... the inevitable happened ..."

Each of the companies was under the command of a lieutenant-colonel, and each of these officers reported directly and independently to the adjutant general in Ottawa. Consequently, despite the wearing of a common badge and uniform, and the adoption of standardized regulations, duties and drills, there was little regimental spirit between the scattered companies. Finally, in 1896, in the interests of cohesion it was decided to bind the four companies under one regimental commander and one regimental headquarters. The first regimental commander appointed was Lt.-Col. George J. Maunsell, commanding "A" Company in Fredericton, and that city became the site of the first regimental headquarters. Maunsell was in command until July, 1898.

Recruiting for the Fredericton Company started on January 8, 1884, and

* The name of the regiment went through five transitions during the first 18 years of its existence, starting as the "Infantry School Corps" in December 1883 and becoming the present "The Royal Canadian Regiment" in 1901. Interim names were the "Canadian Regiment of Infantry" (1892), "The Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry" (1893) and "The Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry" (1899).



The old military barracks along Queen Street. The sundial, referred to in the story below, can be seen through the trees, on the end wall.

within the first two weeks forty-two recruits had been signed on. Apart from those with previous service in the Volunteer Militia, there were many who had served with British army units stationed in colonial Canada and who had chosen to take their release in this country when their units had returned to Britain. By March 20 the authorized strength of one hundred had been reached, and before the ice ran out of the river Maunsell had his men route-marching through the streets of Fredericton in their bright scarlet tunics and dark trousers.

Satisfied that training was well under way, the officers of the company had their first formal mess dinner in the Officers' Quarters on the evening of April 8, 1884. This building, which is occupied now by the museum of the York-Sunbury Historical Society, had previously been occupied—as had the men's barracks—by British units, the last of which departed from Fredericton in 1869. The Officers' Quarters were erected during the period September 1839—June 1842 at a cost to the British War Office of £3,716 1s. 4d.

At the Queen Street end of the building, on the ground adjoining the present post office site, was attached a wooden annex in which Lt.-Col. Maunsell resided. This annex was torn down after the First World War.

Mr. Harry Rawney, who joined the unit as a private in 1890, was later to recall that "the Colonel had a shooting

". . first formal mess dinner . . ."

range on his private land at Springhill and in the summer we used to pitch our tents up there during rifle practice. Every week during the winter the Colonel would head a march in formation, on snowshoes to the music of a piccolo, up the middle of the river to Springhill, where we would eat our rations and then march the five miles down again."

Despite the fact that Maunsell would not, regardless of the cold, permit the use of the earflaps on the winter headdress, because he considered the resultant appearance to be unworthy of the sartorial possibilities of the military uniform, Rawney referred to his commanding officer as a "wonderful soldier, great disciplinarian and fine horseman". After spending some thirty years of his life in New Brunswick, the colonel eventually retired to Ireland, where he met an untimely death from being thrown by a horse.

A glimpse into the soldier's living conditions is provided by Private Rawney's laconic observation that "insects were bad and we got our blankets washed by the wives of the married soldiers in Park Barracks on George Street, paying for the work out of our 40 cents a day. Married men and single got the same, the wives received rations but not the children". (The Park Barracks was torn down to make room for Fredericton High School constructed in 1924).

"model upon which all infantry training . . . should be based"

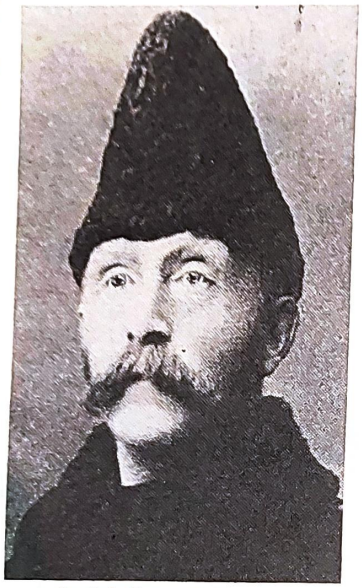
In addition to the wage of forty cents per day referred to by Private Rawney, each soldier received rations consisting of one half pound of bread and one half pound of cheese daily and one pound of meat every second day. Soup was provided on the meatless days. The single men were quartered on the third floor of the barracks, with twelve men and one corporal to each room, and they ate their meals—which were cooked on the ground floor—in the rooms in which they slept. In addition to bread, cheese, and meat or soup, the occupants of each room received a pot of potatoes boiled with their skins on, and a kettle of hot sweetened coffee. No milk, tea or desserts were issued.

The corporals did much better than the privates, receiving seventy cents per day, while the sergeants were expected to maintain a severe aloofness appropriate to three chevrons on the princely sum of eighty cents per day. The commanding officer received $130 a month. Happily there was no way for those unspoiled and hardy soldiers of eighty years ago to foresee the $456 a month (less $66 for board and lodging) which a single trained private with three years service would be receiving in 1970.

On a different economic plane, critical interest in the cost of the upkeep of the troops in Fredericton was expressed by Lt.-Col. William T. Baird in his book *Seventy Years of New Brunswick Life*, published by Geo. E. Day of Saint John, New Brunswick. Lt.-Col. Baird opined that "it is a debatable question whether an expenditure of $45,000 per annum on an Infantry School Corps is a paying investment." Baird's figure of $45,000 referred to the upkeep—rations, fuel, wages, etc.—of only "A" Company in Fredericton. Lt.-Col. Baird, a native of Woodstock, New Brunswick, had had a long military career as paymaster and storekeeper of Military District No. 8 which included the provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. He wrote his book after having been released, much against his recorded preference, from the army.

It may be assumed that there would be at least a few people in the Fredericton area whose revenue from the presence of troops would induce them to take issue with Lt.-Col. Baird's view. For example, each barrack room was equipped with a wood-burning stove, the wood for which was supplied by Mr. Currie of nearby Currie's Mountain.

Local pecuniary considerations aside, any serious questioning of the need to saddle the national economy with the maintenance of regular infantry elements would require a knowledge of the purposes for which the infantry companies had been set up in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario respectively. The prescribed duties of the companies were to train officers and other ranks of the Volunteer Militia in all aspects of infantry drill and warfare, to support the civil power in all circumstances of danger and disorder, and to train the company personnel so that the Infantry School Corps should attain the status of a model upon which all infantry training, discipline and ceremonial in the country should be based.



Lt.-Col. George J. Maunsell
"perhaps founded better than he knew"

"A" Company ran courses for the Militia and operated the Militia summer camp at Sussex. Rifle shooting was practised within the Fredericton city limits in a meadow just south of Aberdeen Street running parallel to Smythe Street (then known as Brick Hill), with the bullets being fired into the rising ground of the hillside. Other military exercises were often held a few miles down the river on the Oromocto Flats.

In the summer of 1899 a 2nd (Special Service) Battalion of the regiment was raised for service in the Boer War in South Africa. For this battalion "G" Company was raised in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and "H" Company was raised in Nova Scotia. As soon as the companies were recruited up to full strength in the various provinces they were concentrated in Quebec City from where they embarked on their thirty-day steamship voyage to Cape Town. This special service battalion returned to Canada in 1900, landing in Halifax on December 23. In Halifax the unit was disbanded, the Militiamen were paid off and returned to civilian life, and the regulars were returned to their original stations.

In 1905 the last remaining British imperial garrison on the North American mainland, stationed in Halifax, was withdrawn. The Canadian Permanent Force was expanded to fill the void. The infantry requirement was met by reorganizing the RCR on a ten-company basis, of which six companies and the regimental headquarters were to be stationed in Halifax. One of the new companies was brought into being in Fredericton, and it and the existing Fredericton company trained side by side in the New Brunswick capital under Lt.-Col. Robinson L. Wadmore, at that time the senior officer in the Fredericton garrison. The departure of these two companies for Halifax in the autumn of 1905 ended temporarily the presence of the RCR in Fredericton where they had been stationed for twenty-two consecutive years. The bulk of the RCR was now in Halifax, and Lt.-Col. Wadmore was appointed Regimental Commanding Officer, an appointment which he held from September 1905 until September 1910. In Halifax the RCR were quartered in the historic citadel until 1931, in which year the old fortress ceased to be used as a barracks and the infantry moved into Wellington Barracks.

In the spring of 1907, as the result of yet another reorganization, Fredericton again became an RCR station, this time the home of "H" Company. The old stone barracks rejoiced for another seven years in the familiar regime of bugle calls, sergeant-majors' orders, duty officers' rounds and guard mountings.

In August of 1914 troops of Canada's oldest Permanent Force infantry regiment marched off their Fredericton parade ground for the last time, down the elm shaded streets to the railway station, and off to distant battlefields.

During that First World War, one of the greatest heroes to emerge in the annals of the Royal Canadian Regiment and indeed of the Canadian Armed Forces, was a slight young New Brunswicker whose initiative and valour were to bring him the Victoria Cross and the Military Cross. He was Milton F. Gregg, later to occupy such posts as the presidency of the University of New Brunswick and cabinet portfolios in the federal government.

Before the RCR was to be again stationed in New Brunswick, its route was to pass through such obstacles as Ypres, Passchendaele, the Hindenburg Line, Ortona, the Hitler Line and Korea.

Lt.-Col. George J. Maunsell perhaps founded better than he knew. □

Army community in New Brunswick

Soldiers, students work together

By JOHN BES
Canadian Press

GAGETOWN, N.B. — Close-cropped soldiers and long-haired students coexist in harmony and apparent mutual respect at the huge army base at this southern New Brunswick community.

In the process, a test concept in the employment of youth for national goals and national construction may be taking root.

More than 1,700 young people from the four Atlantic provinces are employed here under a government program that enables them to earn some money at a time when summer jobs are hard to come by.

Roughly half are those undergoing special reserve forces training, and half have been taken on as laborers and casual help.

Altogether across Canada, more than 13,000 students have been hired by the defence department for the summer. The over-all cost of the program is estimated at $7,525,000.

The bulk of the laborers at Gagetown is made up of 550 students engaged in clearing ranges for gunnery, troop training exercises and manoeuvres — in effect, lumberjack work.

"We're getting jobs done that would be just impossible to get done otherwise," says Lt.-Col. R. A. MacDiarmid of Fredericton, the base administrative officer.

Secondary growth in the heavily wooded area is four to six feet a year.

Cpl. P. N. Kilpatrick of Halifax, supervising a hirsute crew of young laborers, commented in a work-site interview:

"We have a pretty good section here. They work damn hard."

In the background, power saws ripped through the trunks of fallen evergreen trees and bare-chested, well tanned students swung axes to fell other trees and cut away the brush.

The base commander, Brig.-Gen. Duncan McAlpine of Montreal, is enthusiastic about the results of the program, financed by the manpower and immigration department.

"It's not a matter of students coming here to slough off," he says. "They are doing worthwhile work."

Gen. McAlpine talks excitedly about the prospect of extending and adapting the program to enlist young people in more ambitious national undertakings, including pollution control projects.

By putting young people on a crusade, or giving them a challenge, "you can really get something out of them," says Gen. McAlpine.

"There's more to this program than just $1.93 an hour if you think on a national basis."

The students themselves appear primarily intent on salting away money. Even after paying $46 a month for room and board on the base, they expect to take home amounts ranging up to $500 for eight weeks of work.

Some, in the best military tradition, gripe about the food. "It's pretty good here, expect that the meals could be better," says Doug Dunlop, 19, of Stellarton, N.S.

A shambles

Others say it's all a question of protecting your interests. "The food is good, so long as you're not the last one in line," says Bruce Marriott of Truro, N.S.

Regular soldiers connected with the program criticize the students, who sleep eight to a room, for not taking care of their quarters. Gen. McAlpine is inclined to be kinder on this score than some of his subordinates.

"I've seen those quarters in a complete shambles," he says. "But we can't just expect these boys to change their lives when they come here."

In both the work program and the special reserve forces program, most of those employed are high school students, or just out of high school. The government plan, announced in June, came too late to help the majority of university students.

Reserve forces trainees received $7 a day in three weeks of basic training at local armories, then were hoisted to $7.50 a day on being transferred to Gagetown for the final four weeks of their program.

Lt.-Col. Jack Cade, in charge of militia training, says the students measure up well in aptitude, and there have been few discipline problems.

"We are quite pleased with their general appearance," Col. Cade remarked. "Their hair may be a little longer than the average military man's ... but this has no effect on their training and as I'm concerned..."

Colonel J. G. Bourne, Colonel of The Black Watch Royal Highlanders of Canada accompanied by the Parade Commander, Lt-Col G. S. Morrison, inspects the troops on one of their final parades before disbandment.

The Black Watch Association

MONTREAL BRANCH

P. O. BOX 92 (PLACE D'ARMES)

MONTREAL 126

THE SECOND NEWSLETTER OF 1970

Continuing the stories of the gentlemen who won the Victoria Cross in the First World War

12 AUGUST 1918 Lieut. Thomas Dinesen, of Danish birth, whose father belonged to an outstanding military family, and whose mother was Scotch, could not let the promise of a good fight pass him by.

He went to New York from Denmark, where he met a recruiting officer from our Regiment. He went to the 42nd Battalion, C.E.F. in 1918 and eagerly set about winning the war by annihilating anyone in the wrong uniform. He was impatient of military discipline; he displayed a casual indifference to danger. His devil-may-care welcoming of risks kept him continually in the thick of any rumble. He seemed impatient to visit with his Viking forebears in Valhalla.

His citation reads:-

"For most conspicuous and continuous bravery displayed during the hours of hand-to-hand fighting, which resulted in the capture of over a mile of strongly garrisoned and stubbornly defended enemy trenches.

"Five times in succession he rushed forward alone, and single-handed put hostile machine guns out of action, accounting for twelve of the enemy with bomb and bayonet. His sustained valour and resourcefulness inspired his comrades at a very critical stage of the action and were an example to all." (This took place at Parvillers, France.)

He was later commissioned. He now lives in Denmark. In 1968 he joined a group of World War One veterans who decorated monuments commemorating some engagements of that war.

---

27 AUGUST 1918 To meet Lt.-Col. William Hew Clark-Kennedy, V.C., Companion of The Order of St. Michael and St. George, D.S.O. and Bar, and Croix de Guerre, was to know a Highland Gentleman. Slimly built, he packed the power of a giant --- but a quiet one. His experience in the South African Campaign with the Imperial Yeomanry and Rhodesian Horse prepared him to carry out his duties as Company Commander when our unit left Montreal in 1914.

Under the most trying circumstances he maintained his quietly detached attitude as if he was merely an onlooker when

THE BEAVER

VOLUME 14 CIRCULATION 9000 FRIDAY 28 AUGUST 1970 NUMBER 20

MESSAGE FROM COMMANDER 4 CMBG

I know you are all vitally interested in our move and how our plans for it affect you. It is for this reason that last week I spent half a day with each unit of the Battle Group. During this time I spoke to your officers, warrant officers and senior NCOs and to as many men as I could meet. The gist of my remarks dealt in the main with our move.

It is my impression that generally the move is going quite well. By now about 60% of the families who are remaining with the Battle Group when it moves South have been moved or are allocated accommodation in either the Lahr or Baden areas. I firmly expect that by Christmas all but a very few families will have been moved South.

The Battle Group commences its move South during the first week in October and the move will be completed by the 16th of October. At about this time we plan to concentrate the remaining families who are not moving until sometime later into the Soest and Werl areas. The bulk of these families will probably be in our PMQs but some may be living on the economy.

We will bend every effort to make your waiting period as easy as possible. To this end we will be opening the Soest and Werl Junior Schools (English speaking only) and the Soest Senior School on 8 September.

We are keeping the CLFEX stores in Soest and Werl open. We are also retaining the dependents medical clinics and the hospital facilities at BMH Iserlohn. Furthermore our bus services will continue to operate and we will keep a Garrison Staff in both Werl and Soest to assist our families.

In the Lahr and Baden areas the moves in are now going fairly well. There is no doubt that in the early stages we encountered some unforeseen difficulties and our planning needed some readjustment. This has now been done both here and down South and General Laubman and I are generally satisfied that we are achieving the best possible results in this very major relocation programme.

I have visited Lahr and Baden regularly since my arrival here in early July and I can assure you all that your unit advance parties and the people in 1 Canadian Air Group and Base Europe are working hard to make the relocation of you and your families go smoothly. I also know that my staff and CFB Soest is taking a similar approach up here. I fully appreciate this is not a particularly easy time for a good many of you and I want you to know that we are all doing as much as we can to ensure you have the best possible move, the shortest possible separation and if separated the most normal existence that we can provide whilst waiting for your move South.

I hope that this letter, my visits to units, the frequent briefings being given by your own officers in your units as well as the information which is published elsewhere in this edition of The Beaver will serve to keep you better informed. I would expect that for your own detailed planning you consult your own unit officers and senior NCOs who are in the best position to advise and assist you in making your own arrangements.

W.C. Leonard
Brigadier-General
Commander 4 Canadian Mechanized Battle Group

REGIMENTAL NEWS

FREEDOM OF ABERFELDY

This ceremony will now take place on Saturday, 5 September 1970. All arrangements will be as for the original date.

THE REGIMENTAL DINNER

The Regimental Dinner was held in the Hyde Park Hotel on Monday 22nd June 1970. Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson was in the chair. The Colonel of the Black Watch of Canada, Colonel J. G. Bourne, and Lt Cols W. S. Morrison, J. B. McLeod and J. I. B. Macfarlane commanding the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the Black Watch of Canada were also present.

A telegram was sent to Her Majesty The Queen Mother, The Colonel in Chief who replied:—

"I was deeply touched by the kind message of loyal greetings which I have received from the Officers of The Black Watch serving and retired and from the Colonel and Commanding Officers of The Black Watch of Canada.

I send to yau all gathered together this evening on the occason of your Annual Regimental Dinner my warmest good wishes f ora happy and enjoyable occasion."

A telegram was also received from General Sir Neil Ritchie.

The following attended:—

Brigadiers—H. C. Baker-Baker, P. S. Douglas, J. A. Hopwood, J. C. Monteith, N. G. A. Noble.

Colonels—K. G. L. O. Graham-Scott, A. O. L. Lithgow, J. E. M. Richard, J. K. A. Robertson.

Lieutenant-Colonels—A. A. C. Brodie, F. J. Burnaby-Atkins, G. H. Milne, A. D. Stewart, J. L. Stewart, O. R. Tweedy, M. R. Wallace, A. L. Watson, C. V. Watson-Gandy, M. V. A. Wolfe-Murray.

Majors—J. D. Bengough, E. D. Cameron, E. F. D. Campbell, P. M. B. Carthew, T. H. C. Cox, A. M. Gomme-Duncan, A. B. D. Gurdon, R. T. T. Gurdon, C. B. Innes, R. I. L. Kay, B. G. Merivale-Austin, O. G. H. Russell, J. M. P. Walker, C. W. Maffett.

Captains—T. M. Brodie, J. C. F. Campbell, W. R. Dudgeon, E. N. de Broe Ferguson, C. I. A. Grant, A. P. L. Halford-McLeod, S. J. Lindsay, J. E. Upton.

Lieutenants—H. A. Arbuthnott, J. A. O. Hammond-Chambers, D. G. Stewart-Smith, J. R. Watt.

Captains—R. I. Burns and M. O'Brien, Black Watch of Canada.

PRESENTATION

At the London Dinner on 22nd June 1970 the Colonel of The Black Watch of Canada, Colonel J. G. Bourne, presented to The Colonel of the Regiment, Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson a bronze figure of a Canadian Soldier on the occasion of the disbandment of the two regular battalions of The Black Watch of Canada.

In his reply to Colonel Bourne's speech, Brigadier Fergusson directed that this gift should initially be displayed by the 1st Battalion in Edinburgh.

120-YEAR-OLD BAYONET FIND

EAST LONDON.—A bayonet, probably used by the Black Watch when garrisoned in King William's Town about 1850, has been found in the wine cellar of an East London hotel.

"How it got there is anybody's guess," said the hotel manageress, Mrs. H. Morros. The bayonet was specially cleaned, treated and dated by a local antique weapon collector, Mr. R. Palmer, who said its type had been mostly used with the famous old "Brown Bess" rifle.

In 1953, when King William's Town School of Industry was being extended, workmen uncovered a cache of these bayonets, which were probably buried there by the Black Watch. They were all sent to Iscor to be melted down.

OBITUARY

COLONEL R. F. H. WALLACE OF THAT ILK, C.M.G.

Colonel Robert Francis Hurter Wallace, who died on 1st June, 1970, was the oldest Regular Officer of the Regiment: born in 1880, he would have been ninety two days after Christmas this year. He entered the Army through Oxford, joining seven months after Lord Wavell, who was 2½ years his junior in age. Lord Wavell always maintained that the two officers of the Regiment who gave greatest promise of rising to the top of the profession were Wallace and Grant-Duff; the latter was killed in France in command of the 1st Battalion in September, 1914 (his only son was killed in the same Battalion in 1940), and Wallace was so severely wounded at Armentieres six weeks later that his career was cut sadly short.

Everybody who knew him will endorse what General Sir Neil Ritchie says of his kindness to younger officers, and of his unfailing interest in them, in the tribute which we print below. His eldest son, Malcolm, is at present in command of Regimental Headquarters at Balhousie Castle; his second son, Donald, was killed in action in Normandy with the Tyneside Scottish, our allied Regiment, in July, 1944. It is no exaggeration to say that Colonel Wallace was the *beau ideal* of a Black Watch officer, whose heart was with the Regiment until the day of his death.

General Sir Neil Ritchie writes:—

The many friends and admirers of Bob Wallace were saddened by the news of his death. Though I never had the privilege of serving with him, I take the liberty of writing briefly in his memory as one among many in the Regiment who were fortunate to have known him. After joining the Regiment in 1902, he passed into the Staff College in 1910 and thereafter with possibly a brief interval, served on the staff up to the start of the First World War in 1914. At that time, he was Brigade Major of the 18th Infantry Brigade with which formation he proceeded overseas and was very severely wounded in October, 1914. As a result, he was never again passed medically fit to serve at regimental duty, though he continued with great success to fill staff appointments up to the time of his retirement in 1923.

Throughout his life, he never ceased to take a great interest in the doings of the Army in general and The Black Watch in particular. Those of us who served at the Depot in the early 1920's and with the 2nd Battalion at Fort George in 1925-30 will remember with gratitude his kindness, his hospitality and his help to young officers.

He became a great expert in the history of the Regiment and was a frequent contributor to "The Red Hackle" on matters of regimental interest. The leg wound he received in 1914 seriously restricted his activities and I believe that he was in constant pain for most of his life after this occurred. Yet he never lost his cheerful outlook on life and his unflagging and inspiring interest in what was going on around him.

His impact on at least two generations of officers in the Regiment was a very real one and his courage in great adversity an inspiration to us all.

We offer to Mrs. Wallace and her family our deepest sympathy and those of us who were fortunate enough to know him will miss Bob Wallace sadly.

Scotsman, June 1970

AUDIENCE WITH QUEEN: Colonel of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada was received at Windsor Castle yesterday by Queen Elizabeth and the Queen Mother. Col. Bourne, and three other commanding officers of the regiment, had a morning audience with the Queen Mother and later lunched with the Queen before accompanying the royal party to Ascot for the second day of the royal race meeting.

Museum Notes

The following exhibits have been received since the last notes:

History:—"London Scots of the Napoleonic Era" by J. O. Robson—Gifted by J. O. Robson, Packway, Westerham, Kent.

History:—"The Valiant" by Sir John Smyth V.C.—By purchase.

History:—"With the Flag to Pretoria" Vols. I & II. Published by Harmsworth Bros, London, 1900—Gifted by Miss R. M. Brown, Kinfauns Ho. Perth.

Narrative of the Mutiny in the Black Watch in 1743 by H. G. The Duke of Athole. K. T. (1893); Jottings about the Black Watch. (Press Cuttings 1881-87); Reminiscences of a Veteran —The Black Watch in the Crimea; Sketch of the History of the Black Watch—1891; W/Col. Illus. **Field Officer, Private, Review Order, Officer**—Gifted by Miss MacRae of Conchra, Ardelve, Kyle of Lochalsh, Ross-shire.

Illustrations:—In colour of—The colours & Pipe Banners in the Museum Collection—by purchase.

Medals:—British War, Victory, 1914-18, Defence Medal and Coronation Medal, 1953 of late No. 2714 Pte G. O. Barry, 6th B.W. Irish Section. Gifted by Mrs. Barry, (Widow) 75 Gilnkirk Rd. Belfast. Queen's S. Africa & three bar; 1914 Star; British War & Victory; Imperial Service Medal and Temperance Medal of late 4119 Pte David Ramsay, 2nd Bn. B.W., Gifted by son, D. H. Ramsay, 105 Carmichael Place, Glasgow. Silver Case of Mounted Medals, Mil. General Service 1793-1814; Coruna; Waterloo, of Sgt. Alex Ross, 42nd Royal Highlanders, on Loan from 1st Bn The Black Watch (R.H.R.).

Photographs:—Col. John Bourne, Col. of the Black Watch (R.H.R.), Gifted by Col. Bourne. Memorial Stone to Major John Simpson V.C. 42nd Royal Highlanders, erected by his brother officers in St. Martin's Church, Perthshire.

2 Silver Menu holders with Regtl. Crest, Miss MacRae of Conchra, Ardelve, Kyle of Lochalsh, Ross-shire.

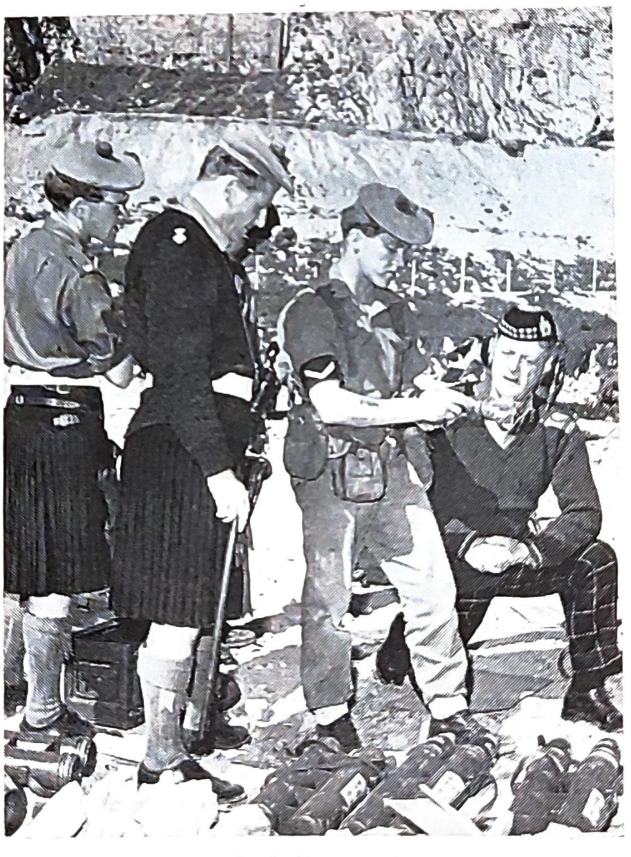
Mounted Officers Sword:—Col. R. F. H. Wallace, C.M.G. Officers Plaid, Feather Bonnet and Dress Uniform, Chronology of Regt & Misc. Documents, Loaned by Lt.-Col. M. R. Wallace.

Red Hackle—Aug. 1970

First Battalion

The Forty Second's 8th Farewell to Gibraltar

General Leask visits



Brigadier Coutts, Lcpl Sharp and a mortar bomb

General

As these notes are being written, the Battalion is standing by at 24 hours notice to move to Northern Ireland. The sudden turn of events has at once altered our planned commitments, which were to have included a month as Northern Ireland Spearhead Battalion from the end of July until the beginning iof September, but which otherwise left us apparently free to enjoy the comparative stability of a summer in Scotland. Sadly we shall now have to postpone an historic event to which the whole Battalion had been looking forward; namely, the Freedom of Aberfeldy, due to be granted to the Regiment on the 4th July. This will cause widespread disappointment and it is to be hoped that it may yet be possible to enact the ceremony a little later in the year when the Battalion has returned.

Our last days in Gibraltar passed quietly but there were three events of note which occurred shortly before we left. These were the visits of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Leask, KCB, DSO, OBE, Colonel Commandant of the Scottish Division, Brigadier Frank Coutts, OBE, Divisional Brigadier, and Colour Sergeant Strachan of the Regiment, now a Chelsea Pensioner. Some photographs of their visits appear in this issue.

On return to Kirknewton there followed a very welcome month's leave for the whole Battalion, and since then we have barely had time to unpack our MFO, and sort ourselves out before finding our next move to be only 24 hours away. It is still possible that we shall return to Kirknewton in the fortnight or so as advertised by those who command our destiny, but the better known regimental punters are clearly to be heard hedging their bets and the less sanguine ones told of the compensations of being in Ireland for the hunting season. Time, and the next "Red Hackle", will surely tell.

THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

These will be the last "Red Hackle" notes of the First and Second Battalions in Canada. Both Regular Force Battalions cease to exist as of 30 June 70. The traditions and name of the Black Watch will, however, be upheld in Canada by 3 RHC (Militia) who will continue to function from the home station in Montreal.

As these notes are written we are just holding on by the tips of our fingers—for in three days it will all be over. Most of us have seen our life as members of the Black Watch taken on several occasions during this month of June. The signs of our passing are increasing every day—The Colours have been marched from our parade square for the last time and the case that used to hold the Colours is now bare. Still, the "pine box" in the bar remains open—so we have not yet "been done" completely. But this will all be history by the time these notes appear in print . . . but enough!

Lt-Col W. B. MacLeod's farewell parade also had a special significance for:—(L to R) Sgt Wannamaker D., Cpl Arsenault M., and Cpl Anthony G. All of whom were promoted on this date

Since our last notes the First Battalion has completed all activities associated with winter. 'A' Coy completed its hard-fought series by defeating 'C' Coy to win inter-Battalion hockey championship. The Base Gagetown Warriors—heavily manned with 1 RHC players—easily swept the New Brunswick and then the Maritime Intermediate 'B' Hockey Championships.

Very little winter warfare training was accomplished this year as the Second Battalion were basking in the warmth of the Mediterranean sun in Cyprus, while 1 RHC wore parkas but walked on ground that was free of snow.

The Pipes and Drums on parade—Camp Maple Leaf, Cyprus

9 Pl of 'C' Coy, 1 RHC, departed for Churchill, Manitoba, at the end of April to partake in two weeks of winter warfare training. The pl was under the command of Lt M. Smith and Sgt Schofield, W.

9 Pl of "C" Coy, 1 RHC, embarked for two weeks of winter warfare training in Churchill, Manitoba

In Base Gagetown 1 RHC spent the Spring in up-grading personnel's trade adjustment standards and in preparing to host one of the ever-increasing Combat Team Commander's Courses. Black Watch soldiers continue to shoulder the workload required to train tactical commanders in this combined Infantry/Armoured setting.

1 RHC has spent several hours in the rifle range to improve their standard and get ready for Hamilton Gault Trophy competition. At the same time, annual classification requirements are carried out.

In Cyprus 2 RHC finished their last six weeks of the six month tour by taking over responsibility for peace-keeping duties in Nicosia. This area was formerly the responsibility of U.N. soldiers from Denmark and Finland.

By the time the Black Watch had left Camp Maple Leaf, it had become a show-piece on the island by virtue of a great deal of hard work.

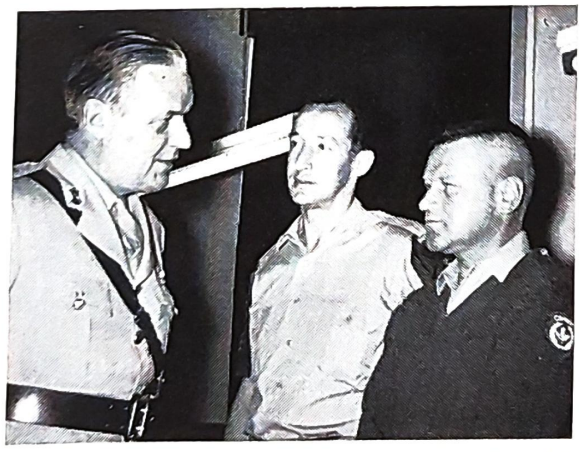
Much repair work continued in the several houses taken over by the Black Watch in the city and, in fact, more than one man was seen carrying a paint brush in his back pocket as he boarded the plane for home.

The highlights of the last weeks in Cyprus centred on visits by several distingushed senior officers.

Col (now B-Gen) D. A. MacAlpine visited 2 RHC in his capacity as Director of Personnel—he had the task of telling the members of the Battalion of their future employment upon the disbandment of the Unit. B-Gen MacAlpine, a former CO of 2 RHC, now commands Base Gagetown, which will remain the home base of many 1 and 2 RHC personnel as they become members of the Second Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment.

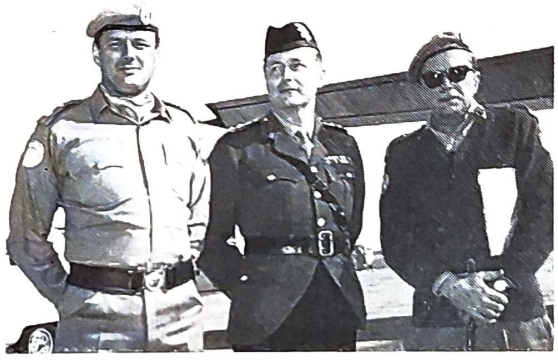
The UNFICYP Force Commander, Maj Gen D. Prem Chand, presents the UN Peacekeeping Medal to Sgt Frost W. while Lt-Col W. B. MacLeod and Cpl Johnson J. look on

Maj J. S. MacAulay and Cpl Rose E. take part in a change of command ceremony held in Nicosia as "B" Coy 2 RHC changed duties with UN soldiers from Denmark.



On visit to Cyprus was Lt-Col Sharpe, Honorary CO of 3 RHC, who is seen talking to (L to R) Sgt Arsenault and MWO Hughes

A camp improvements award was presented to the QM staff in Cyprus by Lt-Col W. B. MacLeod. Accepting the award are:—(L to R) Cpl Arsenault E., Cpl Cormier D., and Cpl Bragg F.



Col (now B/Gen) D. A. McAlpine visited 2 RHC in Cyprus. With Col McAlpine are Lt-Col W. B. MacLeod (left) CO of 2 RHC and B/Gen E. M. D. Leslie (right), UNFICYP Chief of Staff

2 RHC was also honoured by a visit from the Colonel of the Regiment, Col J. G. Bourne, who was given a whirlwind tour of Can Con and managed to gain considerable insight on the operation of the Battalion in Cyprus. With Col Bourne were the CO of 3 RHC, L-Col J. I. B. MacFarlane, the Honorary CO of 3 RHC, L-Col Sharpe, and 3 RHC's Regimental Staff Officer, Major W. Stovert—all most welcome guests of the Battalion.

Visitors to 2 RHC in Cyprus included:—(L to R) Capt D. Fisher, Lt-Col G. S. Morrison, Lt-Col W. B. MacLeod (CO of 2 RHC), Lt-Col J. I. B. MacFarlane and Maj W. Stavert

At the same time, the CO of 1 RHC, L-Col G. S. Morrison, and our Regimental Adjutant, Capt Don Fisher, visited 2 RHC and again were most welcome guests—as was the Chief of Infantry, Col McGregor.

With March nearing its end the long awaited 17 hour trip home, via Yukon aircraft, finally arrived. Most of 2 RHC began two weeks of debarkation leave. After the first few days of waking up at 0400 hrs, and being able to stay awake beyond suppertime, we all settled back into our Canadian life-mode and, in fact, managed to be home in time to enjoy the heaviest snowfall of the "winter" season (in late March and early April).

Training continued in May and June—the heaviest commitment for both Battalions being that of staffing the Combat Team Commander's Course—but the main highlights of these months took place on the parade square.

In May, L-Col Morrison was reveiwing officer for the Rothesay Collegiate Cadet Corp parade and on May 7th L-Col MacLeod reviewed the Oromocto High School Cadet Corp on their annual inspection. Both Cadet Corps will continue to function after June 30th.

Members of 1 RHC take a brief break during the Combat Team Commanders' Course

The Combat Team Commanders' Course was in high gear as Capt John Fuller of 1 RHC plotted groupings in the Group HQ

Lt-Col W. B. MacLeod presented Cadet A/Sgt I. MacLeod with the O. H. S. Graduating Class Trophy for most improvement during the Oromocto High School Cadet Corps Annual Inspection on May 7th, 1970

A Skean Dhu was presented to Cadet MWO Keith [illegible] for outstanding contributions during the past year. The award was presented by Lt-Col W. B. MacLeod during the Oromocto High School Cadet Corps Annual Inspection

COURT CIRCULAR

CLARENCE HOUSE, June 17—Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, this morning received at Windsor Castle Colonel J. G. Bourne, Colonel of the Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Morrison, Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Bentley MacLeod, Commanding Officer, 2nd Battalion and Lieutenant-Colonel J. I. B. Macfarlane, Commanding Officer, 3rd Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, were also received by Her Majesty at Windsor Castle this morning.

"Colonel and Mrs. Bourne and Lieutenant-Colonels Morrison, MacLeod and Macfarlane were honoured by Her Majesty The Queen in being invited to luncheon at Windsor Castle and to Royal Ascot in the afternoon."

On May 18th both Battalions paraded in Saint John to accept the Freedom of the City. A similar ceremony was held in the Town of Oromocto, neighbouring Base Gagetown, on June 4th.

Members of 1 RHC, lead by their CO, Lt-Col G. S. Morrison, march towards the City Hall prior to the granting of the Freedom of the City of Saint John

The Regiment was extremely well received on both occasions. Large crowds gathered for both ceremonies, in spite of the steady rain that prevailed in the first case.

1 and 2 RHC await the granting of the Freedom of the City of Saint John as the COs move to be presented to the Mayor of the City

In Oromocto the occasion was the first case in which the town had granted its freedom to any Regiment or Unit. On hand for the occasion were the Province's Lieutenant-Governor, Wallace S. Bird, and Premier Louis J. Robichaud, as well as several other dignitaries.

RCMP Sgt Fergusson presented Lt-Col G. S. Morrison and Lt-Col W. B. MacLeod to Mayor L. Watling prior to the Mayor presenting the Freedom of the Town of Oromocto to the Regiment

The Regiment was greeted in letters by the Colonel-in-Chief, Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, and by the Minister of National Defence.

The Colonel of the Regiment, Col J. G. Bourne, Mayor of Oromocto, L. Watling, and Lt Gov of the Province of New Brunswick, W. C. Bird, reviewed 2 RHC as the Freedom of the Town of Oromocto was given to the Regiment

Lt Gen G. Turcot, Commander of Mobile Command, inspects the Pipes and Drums during 3 Cbt Gp's Farewell Parade

Both Battalions also took part in the final parade of 3 Combat Group—to which it has belonged, being stationed in Base Gagetown. L-Col Morrison was parade commander and the reviewing officer on this occasion was Lt-Gen G. A. Turcot, Commander of Mobile Command.

There are so many changes and retirements taking place at this time that it is somewhat dangerous to mention any—for this would lead to a list that would go on for pages.

In spite of this danger a few people must be mentioned herein.

L-Col D. S. Morrison relinquishes command of 1 RHC with its disbandment and becomes CO of 2 RCR. He thus keeps under his command many Black Watch personnel from both 1 and 2 RHC. There is no doubt that he will have the pleasure of commanding the best infantry unit that Canadian Forces will have.

L-Col W. B. MacLeod relinquishes command of 2 RHC and is posted to Kingston, Ontario, to become a Directing Staff member at the Staff College.

Cpl LeFave R. presented Lt-Col W. B. MacLeod with the CO's Pennant on behalf of 2 RHC as Lt-Col MacLeod relinquished command of the battalion

Cpl Mihan J. was presented with the Canadian Forces Decoration—marking 12 years of good service—by Lt-Col W. B. MacLeod

The first of July will bring us very heavy losses in that our Regimental Adjutant leaves us for retirement. Words cannot express the debt that we in the Black Watch in Canada owe to him. As long as there is a Don Fisher there will be a Black Watch in this part of the world.

On Friday, 5 June 70, the Black Watch family started to assemble at CFB Gagetown for what promised to be a memorable weekend. That evening saw a reception in all Black Watch Messes for the guests.

The Trooping of the Colours was, of course, the highlight of the weekend. Saturday turned out to be a cold, rainy day, quite suited to the task that the Regiment must perform. Loyal members of the Regiment, past and present, flocked to the parade square as CWO Don Reekie started the Trooping at 1400 hrs.

CWO Gord Pyatt and CWO Don Reekie accept the Colours they will give to the subalterns

The parade commander, L-Col G. Scott Morrison, marched the parade from the parade second-in-command, L-Col W. Bentley MacLeod. The four guards were commanded by Maj J. S. MacAulay, Maj R. J. MacPherson, Maj G. N. Laird and Maj J. R. Wigmore. Lt A. C. Bonnycastle and Lt F. M. Fisher carried the Colours for the 1st Battalion while Lt H. W. G. Mowat and Lt S. Habington did the honours for the 2nd Battalion.

Almost three entire weeks were taken up with rehearsals for the big event. The men put up with cold rain on the one hand and uncomfortable parade square heat when the day was hot and sunny.

Informal gatherings at all three Messes followed the parade.

The Hackle is issued in April,
August and December

Lt-Col Bentley MacLeod (third from left) entertains the field officers with a joke. Lt-Col Scotty Morrison tells Major Jim Pugh (third and fourth from right respectively) not to listen

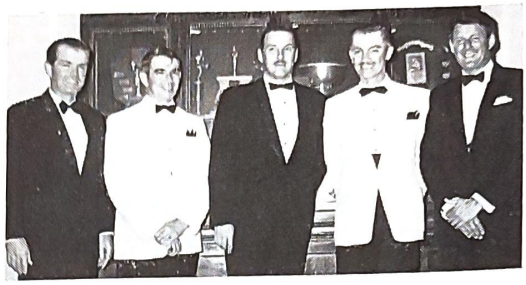
That evening, a Regimental ball was held in the Base Recreation Centre for the officers. The Senior NCOs enjoyed a ball in their Mess and the men conducted a very successful dance in the Red Hackle Club.

On 13 July 70, a portion of both Battalions went to Montreal for the laying-up of the Regimental and Queen's Colours in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul. Following the ceremony, the 600 troops paraded on Sherboroke St. West, to the sounds of pipes and drums, past a dais where Colonel Bourne took the salute. The parade was composed of two companies from the 1st and 2nd Battalions, the 3rd Battalion, and various associations of the Black Watch and the Black Watch Cadet Corps.

The Officers' Mess said farewell to four of its members during June. Major Bill Eastwood goes to his new posting at CFHQ, as does Major John Wigmore. Major Jim Pugh is leaving for the Combat Arms School. Major Glen Laird is posted to St. John's, Newfoundland, to the "I" Staff. Then on June 10th, L-Col Bentley MacLeod was dined out. L-Col MacLeod, the CO of 2 RHC, is posted to the Canadian Forces Land Command and Staff College in Kingston, Ontario.

The Senior NCOs held a mass mugging-out ceremony on 10 June and another on 11 June. The Sergeants' Mess was saying good-bye to many members who received postings to other jobs across the country.

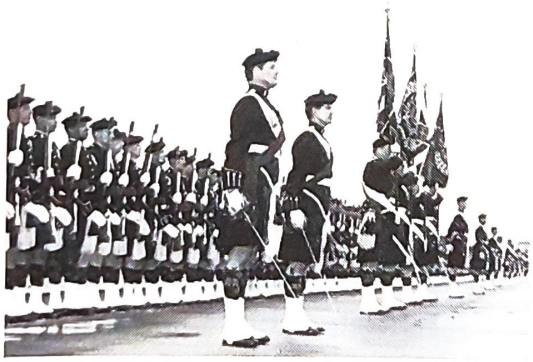
Both regular Battalions held final parades during the last two weeks in June. B-Gen Duncan A. MacAlpine, Commander of the Combat Training Centre and former CO of 2 RHC, was the inspecting officer on both occasions. A final Regimental muster parade was held on 30 June 70. Again B-Gen MacAlpine attended and ordered the buglers to sound the final dismissal. L-Col G. Scott Morrison, CO 1 RHC, presented the Commander with a Black Watch drum as a reminder of the Battalion's service in the Regular Force.



L to R—Major John Wigmore, Major Jim Pugh, Major Glen Laird, Lt-Col Scotty Morrison, Lt-Col Bentley MacLeod

Our association with all members of the Black Watch family, throughout the world, has indeed been a pleasurable and rewarding one. We are extremely proud to have been a part of the Regiment's illustrious history and the Highland spirit will remain with us throughout our lives.

Lt-Col G. S. Morrison presents a Black Watch Drum to B/Gen Duncan A. MacAlpine



Lt-Col W. B. MacLeod, Major J. R. Wigmore and the Colour Party on parade

The Colonel of the Regiment, Col J. G. Bourne, inspects a guard of honour on his visit to 2 RHC in Cyprus

A REQUIEM FOR A REGIMENT

(This article originally appeared in the June issue of "The Atlantic Advocate"—Volume 60, No. 10, June, 1970. "The Atlantic Advocate" is published by The University Press of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick. The article is reprinted with the kind permission of the publisher and author.)

It was a warm Sunday morning, something of a rarity in March in Cyprus, and I was looking forward to a leisurely day scuba diving in the Mediterranean. As I walked from the officers' showers I noticed a mass of foreboding clouds hanging over the Kyrenia Mountains some ten miles to the North. I swore under my breath and hoped the clouds would not bring rain or, worse still, rough water; it was the only thing I could imagine that would ruin the day.

A few minutes later as I was collecting my equipment, Lieutenant-Colonel Bentley MacLeod, the Commanding Officer, appeared in my room.

"Thought you should know," he said casually. "Someone shot down Archbishop Makarios's helicopter forty-five minutes ago."

This was easily the most serious event that had occurred since we arrived on the island, and if not handled properly could well open up the intercommunal blood-bath that the Black Watch was in Cyprus to prevent. I instinctively started to put my scuba kit back into the locker. In my opinion, this was no time for a senior major of the Battalion to go diving.

"What are you doing?" the Colonel asked.

"Putting my gear away," I replied. "Can't go diving today."

He looked a bit surprised. "Don't be silly," he said, "Stu MacAulay (the Company Commander where the incident took place) has everything in hand. It's your day off. Don't worry, if the war starts, we'll call you."

I thought about it for a moment and then realized this was exactly the sort of reaction I would expect in the Black Watch. Calm, professional, and: "If the war starts, we'll call you . . ."

* * *

I joined the Regiment on a spring afternoon in the mid-'fifties in Camp Aldershot, Nova Scotia, and I wasn't really certain why I had chosen to serve in the Black Watch. As I came through the gate that afternoon, I paused to watch the Pipes and Drums leading the quarters' guard up the road towards the guard room. The sun sparkled off the sterling silver head of the Drum Major's mace and the pipes were playing "The Blue Bonnets are over the Border". The soldiers' kilts swung gently as they marched while their spats and sporrans glistened with whiteness only gained after hours of pre-parade attention. As they passed I recognised half a dozen men whom I had known in my home town before I went off to become an officer and before they had joined the ranks of the Regiment. It was at that moment that I made up my mind that I would serve with the Black Watch as long as they would have me.

I reported to the orderly room and discovered that the Adjutant was the terror of all subalterns and especially new ones.

"Where's your Regimental kit?" he demanded sternly without really looking up from behind his desk.

I was dressed precisely as directed by the School of Infantry: boots, putties, battle dress and a shocking red beret. I thought in my embarrassment that the least my instructors could have done was to have warned me about this particular Adjutant. I started to protest, but that would have been an obvious mistake. He glanced through the open door of his office and spied an orderly officer busily shoving his stick into the top of his putties.

"Mr. Manuel, take this officer away and get him properly turned out. He can't see the Commanding Officer dressed like that." He took a closer look at me, his eyes bulging slightly, and as I left the room I heard him mutter to himself: "My God, he looks like a bloody RCR!"

Don Manuel and the other subalterns took me in hand. Putties rolled in threes, garter flashes cutting the centre seam of the Lovat hose, kilt just cleaing the floor when you kneel on both knees, don't ever wear battle dress unless you wear brown gloves with snap fasteners, and you'd better have a plumed hackle. You wet it, tie a string through the eye, swing it over your head to open it up and put it plume down in a beer glass to curl the edges. I was given an oversize balmoral and the services of Private "Gummie" Davidson, Don's batman, to attend to the smaller details of my turnout. At 0800 hours the following morning I found myself on the threshold of the Colonel's office.

I don't recall very much of my first meeting with the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Ross, OBE, ED. He wasn't a man given to wild expressions of charm, and I was immediately terrified of him. He glowered at me from behind the bushiest eyebrows I have ever seen, and my assessment that this man would stand for no nonsense was the only accurate judgment I was to make for some time. He told me I was going to 'D' Company, that I had better find myself a reputable tailor, and he made it quite clear that as a new subaltern I would be well advised to be seen and not heard. He dismissed me with a wave of his hand. Bound to make a proper impression, I came crashing smartly to attention, nearly putting my foot through the floor and almost shaking the Commanding Officer's staff college photo off the wall. I saluted with a bit too much enthusiasm and promptly knocked my ill-fitting balmoral off my head.

From then on I struggled through the trials and tribulations of being a new platoon commander and a new Black Watch officer. I learned to rely on my platoon sergeant and listen when he spoke. I found myself exposed to reams of regimental history. I learned of the heroism of Lance Sergeant Herman Good, Lance Corporal Fred Fisher, and Private John Croak, who won Victoria Crosses in the war they said was the war to end all wars. I listened to stories of the blood-bath in Holland in 1945, and how the remnants of the Regiment plunged back in to die as their comrades had died. As the Battalion had just returned from Korea I heard tales of the Imjin, Seoul, Pusan and the DMZ. I also started to learn the trade of subalterns. I struggled through my first guard mount under the critical eye of the adjutant and the regimental sergeant major. I learned how to be an orderly officer and how to inspect defaulters.

"Look in the pleats of the kilt, sir", the company sergeant/major advised me with a twinkle in his eye. "Them folds is always got lint in 'em, you'll catch th' buggers on that every time."

I inspected rifles, bren guns, billets, and vehicles until I could do it in my sleep. I learned to behave myself in the mess. I struggled through endless hours of highland dancing. I kept my mess bill down, and I became aware of the importance of always standing up when the commanding officer entered the ante-room. I looked at festered feet after route marches, and I watched my platoon drill under a gimlet-eyed sergeant. I tried to help with the soldier's problems, motivated at first by the secure knowledge that the company commander would tear me to pieces if he heard about these problems before I did. Then I began to listen to them because I started to realise that this was my family, and it was slowly becoming my regiment.

* * *

I spent more than a few hours those early years listening to the pipes and drums practising under the enormous pines beside the band hut. I first met Drum Major Michael Phelan at one of these sessions. The drum major was an ex-Seaforth Highlander, an ex-oilfield rough-neck, and an ex-professional prize-fighter. He ran the pipes and drums like a nineteenth century Prussian Guard and this was no mean feat, since pipers and drummers are traditionally most difficult to handle.

When faced with an unco-operative piper or drummer, the drum major would stand to his full height, draw his shoulders back, tuck in his chin, and look at the miscreant as if he were made out of dirty rifle swabs. The offender knew that if he didn't react immediately he would be charged if he was lucky. If he wasn't—or so the story has it—he would be invited into the wood behind the transport compound and given the opportunity to find out if the drum major was still as good as he used to be when he was a Canadian Army light heavy-weight champion.

His burning ambition was to make the pipes and drums the best in the world, and his pet project launched him into a running battle with Lieutenant-Colonel "Bucko" Watson, the commanding officer who replaced Lieutenant-Colonel Ross. The drum major was determined to introduce new black rod tension drums into the band. The drums weren't all that new and according to the drum major, everybody in the world except the Second Battalion, The Black Watch, and perhaps the Fijians and the Gurkha Rifles, had them. Colonel Watson was adament—the battalion would parade with brass-shelled, rope-tension drums as long as he was around, and that was that.

"As far as I am concerned," the Colonel used to say, "if you can't shine the shells and whiten the ropes, a drum isn't a drum."

The drum major's plea that they sounded like an Iroquois tom-tom didn't faze the colonel one bit. Everytime the band won a competition, Colonel Bucko's opinion was given a measure of support and the drum major was too much of a soldier ever to lose a competition to make his point. He finally got his rod tension drums the day Colonel Watson left the battalion, and the band continued to win competitions; no more than before but at least they didn't have to shine the shells.

As time went on I was to discover that the Black Watch was not without its share of characters.

During the early period I was with the battalion we had a very thoughtful, somewhat absent-minded, pipe-smoking major. In moments of total crisis, he would suck calmly on his pipe and let the heavens thunder down around his ears. I was told he was exactly the same in war when shot and shell were turning his immediate world into an inferno. The only time the major was ever known to lose his composure was one morning during the tour of the Second Battalion in Korea.

The battalion lived under canvas in ancient squad tents that leaked in a heavy dew and should have been condemned after they were used in the First World War. Sanitation was equally rustic although adequate, and in all fairness to the hygiene corporal, the facilities were laid out exactly as prescribed in the *Handbook of Army Health*. His pride was a row of stove pipe urinals shoved in the ground at sixty degree angles behind the field officer's tents. The corporal insisted that these were the cleanest and best-kept urinals in the entire Commonwealth Division. His system of care and daily maintenance, although unique, was nonetheless extremely effective. Each morning he would dash along the line pouring at least two quarts of gasoline into each tube; he would then double to the rear of the tent lines and repeat the procedure in the subaltern's facilities. When he finished there, he would then run around the circuit again, this time tossing a lighted match into each stovepipe as he passed. The result was like a platoon of mortars firing in series; there was a loud explosion, a belch of flame, and a lingering wisp of black smoke out of each tube. The sound was as familiar to the camp as the morning bugler.

Unfortunately, our dear absent-minded major picked the precise moment after the corporal had dumped the gas, and was dashing to the subalterns' lines, to answer a call of nature. While in the process, he finished lighting his pipe and casually tossed the still burning match into the tube . . . The results were spectacular although a trifle uncomfortable for the major, and the normal effects of explosion, fire, and smoke were punctuated with a loud scream and a series of oaths that resounded off the hills and scrub pines north of the Imjin River.

We had a Newfoundlander in the battalion who quite by accident paused by a truck adjacent to the barbershop just as the colonel was leaving the building. He was startled by an angry bellow.

"Soldier, why is that truck there?"

The soldier turned, and noticed the vehicle improperly parked beside the building. He was about to say he didn't have the faintest idea what it was doing there but the colonel was an imposing figure and he was also very angry. The soldier had a little trouble finding his voice.

"Move it into the parking lot!" the colonel ordered.

The Newfoundlander started to protest.

"MOVE IT NOW!"

He did as he was told and the fact that he had never driven anything in his life didn't stop him—an order was an order. He ground the truck into gear and promptly drove it through the side of the barbershop while a shocked colonel watched, his mouth gaping open. The damage done the soldier leaped from the cab, straightened his balmoral and grinned at the dumbfounded commanding officer.

"Well, Colonel," the Newfoundlander said cheerfully as he dusted off his hands, "I guess that's enough driving for one day."

Then there was the pioneer sergeant who was steered off booze and a life of sin by a highly effective Roman Catholic padre. Eternally grateful, the sergeant vowed that some day he would repay the church for saving him from himself. His chance came a few weeks later when he was directed to paint the churches in the Camp Gagetown Training Area as a building preservation measure. He painted every Roman Catholic church a gleaming and sparkling white, and every Protestant church a drab army khaki.

Shortly before I arrived in Camp Aldershot the officer's mess caught fire. It was one of the better fires in the history of the regiment and, as it burned, one of the newer subalterns remembered that the books of account were on the mess secretary's desk. Recklessly ignoring his own safety, he heroically dashed into the flames and emerged a few moments later, slightly scorched, but with the books clutched triumphantly under his arm. He modestly handed them to the field officer of the day, who carefully opened them, checked his mess bill and hurled them back into the fire.

The regiment has always been known for its sense of practical humour.

There is a donkey named Ramazan in Camp Maple Leaf in Cyprus. He is contentedly eating oats and tea leaves provided by the First Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment (1 RCR) which replaced the Black Watch on the island in the spring of this year. An RCR corporal now cares for Ramazan, who is living the casual life of a retired beast of burden. He has a saddle blanket emblazoned with the crest of the Canadian contingent and a bridle with tiny bells that jingle as he is walked through the camp on his daily constitutional. Ramazan became sleek and fat when the green grass sprang up in the wake of the winter rains, but when the hot Cyprus summer sun burns the grass brown he will become a problem to 1 RCR. Ramazan, the story goes, was a gift from the Turkish Cypriot Mukhtar of Yeltneb, a small dusty Turkish village nestled in the foothills of the Kyrenia Mountains. He was given to the Canadian contingent, and accepted by the Black Watch, as a gift of gratitude for the many years of protection given to the Mukhtar's people by Canadian soldiers. He is white, by Cypriot standards quite rare, and, as the Black Watch commanding officer explained to the commanding officer of 1 RCR, if Ramazan should come to any harm the Turkish Community would be deeply offended and trouble could well follow. Ramazan is a sacred trust.

It would be worth while to see the reaction of the First Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment when they discover that they have been tenderly caring for a donkey whose native village of Yeltneb is really the Black Watch commanding officer's Christian name spelt backwards. It will be equally interesting when they find out that the donkey was purchased at a cost of sixteen pounds (at least fourteen more than he was worth) in a village market and that Ramazan's colourful story was a product of the imagination of Captains Terry Power and Ron Durst, hatched after a long lunch with the British, and perpetrated by all ranks of Second Battalion, The Black Watch!

Our sense of ceremonial pageantry and our deep attachment to the past appeared to some outsiders to be an anachronism in the twentieth century. To us, however, it was important in a world that seemed to be growing progressively more drab and we proudly cherished our legacy of colour, honour and tradition. We enhanced this heritage whenever we could. We also saw much of our regimental solidarity in it.

We paraded for the Queen, for Princess Margaret, and on many occasions for our Colonel in Chief, the Queen Mother, whom we always held in great esteem and in deep affection. We provided guards of honour for the opening of legislatures, for governors general, and for cabinet ministers. We marched in cities and small villages, and our soldiers performed in two world fairs at Seattle and Montreal. When the regiment was asked to participate in the Canadian Armed Forces Tattoo in centennial year, a hundred and sixty soldiers were trained as highland dancers during their spare time in Cyprus, and they were later to thrill more than a million Canadians with their skill. Over the years, the pipes and drums of both Black Watch battalions surpassed even Drum Major Phelan's fondest hopes —not only in competitions but in virtually every major military tattoo held in Canada, the West Indies, Europe and the United Kingdom.

In contrast, the regiment distinguished itself in the trials of peacetime soldiering and in the frustrations of international peace-keeping as it had in the holocaust of wars long since past. Since the early 'fifties, the Black Watch has served three times in Europe, once with the United Nations in Korea, and later as UN soldiers again they helped maintain an uneasy peace during three tours on the island of Cyprus. Skill-at-arms trophies were won, the challenge of modern mechanization was accepted, and a professional reputation that was second to none was established by the soldiers of "The Regiment".

Although trained for war, the Black Watch also served in other ways. They cheerfully picked apples following autumn hurricanes in the Annapolis Valley, they fought forest fires in all four of their Atlantic Provinces, they searched for lost children and confused hunters. They tramped the bush of New Brunswick seeking missing aeroplanes and, more recently, they swabbed oil from Cape Breton beaches.

I left the battalion as they were about to depart for a tour

with the NATO Brigade in Germany. A few years later, I was to find myself in the professional limbo that frequently results from service on the staff. My frustration and lack of purpose was recognised by a farsighted brigadier from another corps, who understood the meaning of the regiment.

"Why don't you go home?" he wisely advised me.

I went home as a major to my regiment, which I had first left years before as a subaltern. The Black Watch was still eighty per cent Maritimers, many of the old faces were still there, and the family spirit was stronger than when I had left. To them there was no question—I was expected to return some day, and the fact that I now needed the regiment more than it needed me was never considered by anyone.

As military times began to change, we looked inwards to each other for that was the source of our strength. We were convinced that the high standards we had achieved, and the objectives we had set for the other regiments would ultimately protect us . . .

We accepted the announcement that our regiment would be disbanded with sadness and loyalty. On the morning of the nineteenth of September, 1969, both battalions were mustered. The First Battalion gathered on a hilltop in the training area in Gagetown overlooking the St. John River Valley and the glades of Queens County which have become as much a part of us as our homes across Canada. The Second Battalion was paraded in a drill hall in the Base, a scant sixteen days before we were to depart to Cyprus. The commanding officers read the announcement without emotion. As I heard the words sealing our doom, I looked over the ranks at soldiers I had served with off and on for fifteen years. I watched a grizzled corporal cry unashamedly, and I saw the disbelief in the hundreds of faces gathered there that morning.

They'll remain good and faithful soldiers and they'll serve well wherever they are sent. They'll think fondly of the years we have all spent together in our regiment and they'll choke a little when they hear pipers play the plaintive tunes we have come to love.

When our colours are trooped for the last time on the sixth of June, we will watch bugles flash in the sun, we will listen to the rattle of drums, we will be stirred by the guards as they march past for the final time. We will hear the cadence of heels on the asphalt and we will consider the distant applause of others who are not with us.

As the pipes and drums fade in the distance, and the red hackles are marched from the square for ever, we will think of our regiment and the void that will be left when it passes.

209 5

(NEW ZEALAND SCOTTISH) RNZAC

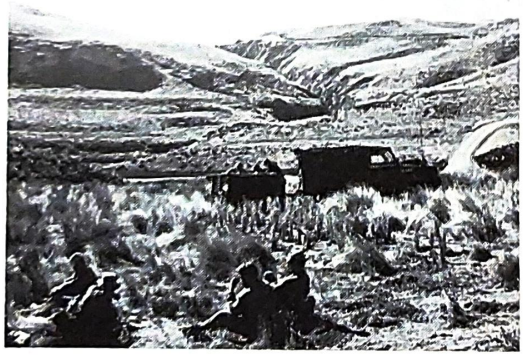
These notes cover the part of the year during which there is least activity and therefore least to write about. In our last report we described activities at Annual Camp which ended at the beginning of March.

At the beginning of April a Training Conference was held at which the year's training aims and programme was promulgated. Since then the Squadron has held two training weekends and weekly night parades.

Before mentioning these two weekends something should be said about the Royal New Zealand Armoured Corps Conference. This Conference is held every three years and is attended by all Officers and some Warrant Officers of the Corps. One of its aims is to bring everyone up to date with latest developments. This year, of course, the arrival in New Zealand of the M113 APCs and the associated vehicles of the same family, is the development that everyone was most interested in. The vehicles were on show and gave a display of some basic APC drills and of fire power, and took all those present for a short ride. For the members of 1 Recce Sqn who were present, all of this was of great interest as the Squadron expects to be issued with some of these vehicles near the end of the year. So readers of this magazine will hear a lot more of them in future; we hope we will not appear to crow about them too much, but they are a vehicle which impress us and which we are very pleased to be receiving. The Officers of our sister Squadron, 2 Recce Sqn (NZ Scots) of Dunedin, were also at the weekend, which was held in Waiouru, so the locals were treated to a good showing of the kilt, an experience they have lacked of lately.

Last minute preparations for the Guard

Mt Ruapehu which dominates the training area. An early morning shot with ground fog



Sqn HQ vehicle with Coy HQ in the foreground. The first stages of picketing a route. Typical of the training area

The 1 Recce Sqn guard with Mt Ruapehu in the background and a Squadron Ferret passing by

Guy Simser

On a Sunday morning in June, the First and Second Battalions marched along Sherbrook

Take Everything Else, But Leave Me My Kilt

A sentimental look at the phasing-out of the Canadian Black Watch, our last active highland regiment

By Guy Simser

LATE IN THE EVENING of Sept. 19, 1969, a brown paper parcel was dropped into the mail from New Brunswick. Destination: Prime Minister Trudeau.

The parcel contained a Black Watch kilt and sporran and was sent in answer to a statement issued that day by the minister of national defence. The government had decided to remove the two battalions of the Black Watch, Royal Highland Regiment of Canada, from the Canadian Armed Forces regular order of battle.

In the minds of the Black Watch, the government statement raised more questions than it answered.

Some recalled that former Defence Minister Paul Hellyer had said in the early days of the unification wrangle that he would not take away the kilt. True enough, the kilt wasn't taken away, but the regiment was.

The government policy was explained as a cost-efficiency measure. And one member of the Black Watch answered, quoting Napoleon, "Morale is to material as 10 is to one."

Finally, the fear that had troubled many Black Watch members from 1964 and the White Paper on defence was realized. It was a shock and for many unbelievable.

According to Lieutenant-Colonel "Scotty" Morrison, commanding officer of the First Battalion in Gagetown, NB, "The troops accepted the news with grace but deep hurt, like a family that suffered a tragic loss of kinfolk."

Guy Simser was a captain in the Second Battalion Black Watch when he resigned in 1964 after seven years of service, three of which were spent in Germany. He now works for the Ontario Education Television Authority.

He explained to his battalion that the two battalions would join to form the Second Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment on July 1, 1970. Those left over would be sent to units of their choice.

Over in Cyprus, on UN peacekeeping duty, the Second Battalion Black Watch got the news at the same time. A few months later, I talked with some of the soldiers on guard duty in Nicosia. I asked them how they felt about the break-up. Their answers were quiet and firm but guarded: "If that's what they want us to do then we'll do it like we've done everything else . . . better than the rest."

"And what will you do with your highland kilt?"

"They can take everything else, but I'm keeping my kilt."

In Gagetown, 15 miles from Fredericton, plans for the closing out of the battalions began. The role of upholding the Black Watch tradition would be turned back over to the Third Battalion (Reserve) in Montreal. That tradition goes back a long way in

Kristian

Street in Montreal to the regimental church, where their colors were left for safekeeping.

Canadian history. In 1759, two battalions of Black Watch, the 42nd Foot, marched into Montreal with their pipes and drums.

The first Black Watch troops arrived in North America for service against the French in 1756. Two years later they fought at Fort Ticonderoga not far from Montreal. They also fought in the American war of independence. Following that war, many Black Watch soldiers settled in Canada and served in sedentary and volunteer militia units.

During the American Civil War, there was some concern for the safety of Canada, and as a result several new army units were formed. One of these, the Royal Light Infantry in Montreal, was raised in 1862 and affiliated with the Black Watch of Scotland.

From that early beginning there was a deliberate attempt to make the regiment more like the parent Black Watch. In 1883, they adopted the kilt and by 1905, they were officially allied with the senior highland regiment of the British forces, the Black Watch.

At the start of the First World War, the Royal Highlanders of Canada, as they were called then, wasted no time in providing units for service overseas. They were the only regiment in Canada to have three battalions in action. By the war's end, 8,126 officers and men had served well enough to earn 23 battle honors, 931 personal honors and decorations, and six Victoria Crosses for Canada.

Another name change, from the Royal Highlanders of Canada to The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada was approved prior to the Second World War. Two days after Hitler marched into Poland, in 1939, the First Battalion Black Watch was ordered to mobilize for active service. By VE Day, 20 more battle honors had been fought for in over 30 battles.

Soon after the war, the Black Watch returned to reserve status, but not for long. In May, 1951, Canada committed an infantry brigade to NATO. One of the battalions, The Canadian Highland Battalion, was formed from five militia highland units: The Black Watch, 48th Highlanders, Seaforths, Canadian Scottish and the North Nova Scotias.

A year later a call went out for another Canadian Highland Battalion and the same militia units provided another company each. This Second CHB went to Korea. In October, 1953, both Highland battalions were redesignated, as the First and Second Battalions, The Black Watch. The Second Battalion changed into Black Watch dress aboard ship en route to Korea. The Montreal militia Black Watch was designated Third Battalion, The Black Watch. From 1955 the two regular battalions were based in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, except for service in Germany, Denmark and Cyprus.

Never a regiment to forget its tradition, in 1962 a centenary celebration was held. The highlight was the presentation of colors ceremony held in Montreal's Molson Stadium, 100 years after Lady Monck had presented the first colors to the Royal Light Infantry.

The highland tradition was later reinforced by the Canadian Armed Forces Centennial Tattoo. During that Tattoo a solitary piper played a lament as he paced up and down the palisade. The emotion of that moment felt by all the spectators, was the same emotion that overwhelmed the spectators on June 6, 1970, at Gagetown when the two regular Black Watch battalions trooped their colors for the last time.

More than 3,000 friends of the Black Watch sat for over an hour on a terrible day — 46 degrees, 13 mph winds and a quarter of an inch of rain — to watch 427 highlanders put on their last show. Three plane-loads of militia, retired and extra-regimentally employed Black Watch members and their wives had landed the day before at Fredericton airport. Many others came by rail and car. They came from across Canada, Germany, Cyprus, and England.

Because of the weather problems, rather than in spite of them, it was the best trooping that many had seen. Not even the gods could ruin the day. And at the end, when the colors were marched off the square to Auld Lang Syne and the troops followed in kilt, spats, sporran, green coatee and red hackle, shouting "Hoy" to the tune of Black Bear, never to be seen again, the spectators wept openly.

A week later, in Montreal, the last act was performed on a beautiful Sunday morning. The colors of the First and Second Battalions were turned over to the regimental church of St. Andrew and St. Paul on Sherbrooke Street for safekeeping. It was a simple, dignified ceremony that included two pipers playing a lament up and down the aisle.

Immediately following the service, the Black Watch formed up behind their pipes and drums on Sherbrooke Street and marched to the Bleury Street Armouries, the home station of the Black Watch. In the parade were members of the First, Second, Third Battalions, Black Watch cadets and members of the Montreal and Toronto Black Watch associations. As each company passed the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul the crowds that lined the street applauded.

The highland presence has left the regular army, but it won't be forgotten.◁

CLAN PRIDE

Are you a MACKINTOSH?
or an

Adamson . . . Cash . . . Clark . . . Clarke . . . Clarkson . . . Crerar . . . Easson . . . Eggo . . . Elder . . . Glennie . . . Hardie(y) . . . Heggie . . . Higgison . . . Hossack . . . Leary . . . MacAndrew . . . Macartney . . . MacLair . . . MacLeary . . . MacPhail . . . MacGlashlan . . . Mackieson . . . MacTavish . . . MacThomas . . . Nairn . . . Nairne . . . Niven . . . Noble . . . Paul . . . Ripley . . . Ritchie . . . Sivewright . . . Thom . . . Thoms . . . Tosh . . .

Then take a just pride in the knowledge that a Mackintosh escorted the world out of the rain — giving a trade-marked name towards a dry security.

Reference is made, of course, to the inventor of the raincoat of waterproof fabric . . . Charles Mackintosh, (1766-1843). Other inventive credits given to this same Mackintosh were: — various methods for dyeing fabrics; developing a bleaching powder; aiding the converting process of malleable iron into steel; establishing the first Alum works in Scotland.

Canada also retains a synonym with the name MacIntosh to that of the famous MacIntosh Red apple. (Note that Mackintosh can be spelt without the 'K').

Indeed! a name of note.

No one can deny the might and glory of this Celtic Clan even though their power was gained in some way by Royal Charters, and a female inheritance.

Even an interpretative insight into the gaelic counterpart of Mackintosh — "Mac-An-Toisich" — clarifies the necessary latent power, for its meaning refers to "Son of a Chief, or leader, or thane."

Traditionally speaking, all Mackintoshes will direct the heredity finger toward the east coast of Fife, to the Son of MacDuff, ancestors of the Earl of Fife. This becomes all the more authenticated by the "lyon rampant" decored in the 1st and 4th quarters of their shield as shown on the earliest Mackintosh seal . . . that of Alexander Mackintosh, Thane of Rothiemurchus, in 1481.

Cadets of The Mackintosh, such as Shaw of Tordarrock and Farquharson of Invercauld, still quarter the lyon, red on gold.

These two cadets along with MacThomas (MacCombie) of Glenshee form the principal branches of the Mackintosh clan.

For several centuries, the Chief of the Clan Mackintosh has held the title of Captain of the Clan Chattan. They became one of the Clan Chattan Confederation through marriage with an heiress to this group.

Any Chief of the Clan Mackintosh is identified as THE MACKINTOSH.

Most prominent of The Mackintoshes were Malcolm (1430-64) . . . the first powerful Mackintosh chief . . . William (16th Chief) who ended life by being hung at Strathbogie in 1530 for conspiring against Huntly's life (Sheriff of Inverness-shire) . . . Lachlan, who was Chief from 1660, was formally declared Chief of Clan Chattan by Lord Lyon King of Arms in 1672 . . . And his son, Lachlan, who was created "Lord Mackintosh" for his gallant contribution in the 1715 rising.

Following the death in 1938 of the 28th Chief, the chiefships of Clan Mackintosh and Clan Chattan separated.

Feuds between clans have saturated the Highland hills with much blood — none more than the feuds associated with the Mackintosh clan. One particular lingering feud lasted over the contents of two centuries (14th and 15th) between the Mackintosh Captains of Clan Chattan and the Cummins. The ultimate rise of the Mackintoshes within the confederation encouraged additional feuds with the Earl of Moray and Huntly; Clans Cameron; MacDonnells of Keppoch, and Gordon.

Feudal glory laurelized their name from Strathnairn through Badenoch to Deeside as a force to be reckoned with . . . fame that reached its peak by the end of the Middle Ages.

Mackintosh men took a prominent part in the Covenanters fight against Cromwell and were also a mainstay force in the Jacobite Rising of 1715.

One occasion of note during the Jacobite Rising refers to the valour and courage of Lady Mackintosh (a daughter of Farquharson of Invercauld) who raised a small reprisal unit for the young Chevalier. The result! the famous "Rout of Moy" when Lord Loudoun's force was routed by a handful of Lady Mackintosh's retainers. Inspiration behind this coup came from the boldness and strategem of this brave lady.

"Rout of Moy" also memorizes the death of the famous piper, Donald Ban MacGrimmon, who accompanied the Royalist force.

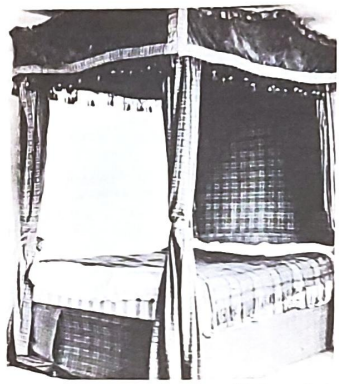
Could it be that the clan's war cry is in honour of the Rout of Moy for they so shout . . . Loch Moy!

The ill-fated mid-18th Century of Highland History heralded an emigration of some 200 Mackintosh clansmen, under the leadership of Mackintoshes of Borlum (descendants of the 16th Chief) — their destination? Georgia, U.S.A.

One of the leaders of this emigrating group, William Mackintosh, married a charming Creek squaw and a descendant of the union became Principal Chief of the Creek Nation . . . his name? . . . Waldo E. Mackintosh. His Indian name is Tustunuggee Micco. The Creek tribe number 20,000 and are located in Oklahoma and Indiana.

Canada also had a Mackintosh Chief descendant in the name of Angus Mackintosh (1756-1833) who became a Legislative councillor of Upper Canada in 1820. Though not clarified it is claimed that Angus returned to Scotland in 1831 to take possession of his ancestral estate in Moy.

Any Mackintosh can wear the Plant Badge of "Red Whortleberry" and if one prefers the Crest Badge then look for 'A Cat Salient Gardant, Proper' with the warning motto engraved . . . "Touch not the cat bot (without) a glove."



Bonnie Prince Charlie slept here. This famous bed can be seen at Moy Hall.

For nigh on 600 years the Moy Hall has been the official seat of the Mackintosh Chiefs. First, it was established in a castle on an island in Loch Moy, Inverness-shire, but the abandonment of this castle in mid-14th Century resulted in their residences being flitted through a serious of houses located on the shore nearby. The latest Moy Hall, built in 1955-58 brings to the Mackintoshes the distinction of being the only entirely modern Chief's house in the Highlands.

'Tis said that a tartan that bears much red indicates the amount of blood shed in battle. As it may be known, the Mackintosh tartan is predominantly a red tartan.

Whether you spell MacIntosh with a "K" or not remains your prerogative but always wear the name and kilt with as much pride as your ancestors most surely did.

TOON TRANSLATIONS

Ardgay	ard-guy
Avoch	och
Bucklyvie	buck-lie-vay
Cardenden	cardin-den
Ceres	series
Culross	coorus
Culter	cooter
Culzean	culain
Dores	doors
Finddochty	finechty
Forres	forrez
Frivckheim	freekum
Glendaruel	glenda-rule
Grandtully	grantly
Kirkcudbright	kirkcoobray
Meikleour	macloor
Millngavie	mullgay
Scourie	scoory
Strathaven	strayv
Tignabruaich	tinabro

Museum Notes

Exhibits received since the last notes include:—

The carved and inscribed OAK CASKET, with KEY and ILLUMINATED SCROLL presented to the Regiment, with the FREEDOM OF ABERFELDY by The Provost and Councillors of the Burgh—5th Sept. 1970.

BRONZE STATUETTE of a HIGHLANDER OF THE INDEPENDENT COMPANIES—1725—Presented by the late Major Crawford Morrison, Jersey, C. I. per his Trustees.

DIVISIONAL COMMANDER'S PENNANT—thought to have been recovered from the Jeep in which Major-General T. G. Rennie was killed by enemy mortar fire while commanding the 51st (H) Division at the Battle of the Rhine Crossing, 24th March, 1965.—Gifted by Mrs. Lilian Kennedy (widow of Sgt. Kennedy).

PALESTINIAN ARAB LEATHER CARTRIDGE BELT—Presented by Mrs. I. Hume, Crieff (widow of Major M. Hume, MM).

Books and M.SS.

"THE REV. JOHN FORSYTH, M.A., LL.D. AND HIS INVENTION OF THE PERCUSSION LOCK"—by Major-General Sir Alexander Forsyth Reid K.C.B., M.A., LL.D. (Aberdeen University Press—Reprint 1955) —Presented by Mr. Gilbert Watson, C.B.E., Edinburgh (Sometime H.M. Chief Inspector of Schools in Scotland).

MILITARY DRAWINGS & PAINTINGS IN THE ROYAL COLLECTION VOL. II—A. E. Haswell Miller and N. P. Dawney—Presented by The Army Museums Ogilby Trust.

PRECIS on the BATTLE OF MAGERSFONTEIN by G. R. Duxbury—Director of the S. A. War Museum, Johannesburg—Presented by Major W. S. R. West, The Gordon Highlanders att/Royal Brunei Regt.

MISCELLANEOUS Volumes of Regimental Histories—Gifted by Mr. T. B. Craig, Finchley, London. Trustee of the late Major G. S. M. Burton (formerly of the Regiment).

ALBUMS of Press Cuttings, Photographs and MSS. Material compiled by the late General Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.—presented per Major J. M. P. Walker (formerly of the Regt.)

Orders, Decorations and Medals

M.B.E., M.C., Br. War & Victory., 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and 1939-45 War Medals of the late MAJOR G. S. M. BURTON, presented by Mr. T. B. Craig, Finchley, London.

1914 Star; British War & Victory Medals of the late CAPT. PHILIP GRAHAM EGERTON—Presented by Mrs. Marjoribanks Egerton, Armagh, N. Ireland.

General Service 1936-39 W/Palestine Bar; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; and War Medal of the late CORPORAL ALBERT A. J. BREWER—Presented by his parents—Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, 18 King's Road, Dorchester, Dorset.

Queen's South Africa (4 Bars); 1914 Star; British War and Victory of the late L/CPL. R. RUSHFORTH—Presented by Mrs. R. L. Brownlow, 2808 Keele St., Apt. 20, Downsview 461, Ontario, Canada. (daughter)

C.M.G., Queen's South Africa (4 Bars); King's South Africa (2 Bars); 1914 Star, British War & Victory of the late LT. COL. (TEMP. BRIGADIER-GENERAL) CHARLES EDWARD STEWART—from The Black Watch Memorial Home, Dunalistair, Broughty Ferry.

General Service, India 1895—inscribed "LT. A. GRANT-DUFF, 1st Bn. Royal Highlanders"—Presented by Mr. R. H. Drummond B.A., F.R.N.S., 516, 37th Avenue, La Salle, P of Q, Canada—per Mr. W. P. Dawson, Flackwell Heath, High Wycombe, Bucks.

Prints and Pictures

"EPISODE AT WATERLOO"—Grenadier of the 42nd. Retrieving the Colour of the 92nd clasped in the hands of the dead Colour Ensign—By Vasslard. Litho by G. Engelmann, Paris—By Purchase.

"42nd Highlanders" 1840 by J. W. Giles, Pub. by Dean and Co. London—By Purchase.

"The Summons to Waterloo"—Coloured Print (unsigned) with Verses—from Byron's "Childe Harold"—Presented by Mrs. Newborn, Inverkeithing, Fife.

Stamps

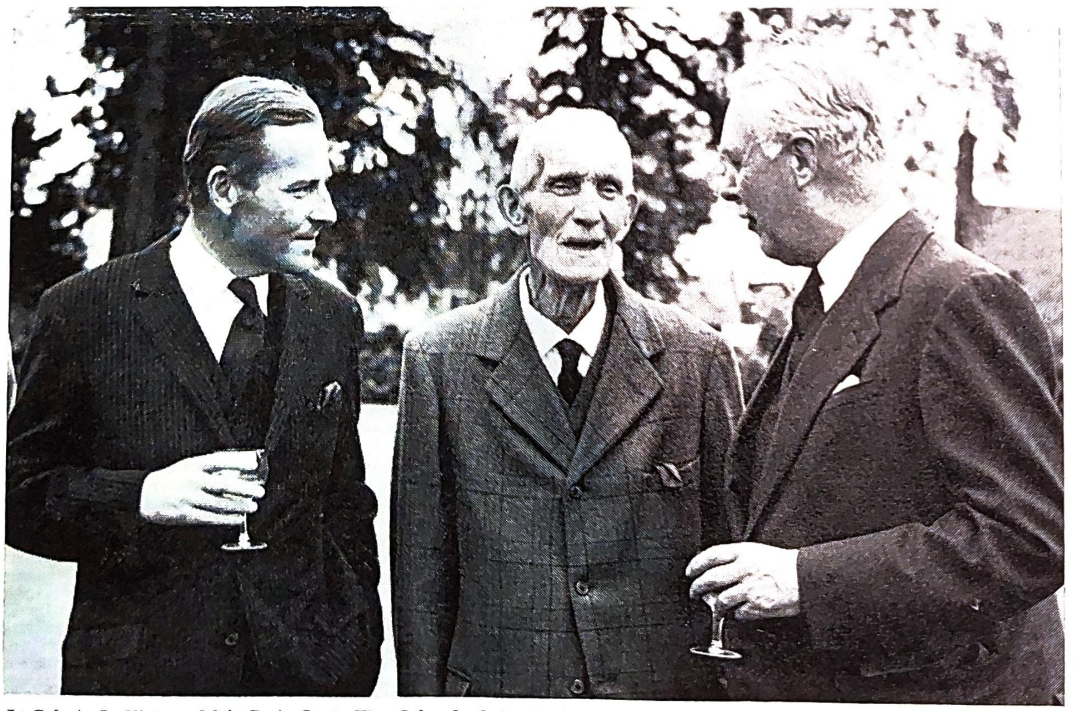
Set of 4 Commemorative Stamps "Fort Duquesne 1758-1958"—Presented by Mr. W. Cameron, Box 282, Rural Route 3, Kokomo, Indiana, U.S.A.

Cards

Collection of Wills Cigarette Cards (25) featuring incidents in the Life of H.M. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment—Presented by Ex-Sgt. T. E. Kempshall F.S.A. (Scot.) 36 Glendower Ave. Coventry.

Since the previous Museum Notes 1800 visitors have called at the Museum. Organised Party visits included Recruits and Junior Soldiers both from Scottish Infantry Depots: Bridge of Don and Glencorse; 3rd Caen Scouts d'Europe; Canadian Curlers; School Parties from France; Clydebank and Local schools.

The Museum Assistants Group of Great Britain, whose Annual Conference, held in Dundee, was on the theme "The Smaller Museum" visited the Museum in September and individual visits were made by the G.O.C. Scotland—Lt. Gen. Sir Henry Leask K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., Mr. C. C. Bradley, Headmaster, New Zealand, and Mrs. Bradley. The Lady Provost of Perth, Mrs. J. A. C. Grant, accompanied by Mrs. W. Inderwick of Perth, Ontario, Canada.



Lt-Col. A. L. Watson, Maj. C. A. Scott, The Colonel of the Regiment at the Regimental Cocktail Party Balhousie Castle, 30 July, 1970.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Trumpet in the Hall. By Bernard Fergusson. (Collins. 45s.)

History and literature alike prove that it is possible to hate and fear war and yet love the service of arms. Sir Bernard Fergusson, a man of deep humour and sentiment, sounds like an intellectual who enjoys soldiering.

To put out his autobiography, therefore, was an act of courage by the publisher who might well disappoint soldier readers on the one hand and non-soldiers on the other. Indeed, there is in the blurb a quaint and rather archaic remark: "This is a book to make even the most ardent anti-militarist stop and think." Are we never to bury Colonel Blimp?

His cheerful, detached and humorous character no doubt accounts for the curious jobs that came Fergusson's way: personal assistant to Wavell, Director of Psychological Warfare in the Suez operation, diplomatic aide in Turkey, and Commander of the Police in Palestine. For much of his career he was engaged in a kind of politics at the lower level, and his memory has a special skill in recalling crises in the form of anecdotes.

The stories generally make one chuckle, and throughout the book there is a warm, happy, familiar feeling about his Jocks of the Black Watch. By the end of it I found myself associating the author and his men in one pleasant image of genial and gentlemanly fighters. It is hard to believe that there were by 1950 half a dozen regiments in the British Army still recruited on the admirable and successful system of local influence and attachment used by the Black Watch.

Planted unhappily in October, 1940, at G.H.Q. Home Forces, awaiting the invasion that never came, Fergusson tried to get back to his battalion by telling Gen. Paget that "a chap with one leg could do this job I am doing just now," to which Paget replied that if a man with one leg could be found he might consider a change. Whereupon Fergusson leaves the room and walks immediately into a major with one leg . . . this shows the kind of man he is; amusing and unusual things happen to him, and one believes them because they happen to him.

This was partly because he thought up amusing and unusual solutions to problems. To revive the morale of a battalion in Burma, which had suffered heavy losses, he arranged a lecture by the man who had shot the gangster, John Dillinger, in Chicago. Letting off a few rounds by way of prelude, the lecturer shouted "it is your duty to die for your country."

During the pause that followed there was uneasy shuffling and murmuring. Suddenly the crack shot continued: "That's what you're often told. But it's not true. It's your duty to *live* for your country and make the other bastard die for his."

Balancing the anecdotes and jokes, are some serious and important contributions to history. Fergusson defends the military side of the Suez operation while showing how ludicrous was his own propaganda contribution from Cyprus. He reminds us of what the Jewish guerrillas in Palestine were like in their day. He throws new light on the methods and character of Wingate, and on the qualities that used to make some people regret the departure from their countries of the British Army—in particular, of course, the Black Watch.

Reviewed by Donald MacLachlan
The Daily Telegraph

December, 1970 Rod Hackle

The Trumpet in the Hall

By BERNARD FERGUSSON

This is the autobiography of a Scottish soldier. It is also an affirmation of faith and love for the military life with all its values and traditions. In this day and age the theme is, perhaps unfashionable, but Bernard Fergusson has never been disposed to bow to fashion.

Bernard Fergusson knew from his arrival at Sandhurst in 1930, and subsequent commission into The Black Watch, that he had found not just a job but a vocation. His career was usually unconventional. After a spell as ADC to Wavell, and service before the war as an Intelligence Officer in Palestine, he fought in Syria against the Vichy French. The siege of Tobruk was followed by the dramatic ordeal of Wingate's campaigns in Burma. A second spell in Palestine, the early days of NATO and a tragi-comic episode during the Suez operation concluded his military career. Since 1958, when he sent in his papers his life has continued eventful, and has included five years as Governor-General of New Zealand.

It is doubtful whether the colour, the humour, the joy and tribulations of a soldier's life have ever been more vividly conveyed.

Published by Collins

ORDER FORM

To: **John Smith & Co.**
51 St. Vincent Street,
Glasgow

Please supply .....copy/ies of THE TRUMPET IN THE HALL by Bernard Fergusson at 45s per copy plus 3s 6d postage.

Name_____

Address _____

_____

_____

I enclose cheque/P.O. for £ : s d.

First Battalion

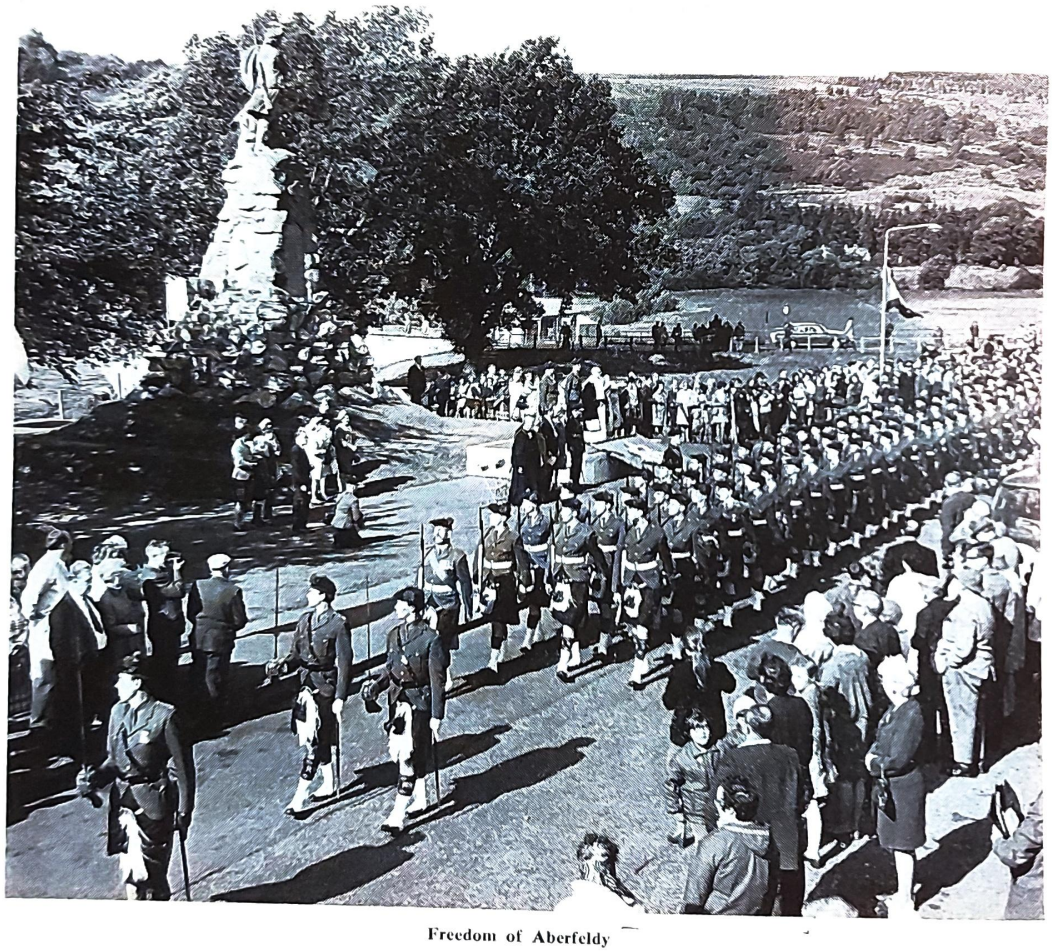
General

The last issue found us at short notice to move to Northern Ireland as part of reinforcements to meet troop level requirements for the Orange Marches on the 13th July. Our remaining days at Kirknewton were spent in a flurry of preparation at all levels, as might well be imagined. Unfamiliar riot and crowd dispersal drills had to be learnt and perfected. Special clothing and stores indented for, drawn and issued, and numerous other detailed activities, too tedious to mention, had to be run concurrently. At last, on a day, we boarded a train at Mid Calder bound for Ardrossan and the Belfast ferry by which we were to troop by sea; M.V. LION conveyed us, most comfortably, hospitably and without fuss to Belfast docks whence we duly expected to be transported to our publicised destination of Londonderry by bus and vehicle. To most people's surprise (a commodity long since exhausted) we arrived in premises known as the King's Hall, Belfast, whose inhabitants had previously been four footed and undemanding in their sanitary arrangements, to find it our billet, shared with the 1st Bn Devon and Dorsets. Our subsequent adventures are recorded below but mention must here be made of the tremendous welcome, assistance and hospitality shown by all ranks of 1 KOSB throughout this tour.

On return from this first taste of N Irish duty the battalion had a long week-end; long enough, in fact, almost to bridge the gap leading up to our return to the Emerald Isle. Sure enough the call came early on Saturday 8th August just as some of the more sanguine Officers were making out the following week's training programme to fit in around their shooting diaries. M.V. LION again came into her own as the MOD's troop flagship and took us back to Belfast where we expected to stay. We were not surprised this time to find our destination lay elsewhere; Londonderry, in fact, and just in time to prepare for the Derry Apprentice Boys march on the 12th. Again, a full account of our second visit, follows below.

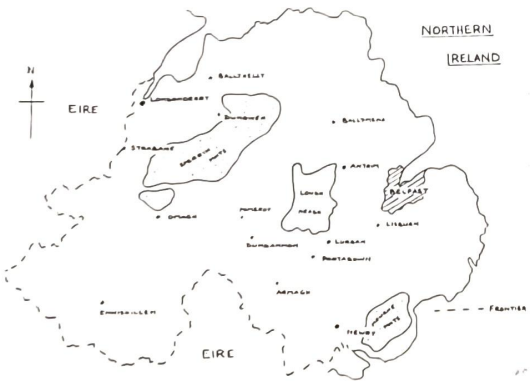
The next major event, and quite the most delightful and memorable, was the occasion of the Regiment's receiving the Freedom of the Burgh of Aberfeldy. Suffice it to say here that it was tremendously gratifying for the 1st Battalion to be able to make the parade at last after so many disappointing postponements. How it all went is also described separately later in these notes.

Visitors have included Brigadier Tony Lithgow, in his new capacity as Divisional Brigadier, the CGS, General Sir Geoffry



Freedom of Aberfeldy

"Who said times have changed"



Baker; the GOC, General Sir Hugh Leask, and the new Minister of State for Defence, Lord Balneil. It was nice to see Brigadier Lithgow back on his first official visit since relinquishing command of the 1st Battalion in 1966.

Battalion training, in the conventional sense, was much disrupted by our two unscheduled visits to N Ireland; however on return from Londonderry the Companies managed to get away to such diverse places as Skye, Cultybraggan and Garelochead to prepare for the Battalion and Army in Scotland exercise, Banana Split, moved from Cultybraggan to Barry Buddon as we went through the main phases of war for the first time for over two years. This was followed, at the end of the month, by Exercise Lion Rampant run by HQ Scotland for the express purpose of exercising 1BW group in tactical deployment on conventional lines. Our forces included the Greys and elements of Sappers and Gunners; the enemy was enthusiastically supplied by the Queens Own Highlanders, as in Banana Split.

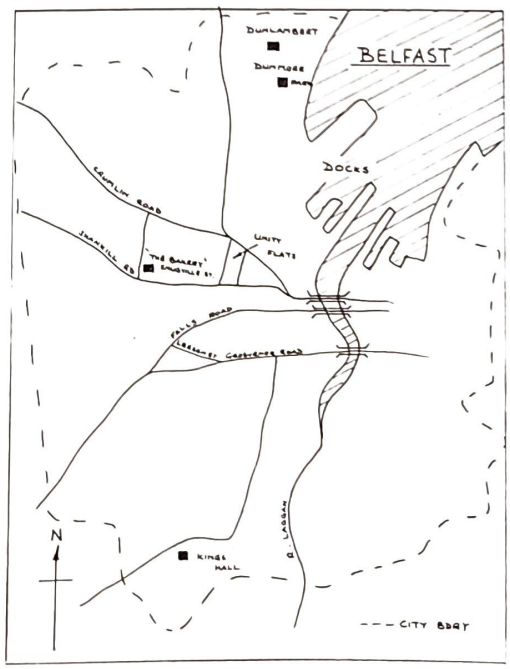
Visit of the CGS, General Sir Geoffrey Baker GCB, CMG, CBE, MC

Both exercises were very useful and surprisingly realistic considering the limitations imposed by land clearance problems.

To keep us on our toes over the Christmas and New Year period, we have been told that our half-anticipated four month tour to N Ireland in the Spring is now confirmed from 9th Feb—24th June.

BELFAST

The King's Hall Belfast was home for our first night or two and in itself provided quite a spectacle. Two battalions alongside each other in the enormous central arena looked like something out of Beau Geste. Rows upon rows of double tiered beds, all arranged in company and platoon lines, gave an air of ancient martial splendour, with only the colours and piles of drums missing to complete the picture. Very shortly, however, companies began to be dispersed to different parts of the City. Moves started when all but Delta Company moved to a requisitioned school at Dunlambert in the North. This was spacious, modern and well appointed and became the



The Third Battalion

It is most curious writing as the only remaining battalion of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada. The majority of our personnel cannot remember when last the third battalion in Montreal was the whole of the Black Watch. There is no doubt that the Regiment in Canada has been dealt a grievous blow. From the personal point of view, there are many heavy hearts as well, especially since our Regimental Annual Reunion Dinner this year told us vividly how much we had lost. We were unique in the Canadian Armed Forces in the high level of affection existing between the Regular and Reserve elements of the Regiment. For whatever reasons, we were never afflicted with the jealousy and resentment that characterize the relations between Regular and Reserve Battalions of some other regiments. This is most likely a result of our being Black Watch and being jointly cognisant of what that means to all of us, Regular or militia.

The loss of the 1st and 2nd Battalions has left 3rd with a most amazing burden. The name of the Black Watch is almost as famous in Canada as it is in the United Kingdom itself. The Minister of National Defence assured the people of Canada that the Black Watch would continue to exist through its existence in the militia. Thus the onus is on us to make our presence known, and our resources have dwindled badly to the point that there are now only some 200 "Red Hackles" to work with in the Canadian Armed Forces. Nonetheless, there are advantages to being Black Watch. ERE'd personnel from the Regular Force battalions and personnel from 2 RCR (to which have been posted the bulk of the men of the 1st and 2nd Black Watch) have repeatedly offered to do what they can for the Regiment in Montreal. Major Dave Ells is typical of this spirit and did much for the Battalion last year when he ran a course of Officer/N.C.O. training on his own time. In this, he was helped by Major Leslie, also RHC. When 2 RCR was in Quebec recently, some of our men had the opportunity to train with them. All of this keeps the family spirit of the RHC somehow there despite all.

The task ahead of the Third Battalion then is to maintain the good name of the Black Watch of Canada and to, of course, be ready in case of national emergency or need. But we are not as bad off as some might say. In fact, the battalion itself, although greatly saddened by the loss of the regular force battalions, is in very fine spirits. On 6th October, Lieut-Colonel Macfarlane handed over to the new commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel S. F. Angus, C.D., a battalion of militia which is up to strength and keen to be tested.

At the same parade, we replaced, after many years of good service, our R.S.M., Mr. McElheron, with Mr. Rodgers. Recruiting has been going very well, indeed, recently and all in all, the battalion is in very good shape.

In mid-October, a company of the 2 R 22e R (the Vandoos), moved into the Armoury and training was thenceforth severely restricted. The Black Watch was unique in its quick and close co-operation with the Regular Force elements billeted on it. We had, 24 hours a day, an Orderly Officer and support staff to assist the Vandoos in their work and administration. As a result of this, and of the traditional high regard we feel towards the Vandoos and which we feel is reciprocated, the relationship between us has really been one of guest and host, and we are very happy with this.

We are hoping to really be able to get down to the tasks at hand as soon as possible, and we are encouraged with the level of training that has been carried out up to now, despite the emergency. Training films, schemes, lectures, and parades have been carried on despite everything, if on a curtailed basis, and we have not shared the fate of many units with troops in their armouries of being forced to suspend operations indefinitely.

Appointments 3 RHC

Bn HQ
CO—Lt.-Col. S. F. Angus, C.D.
2 i/c—Maj L. N. Ferdon
QM—Capt. T. M. Miller
Trng. Offr.—Maj W. R. Sewell
Asst. Trng. O.—Capt. H. F. Hauschild
Asst. Q.M.—Lt. B. A. Lloyd
Adjt.—Lt. A. G. Malashenko

"A" Coy
OC—Capt. R. F. Starzynski
2 i/c—Lt. R. F. Ehrhardt
OC 1 Pl—Lt. G. M. Boire
OC 2 Pl—Lt. H. P. Klepak

"B" Coy
OC—Maj. W. Cook
2 i/c—Capt. A. Pamment
OC 1 Pl—Lt. E. Camolese

Super-numerary
Unit Accts. O.—Capt. J. A. B. Evans

New Officer Cadets
P 2 Lt.—G. St. John
P 2 Lt.—H. Blakely

Transfers to District HQ
No. 1 Western Quebec District
Lt.-Col. J. I. B. Macfarlane, C.D.
Maj. H. C. Mitchell, C.D.
Lt. G. D. Dover

Left the unit
Lt. J. P. Pompeo

Summer Student Training Programme

The government decided in the spring to institute a summer student employment programme to lessen the critical situation for students seeking summer jobs. The Department of National Defence decided on a military training programme to give six weeks employment to thousands of students all across the Dominion. The allocation to the Black Watch was 30 personnel, who would be trained by active militia officers, N.C.O.'s and men.

The Black Watch platoon, as it really was, was commanded by Lieutenant Mike Boire, and his N.C.O.'s were Sgt. Gordie Johnson and Corporals Paul Stevenson and Mike Brazeau. To the Composite staff went Black Watch Major Wayne Cook, who became 2 i/c of the programme for English Montreal and a coy commander to boot.

The course lasted from 6 July to 15 August, and the first three weeks was given to General Military Training. The requirements for the whole six weeks was only to bring the lads up to GMT level, but it was found that this could be done in three, leaving the next three weeks for the Leading Infantryman Course.

The course was never taken lightly by the 3 RHC personnel involved. The standards were high and by the end of the course, only two-thirds of the lads were left. At the end of the summer, some twelve of these remaining students were kept within the unit, it not being a requirement for the programme that one join the militia for the customary three-year stint. This retention rate compares favourably with most other units, and the official retention rate was given as 2-5%, so we consider ourselves most fortunate. The lads who stayed are rapidly turning into first-rate militiamen too.

The highlights of the course included the familiar hair-cut for the usually reluctant youths but this, once achieved, seemed to be forgotten and all settled down to work. The lads were trained in weaponry including the FN C-1, C-2, GPMG, 3.5 rocket launcher, and grenades. Special emphasis was put on fieldcraft during the course, which wound up with a seven-day field exercise during which the boys averaged 4 hours sleep a night.

Most personnel involved with the course were quite happy with it and we hope to be tasked with it again next summer.

"A" Coy

The first parade of the training year was held on 8th September, 190, and was immediately followed by a week-end scheme at Camp Farnham on 11-13th September. At that time, the coy practised patrolling, ambush and counter-ambush operations. This year training has changed somewhat, at least in theory. We are parading on Saturdays rather than on the traditional Tuesday nights. This practice will have advantages and disadvantages, but we are not sure how it will work out, because of the events of October.

be very difficult for many units to be represented, Montreal being at such a distance from them. However, it is hoped at least forty junior officers, from at the least half a dozen regiments will be in attendance.

The plan is that this function might serve as the nucleus, or at least a stimulus to discussion of the idea of an informal alliance among all Highland regiments in the Dominion. We all share difficulties which could probably be largely overcome were we to band together in an unofficial over-all loose organization. For example, in the procurement of kit, substantial savings would incur to all units if they could order kit together in large quantities rather than in the piece-meal unit orders of this moment.

In any case, it promises to be quite a bash. Lest any of the U.K. members of the Black Watch family, hearing of the

HERITAGE

Black Watch in action eleven hours today. Severe casualities inflicted on the enemy. Own killed two officers twenty-four men. Details later. (Chindit official telegram)

Another field is fought; a little fight
Not to be famed in chronicles of war,
Not to be noticed in the News tonight
Nor cabled eagerly to lands afar.
Only upon the regimental scrolls
Begun long since, the day of Fontenoy,
Among old skirmishes and lost patrols
They will record tonight this latest ploy.

Now, where today the sun blazed overhead,
In the cool evening moving to and fro
Their comrades bury the immortal dead
Forever from the sight of friend or foe,
And round them, in the darkness, sentries stand
And watch with tired eyes and straining ears,
Even as long ago in our old land
Their weary kinfolk leaned upon their spears.

On old wild days, if one should chance to fall,
The son caught up the broadsword of the slain,
Girt on the dirk and the accoutrements all
And saw to it the ranks were whole again.
So now, as sure as when in ancient days
Brave youth espoused the patriarchial feud,
Still, in the fashion of our modern ways,
The oath of Aberfeldy is renewed.

We know not yet the comrades who are down,
Who are the two, and who the twentyfour
That shall not see again the country town,
The pithead, or the cottage or the moor
From whence they came to fill their fathers' place
To keep the long heroic line unbroke
The seed, the fruit, the harvest of their race,
The latest warriors of a fighting folk.

From such small battles was a kingdom built,
By such bold forays was a border held,
By men in hodden grey or battered kilt
Who knew defeat, but knew not to be ~~feared~~ quelled;
And they that fell today were of a blood
That cannot all be drunk by greedy earth,
And whoso fell in honour where he stood
Fulfilled the purpose of his warrior birth.

"PUNCH" 6 Sep 1944

?
But I seem to detect the fine Italian hand of Bernard Fergusson.

FREEDOM of ABERFELDY

PARADE

OF

The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment)

IN

Victoria Park, Aberfeldy, at 2.30 p.m.

on Saturday, 5th September, 1970

to receive the Freedom of the Burgh of Aberfeldy

THE BURGH OF ABERFELDY
TO THE COLONEL, OFFICERS
AND ALL OTHER RANKS OF THE BLACK WATCH
(ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT)
GREETINGS
BATTLE-HONOURS OF
BLACK WATCH
France
Somaliland
Crete
North Africa
Sicily
Italy
Burma
Normandy
Belgium
Holland
Germany
The Hook
Korea
WE, The Provost, Magistrates and Councillors of the Burgh of Aberfeldy: for ourselves and in the name of the Citizens of the Burgh, being conscious of the traditions gloriously created and splendidly maintained by your most distinguished Regiment since its formation in Aberfeldy in the year 1740, of your magnificent record of courage, sacrifice and devotion to duty on many fields of battle throughout the world and wishing also to record in perpetuity the long and happy association of this Burgh with your Regiment in which so many of our Citizens and their sons have been proud to serve:
DO BY THESE PRESENTS
confer upon the BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT) the FREEDOM OF ENTRY into the Burgh of Aberfeldy on ceremonial occasions with bayonets fixed, drums beating and colours flying in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Town Council on Monday the Ninth day of March One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy.
In WITNESS WHEREOF we have caused the Common Seal of the Burgh to be hereunto affixed this Fourth day of JULY one thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy.
Provost
Town Clerk

Freedom Scroll

PEOPLE'S
Journal

FIFE, KINROSS AND CLACKMANNAN
No. 5879 Saturday, September 12, 1970 Price 5d

A Great Day for The Black Watch

● After their service in Ulster The Black Watch kept that date with its birthplace on Saturday. Aberfeldy gave the freedom of the burgh to its own regiment as it was here, where the memorial stands, that The Black Watch was raised in 1740. Some 6000 people saw the ceremony in Victoria Park which was followed by the march past.

To represent the gathering of the old independent companies which came together as The Black Watch 230 years ago, the troops marched on parade from four different directions in company groups, led by sections of the pipes and drums.

Aberfeldy confers Freedom upon The Black Watch

AN ANONYMOUS 'phone call to the regimental headquarters of The Black Watch at Balhousie Castle, Perth—it was confirmed that it came from Liverpool and that the voice was Irish—sparked off a police search for hidden bombs at Saturday's Freedom ceremony in the North Perthshire burgh of Aberfeldy, birthplace of the senior Highland regiment 230 years ago.

But the call, warning that an attempt of an unspecified nature would be made to disrupt the event, in which nearly 600 troops of the 1st Battalion, old comrades and cadets took part, proved to be a hoax.

The colourful ceremony on the parade ground in Aberfeldy's Victoria Park, the subsequent march past the saluting base at the impressive monument near General Wade's bridge, and the parade through the crowd-lined streets "with bayonets fixed, drums beating and Colours flying," passed off without incident. No explosive device and nothing else suspicious was uncovered in an intensive search of the area.

Indeed, the only "casualties" were six soldiers and two civilians. During the speeches the soldiers were in the stand-easy position under a bright sun, with a high wind blowing, when first one and then the others in quick succession fell flat on their faces in a dead faint. They were stretchered off, but soon revived with first-aid treatment.

Two women in the 5000 crowd lining the bank that formed a natural grandstand for the ceremony were treated for wasp stings.

One of the places checked for explosives was the ceremonial dais on which the distinguished guests, among them Lord Balneil, Minister of State for Defence, assembled not long after the search.

War record

Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson, Colonel of the Regiment and former Governor-General of New Zealand, who accepted the Freedom scroll and casket, made reference to the regiment's record in war over the past two centuries and the pride they had in the contribution they had been able to make towards keeping the peace abroad.

"Tragically, this problem can present itself nearer home," he said, when recalling that twice in the last 10 weeks the battalion had crossed into Northern Ireland in just such a role. "They discharged that distasteful duty with discipline, restraint and strict impartiality, and by so doing have brought further honour to us all.

"Peace is sometimes best kept by a readiness to show our teeth, just as in times past our forebears achieved it by letting the sun flash just once in a while on their claymores.

"I pay tribute here to our Territorials of the past and our Volunteers of the present, who have kept alive what I have always thought of in my heart as 'the spirit of Aberfeldy'."

Brigadier Fergusson prefaced his speech in acknowledgment of the Freedom scroll and casket, presented by the Provost of Aberfeldy, Mr James Fisher, by delivering a message of greeting from Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, who has been Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment for 33 years.

Her Majesty wrote: "The ties between Aberfeldy and The Black Watch are unique and indissoluble, dating as they do from that historic parade beside the Tay 230 years ago."

Referring to the fusion in 1740 of the independent clan companies to form one regiment, the Brigadier said that these units had to learn to grow together, but they also had something to contribute to the common pool, and that "something" was a proud, individual tradition, to be forged into one.

"We, too, our own nation and all the nations of the world, still have to learn to grow together, to pool for the common good the best of what we have inherited from the past, and to realise in the words of the Psalmist, 'how blessed a thing it is to dwell together in unity."

Sir Bernard concluded by expressing the hope that the civic authority would allow the regiment to add to the memorial a plaque recording the events of the day on "this historic spot."

Recruiting

Provost Fisher, in his speech conferring the honour on the regiment, recalled that in the early days, recruiting to The Black Watch was rigidly confined to men from north of the Tay.

"To-day," he went on, "they come from all over the country, from the cities as well as the Highland glens, but they all preserve the wonderful spirit and tradition of their Highland forebears — the clan pride, the toughness, the fierceness in assault, the independence of character, and boundless self-confidence in their own powers in all circumstances and conditions.

"From its foundation, and throughout its history, The Black Watch has won fame for itself and for its country, and the admiration of people all over the world."

Sir Bernard signed the burgess roll before accepting the Freedom scroll contained in its ornate casket.

Joining him on the platform were Lady Fergusson; the Earl o Mansfield, Lord Lieutenant o Perthshire, and the Countess o Mansfield; Mr I. A. Duncan Millar Perth County convener, and Mr Millar; the Rev. and Mrs E. Lowe Mr Ian Brown, town clerk, and Mr Brown; Brigadier J. C. Monteith and Major G. C. Barnett, aide-de camp.

The parade, which included the pipes and drums and military band of the 1st Battalion, was under the command of Lieut.-Col. A. L Watson, C.O., with Major P. M. B Carthew as second-in-command, and Capt. P. G. Forster, adjutant. Ensign in the Colour party was Lieut. D. R. Wilson, accompanied by W.O.II Oldham and C/Sgt. Cathro.

A squad of Black Watch recruits from the Scottish Infantry Depot at Bridge of Don, and detachments of the 51st (Highland) Volunteer Battalion and the Perthshire Army Cadet Force augmented the ranks.

Leading the old comrades (Black Watch Association) was Lieut.-Col. Alec Brodie, Coupar Angus, a retired officer who is now camp commandant at Barry/Buddon, Angus.

Sheila Brown, 10-year-old daughter of Aberfeldy's town clerk, handed a bouquet of mixed flowers to Lady Fergusson, and a similar presentation to Mrs James Fisher was made by Lien Grant, the nine-year-old daughter of Bailie I. G. Grant.

A memorable day in the regiment's history ended with the beating of Retreat by the pipes and drums and a display of Highland dancing in the sunlit parade arena.

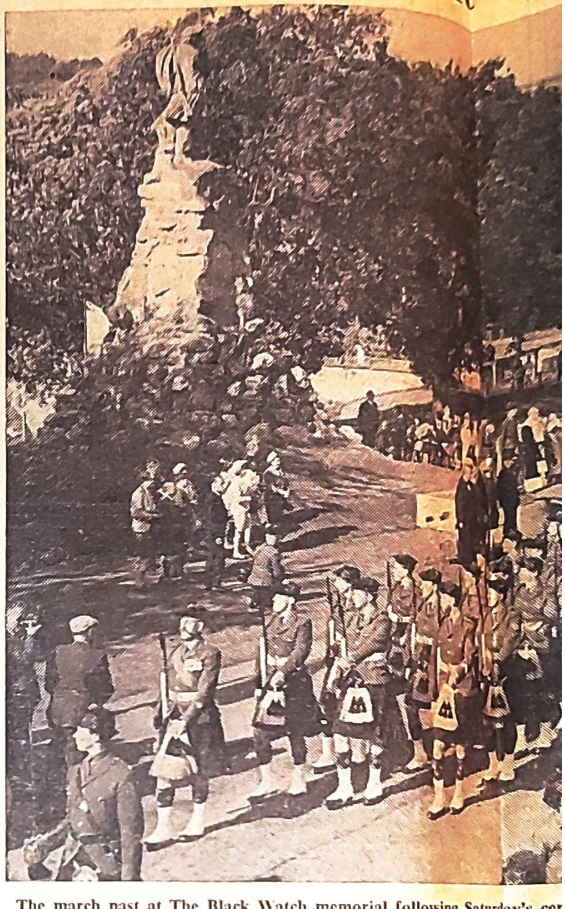
List of Guests

Among the guests at the day's proceedings were: Brigadier and Mrs J. A. Oliver, Arbroath; Brigadier and Mrs H. C. Baker-Baker, Richmond; Col. and Mrs G. W. Dunn, St. Vincans; Col. G. A. Rusk, Comrie; the Dowager Lady Arbuthnott, Laurencekirk; Mrs Neil McMicking, Dunkeld; Brigadier and Mrs B. C. Bradford, Kincardine O'Neil; Lieut-Col. and the Hon. Mrs A. M. Lyle, Butterstone; Col. J. E. M. Richard, Peebles; Capt. and the Hon. Mrs P. W. Barnett, Guildtown; Col. and Mrs A. O. L. Lithgow, Camberley; Major J. J. McKinney, Broughty Ferry; Col. and Mrs D. W. M. Morrison, Arbroath; Major Sir George and Lady Nairn, Blairgowrie; Brigadier and Mrs P. S. Douglas, Bury St. Edmonds; Brigadier and Mrs A. D. H. Irwin, Comrie.

Lieut.-Col. D. McN. C. and Lady Jean Rose, Huntingtower; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs A. J. Watt, Glenfarg; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs C. N. M. Blair, Keamore; Major H. McL. and Mrs Clark, Perth; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. D. Arbuthnott, C.O. 51st (Highland) Volunteers, and Mrs Arbuthnott; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs A. D. Rowan-Hamilton, Crieff; Lieut.-Col. M. R. Wallace, Auchterarder; Major and Mrs C. M. MacAulay, Dunkeld; Mrs L. P. Haviland, Musselburgh; Major and Mrs I. D. McD. Liddell, Pitlochry; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs A. D. J. Stewart, Woking; Brigadier and Mrs N. G. A. Noble London; Lieut.-Col. M. V. A. Wolfe Murray, Peebles; Mrs I. Molteno, Glenlyon

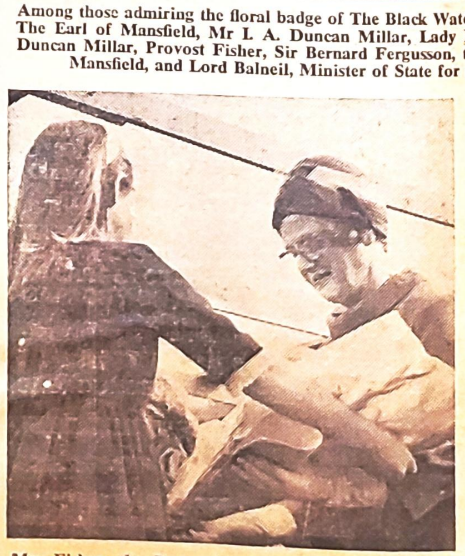
The guest-list at the Moness House Hot reception which followed the ceremoni events comprised: Bailie and Mrs W. Du Bailie and Mrs I. G. Grant, Hon. Treasu and Mrs J. H. Smith, Dean of Guild a Mrs A. H. Thomson, Councillor and M J. G. Moir, Councillor and Mrs J. R. Moffat, Councillor and Mrs M. L. Rob son, Councillor D. Smollett; Mr Mrs J. Fitzsimmon; Mr and Mrs W. Harris, Pitlochry; Provost and Mrs J. K nedy, Pitlochry; Mr and Mrs C. Robert Pitlochry; Mr and Mrs A. L. Bush Perth; Lord Provost D. K. Thomson, P Mr J. A. C. Grant and Mrs Grant, Provost of Perth; Mr and Mrs N Gordon Gibson, Blair Atholl; Chief stable and Mrs D. A. MacInnes, Mr and Mrs A. Masson, Perth; M Mrs C. McGill, Aberfeldy; Mr and J. W. Chisholm, Aberfeldy; Mr an R. L. St. Clair Murray, Perth; M Mrs T. B. Fergusson, Perth; Mr a A. H. Martin, Perth.

PROUD DAY FOR TH



The march past at The Black Watch memorial following Saturday's cer in 1740 — was conferre

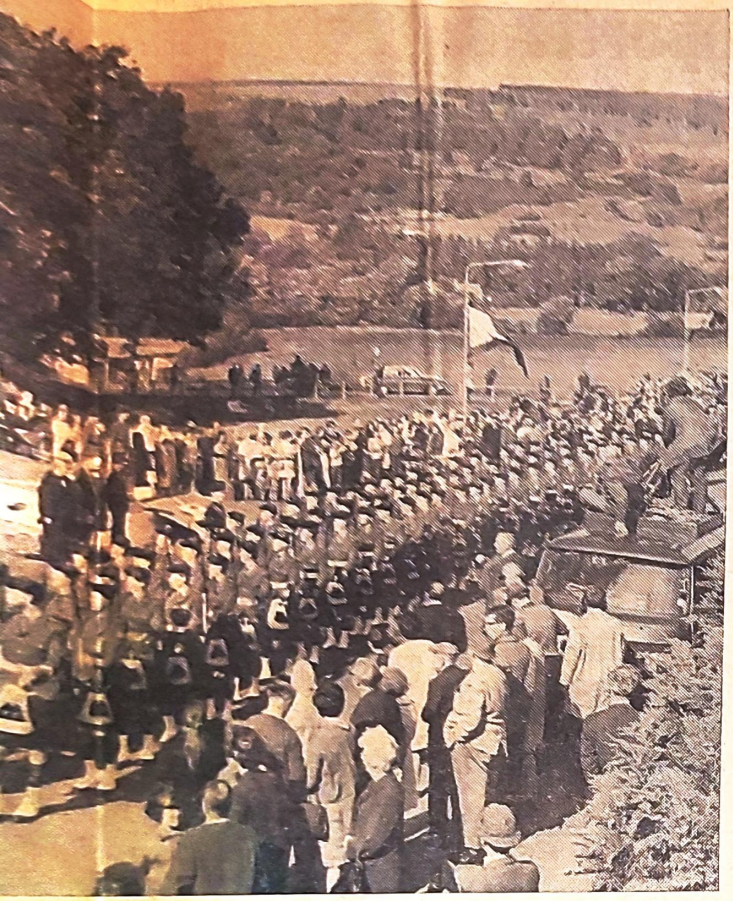
Among those admiring the floral badge of The Black Watch are, l. to r.,— The Earl of Mansfield, Mr I. A. Duncan Millar, Lady Fergusson, Mr Duncan Millar, Provost Fisher, Sir Bernard Fergusson, the Countess o Mansfield, and Lord Balneil, Minister of State for Defence.



Mrs Fisher, the Provost's wife, receiving a bouquet from Lien Grant, daughter of Bailie I. G. Grant.

Veterans

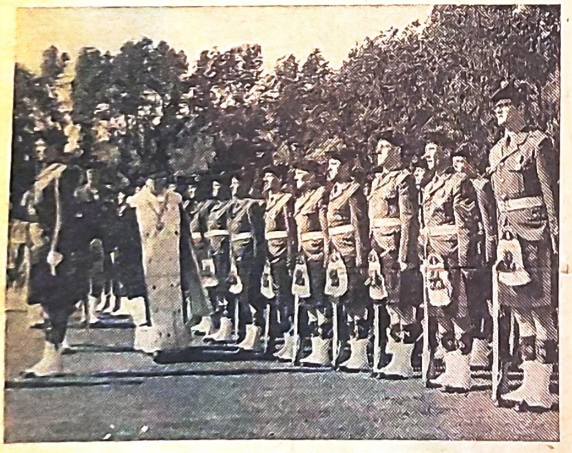
OR THE BLACK WATCH



ng Saturday's ceremony at which the Freedom of Aberfeldy — birthplace of the regiment — was conferred on the Royal Highland Regiment.

The monocled Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson, Colonel of The Black Watch, with Provost James Fisher at the monument which commemorates the founding of the regiment 230 years ago.

n are, l. to r.— ergusson, Mrs e Countess of efence.



Provost Fisher, in his robes of office, inspects the parade drawn up in Aberfeldy's Victoria Park. This ceremony marked the start of an impressive and memorable event.

Veterans of many a campaign, old comrades of the regiment were strongly represented in The Black Watch Association ranks.

FRIDAY 2 OCTOBER 1970 THE BEAVER

THE COMMANDER

Brigadier General William C. Leonard, MBE, CD.

Brigadier-General William C. Leonard, MBE, CD. typifies the modern day Canadian Military Commander — a man involved and concerned with every aspect of the daily lives of his troops and their families. An officer whose experience and training seems to fit him well for his responsibilities as a Canadian and NATO military commander.

Born on December 15, 1920 in Detroit, Michigan, Gen Leonard now refers to either Toronto or Montreal as home. He was educated at De La Salle College Toronto and Georgetown University in Washington, DC and in 1940 he joined the Canadian Army and the Irish Regiment as a Lieutenant. He served in Canada until 1942 then went overseas. As a Captain, he experienced World War II from the United Kingdom, Italy and North West Europe. 1946 to 1950 were spent in Washington where he was the Assistant Attaché for two years, and then an Integrated Officer in the U.S. War Department in the Pentagon. He attended Staff College in Kingston in 1950, then went to Montreal as GSO (Ops) in Quebec Command. During this time he was promoted to Major.

His second tour in Europe began in 1952 when he arrived with the 1st Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, as a Company Commander. Later during this tour he was appointed Brigade Major of 27 Brigade. From 1954 to 1956 he was in Oakville as the DAAG (Personnel) of Central Command. Moving to the 2nd Battalion Black Watch, he served as a Company Commander and as Second in Command in Gagetown. During this time he attended the Joint Services Staff College in England. Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, he brought this battalion back to Europe and garrison in Werl.

After leaving 2 Black Watch, he attended the NATO Defence College in Paris and then was posted to the Canadian NATO Delegation in August 1962, was promoted to Colonel in 1965 and in 1966 went to Ottawa as Director International Plans. He was promoted to Brigadier in July of 1968 and posted to Calgary as Commander, 1 Combat Group and CFB Calgary. His present tour in Germany began in July, 1970 when he took command of 4 Canadian Mechanized Battle Group just in time to move it south to its new bases in Lahr and Baden.

Speaking of the men he has met, worked with and commanded over his career, General Leonard told "The Beaver", **"I have not noticed any change in the men themselves over the past years. They are good soldiers and as regulars they are expected to maintain a high standard. They have been and I expect always will be very competent in their trades and specialties. Because of our re-equipment programme and the mechanization of the Battle Group, there has been a wider diversification in the number of weapons and equipments that the soldier unified force this became even more difficult."**

The General states that many areas covered in OJT are now incorporated as specific items to be taught, which in the past may have been left to the individual preferences of the commanding officers. This tends to make the programme somewhat more comprehensive and attempts to achieve a more uniform standard.

"There was an initial reaction that someone was trying to teach us in the field forces 'how to suck eggs' but it now appears that the overall result of OJT and the pay level system, once we adapt it to our particular requirements and as long as we retain a direct involvement in it at all levels of command, will probably be found to be an improvement."

General Leonard was here in the very early days of the formation in Hannover as a Company Commander and Brigade Major, he returned as a Commanding Officer of an Infantry Battalion and now as Commander. **"The Beaver"** asked him to outline the development of relations between the German hosts and Canadian servicemen over the years.

He recalled the early days in Hannover and in Soest when we had to work very hard to demonstrate to the local communities that the Canadian was interested in them, and in getting along with them. It was also necessary to emphasize to the Canadian Commanding Officers and the troops the need to work hard to cultivate our image.

"Now" he says, **"we have become a real part of the community. Our troops and units have a large impact on a wide spectrum of community activities. We have become an accepted and natural part of the local environment. This development was mainly a process of time: it also is evidence of the success of my predecessors, the Commanding Officers and personnel over the past years in working to achieve this situation. There is absolutely no doubt in my mind that the people of Hemer/Werl/-Iserlohn or Soest and the associated districts are sorry to see us go as people and as members of their communities rather than just a military force that has been stationed here for a number of years. We will be making every effort to develop this type of relationship with the populace of Lahr and Baden."**

Speaking of the newly organized 4 CMBG, Gen Leonard feels that the first problem will be to learn to apply the new Battle Group properly, and to adjust to the very significant changes which have taken place since July. He says we are lighter than the old Brigade Group but we will adapt to our new configuration. He does not think this will be too difficult. **...bably be employed in conjunction with or to support mechanized infantry, armour and artillery in their reconnaissance, fire support and airlift roles.**

At home the Canadian Armed Forces are very interested in the helicopter and the air mobile concept, and Mobile Command is investing considerable effort into development of doctrine, tactics, employment and the mix of weapons, equipment and techniques to come up with a suitable Canadian adaption of the air mobile concept." General Leonard knows that this will take time and he believes that our present formation will change little over the next few years, and these changes will mainly be in the field of qualitative improvements in our equipments.

Time marches on, the scenery changes! General Leonard says that our British friends are sorry to see us go and know that we too are sorry to leave NORTHAG, where we have enjoyed a very stimulating and rewarding military and personal relationship over the last 19 years. But we can look forward with a great deal of interest to our new associations which will develop with the Americans. An added factor he feels is that down south we will get to see more of the German Army at closer range, which will add a further facet to our experiences and education.

On the subject of field exercises, General Leonard says, **"My staff have been working since early in the year establishing a training and exercise programme in conjunction with the CENTAG forces. It is a little early for details but we believe we will fit in very well with their programme. I have nothing specific now to point to, except that arrangements have already been made to integrate individuals and specialists into CENTAG training plans to familiarize ourselves with their techniques, procedures and equipment. In November, 1 R22eR and 3 Mech Cdo are going to Grafenwoehr for a week and in January 71 we all will go as a Battle Group. By early summer, we will be involved in a series of CPXs and FTXs with U.S. and German forces. By that time we should be well integrated into the CENTAG training and exercise cycle."**

"The Beaver" asked the General if he thought it was worth while doing all over again. **"Certainly! I have had thirty years service in the Canadian Armed Forces and it has given me a full, interesting and stimulating life. The associations I have formed in the regimental part of my career and the experiences I have enjoyed by belonging to a highly competent and professional organization are invaluable and irreplacable. My eldest son followed me into my regiment and my family has grown up in a service environment and I believe that my wife and my children have enjoyed the life as much as I."**

"To a young man considering the service today I would say — 'If your main interest is to make money then forget it, even though the financial reward has improved considerably over the last few years'. But, assuming he is temperamentally suited and is interested in an active life, interested in people and wants to face new experiences and challenges as well as a wide spectrum of diversified employment, then to this man, the service provides a first class career!"

General Leonard's wife, Patricia, with daughters Mary Denise and Mary Ann and son Brian are living in Lahr. His eldest son, William, is a Captain in the Canadian Armed Forces presently with the Combat Arms School in Gagetown, and his other son, Lawrence, lives in Calgary.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO PAUL P. HUTCHISON FROM
MAJOR GENERAL C.A.P. MURISON, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., p.s.c., p.a.c.

A Canadian, who served for many years with the British Army, and after having been Major General Administration Middle East, retired to Vancouver Island.

"We watched on TV the final parade of your Regiment at Gagetown - and incidently you pointing out things in the Regimental Museum.

I have never seen a finer display than the Trooping of the Colour by the - was it 3rd bn. - nor a better ceremonial parade generally - and I have seen many Troopings of the Colour by the British Brigade of Guards. Your people were so magnificent and the occasion so terribly sad that I found myself with tears running down my face. Thank the Lord I wasn't at the Parade, the Heavens seemed to be providing enough moisture for the occasion!"

November 5th, 1970.

THE WESTMOUNT Examiner

Thursday, November 12, 1970 - 3

BLACK WATCH COMMAND Lt. Col. Stephen Angus, 616 Belmont avenue, left, has been appointed commanding officer of the 3rd Battalion the Black Watch of Canada, succeeding **Lt.-Col. John Macfarlane,** 490 Mountain avenue. Lt.-Col. Angus is a sales manager for Dominion Bridge Co., and joined the Black Watch as a cadet in 1956. In 1962 he commanded the color party when the Black Watch received the new colors from their Colonel-in-Chief, the Queen Mother. Lt.-Col. Macfarlane is a division manager for Eastern Coated Paper, and joined the unit in 1945 as a private, receiving his commission in 1952. In 1954 he moved to Toronto where he served in the 48th Highlanders of Canada, returning to the Black Watch in 1965. He is to take up a position in Quebec District No. 1, Eastern Command, on Atwater avenue.

CLARENCE HOUSE
S.W.1
19th November, 1970

Dear Colonel

Thank you so much for your letter and for the album of coloured photographs, which have arrived and I have laid before Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

The Colonel-in-Chief was most touched by your kind thought in presenting this book and Her Majesty was most impressed by the high standard of photography. Queen Elizabeth bids me say that she looked at these pictures with tears in her eyes, and The Queen Mother remembers with pride the great service rendered to your Queen and Country by the 1st and 2nd Battalions in the two World Wars.

The Colonel-in-Chief will always treasure this album of photographs as it will indeed forever bring back to Her Majesty many memories of the happy occasions on which The Queen Mother has visited the Battalions over the past years.

Yours sincerely, [signature]

Assistant Private Secretary to
Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother

Colonel J.G. Bourne, E.D.,
The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.

1045-1

IN POST IN OFFICERS MESS Nov 13 14 01 70

VV MBA045 DSA297ADA250 UU

RR RCCSB

DE RBDIXN 803 13/1144Z

ZNR UUUUU

R 131120Z NOV 70

FM CANDEFLON

TO CANRESINF THREE MONTREAL

BT

UNCLAS ADM6159 FOR LCOL JG BOURNE 3 BN THE BLACK WATCH(RHC).

HM THE QUEEN HAS REQUESTED THAT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE BE FORWARDED.

QUOTE I WAS MOST TOUCHED TO RECEIVE THE KIND MESSAGE FROM THE

OFFICERS OF THE BLACK WATCH ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT OF CANADA.

I SEND TO EACH ONE OF YOU MY BEST WISHES FOR AN ENJOYABLE EVENING

AND FOR THE YEAR AHEAD. UNQUOTE. IT IS REQUESTED THIS MESSAGE

BE PASSED TO ALL OFFICERS AT THE DINNER ON 14 NOV 70

BT

THE THIN RED LINE.

The Times – January 2, 1971
THE SATURDAY REVIEW COLUMN

Not the Englan

The disappea of the

Twenty-four years ago, in January, 1947, I received a letter from my old chief, Field-Marshal Lord Wavell. He was Viceroy of India, I was serving with the Palestine Police, and I had just published a book. In the course of the letter he wrote:—

> I seem to detect in your last chapter the same uneasiness that I have at present about the spirit of the Nation. What is causing me concern is the lowering of the standard of honesty, which I found in unexpected quarters when I was last home, and which rather shocked me. Friends of mine spoke openly of the evasion of the law and of government regulations, and of dealings in the black market, as if they were a normal part of modern life and quite justifiable. Unless we can get back to something like our old standards of honesty, family morality, hard work and pride in craftsmanship, I do not feel that we shall maintain our position or regain our former prosperity, which was founded on the above qualities more than on other things: more, for instance, than on the fortuitous location of coal and iron-ore in the British Isles.

Wavell was by nature an optimist, a fact for which his countrymen have cause to be grateful. His courage never faltered in adversity, nor his belief in ultimate triumph in even the worst days of the war; but it seems to me that the forebodings which he expressed in January, 1947, when peace was still fresh and unfamiliar, have been largely borne out. Except for three short visits home, he had been serving abroad without a break for eight years. The decline in standards had presumably made a greater impact on him than on those who were living in this country, to whom the gradual variation would be less noticeable.

The fact remains that we have not maintained our position, and we have not regained our former prosperity. By the phrase "maintaining our position," I do not think that he meant to say "*Esto Perpetua*" to the blobs of red which then adorned (or, as some would have it, defaced) our atlases. I suspect he meant the maintenance of our position as major contributors to the peace and stability of the world: a position out of which, over the years, we have chosen largely to opt.

As for "regaining our former prosperity", that would in any case not have been easy. In order to wage and win the war, we had cheerfully disbursed our financial resources and overseas investments, and amassed an astronomical debt. Both as a nation and as individuals we were weary and exhausted. So were our former, beaten enemies; but they applied themselves with ferocious energy to clawing off the lee shore on which they found themselves, and with startling success. By contrast, industrially and socially, we seem still to be at sixes and sevens. Although the individual standard of living is higher than before the war, and there is less general poverty (though still too much, and especially among sections of society which did not know poverty before) our prosperity as a nation is in jeopardy. How far is this due to the symptoms which Lord Wavell pin-pointed a quarter of a century ago?

In such speculations as these, there is always the danger of succumbing to the temptation described by A. H. Clough, of

> Compounding sins one is inclined to
> By damning those one has no mind to.

A whole cavalcade of private hobby-horses jostle at the mounting-block clamouring to be chosen for a ride. But speaking objectively, few people, surely, would suggest that our standards in honesty, family morality, hard work and pride in craftsmanship are as high today as they were before the war. And surely only the very brazen would suggest that this does n matter.

I too was out of this countr and living on the other side of t world, for five ye from 19 until 1967. Inevitly, the ne out of Britain that the hea lines overseas w always t dingiest and the most sen tional: a politic scandal, sordid ducal force ca strikes, drugs, stunt indisc line; shoddy expos; the del ery of British-built ships n y behind the contra date, a deficient when by at arrived; an increasing wi

THE MONTREAL STAR, MONDAY,

The skirling of the pipes

Tim Burke reports

Pipe Major Harry Brown of the 3rd Battalion (reserve) of the Black Watch finished tuning up his drones and informed Colonel Stephen Angus that the "route march" could start any time now. "The pipes are something like women," Brown explained to an onlooker. "It takes a while to warm them up."

That was at 9 a.m. yesterday and the visitors — four uniformed officers, members of the Black Watch Association and the women's auxiliary — were forming up for their 22nd annual visit to ailing vets of the regiment at Ste. Anne's Military Hospital. Someone years ago called it a "route march" and anyone who has done it will tell you that few regimental functions are as taxing to the emotions.

"It won't be the same this year without Jimmy Emo running things," one of the entourage said, and the rest agreed. Jimmy Emo, veteran of both world wars, had run all 21 previous Christmas visits, but this year he has been sick and the doctor forbade him to participate. The experience had always drained him. With that, the group moved slowly toward the first ward with wagons containing Christmas stockings, fruit packages and smokes. Leading the procession was Pipe Major Brown, skirling out "Heiland Laddie."

* * *

Predictably, the pipes had a telling effect on the patients, many of them barely clinging to life and others simply forgotten by the world after years of convalescence. One octogenarian asked the pipe major to play "Bonnie Dundee" and when Brown obliged, his hollow eyes brightened and he managed to somehow bring himself to attention. A man about the same age stood behind him and sobbed uncontrollably.

"Sometimes they (the pipes) can make you think of the old times," said 92-year-old Fred T. Cannon, ramrod-straight veteran of the Essex Scottish Regiment who was recovering from a broken hip. "But other times you can't think of anything." Another First World War vet in the next bed, Arthur Gervais, said, "I was in the Maisonneuves. We wanted to get kilts for our regiment, too."

Christmas packages were distributed to men who had the red hackle — insignia of the Black Watch — beside the nameplates over their beds. When Colonel Angus shook hands with one bright-eyed patient, W. T. Williams, the latter said, "O yes, I know you, I was at your grandfather's funeral. (the grandfather, Colonel G. S. Cantlie, cum-

land of our dreams

isappearing standards of the British

SIR BERNARD FERGUSSON

his does not
his country,
r side of the
s from 1962
ly, the news
ut the head-
always the
most sensa-
scandal, a
rorce case,
ent indiscip-
s: the deliv-
ships a year
t date, and
ley at last
easing with-

Most of our current ills seem to me to stem from our failure under the four headings listed by Lord Wavell. He wrote that letter only 16 months after the end of the Second World War. When one reads wartime memoirs or journals, whether of military leaders like Lord Alanbrooke or civilian commentators like Harold Nicolson, one notices a strand common to them all. They reveal how the fog of depression in the evil days, though by no means devoid of dogged optimism, was gradually dispersed by visions of what Churchill called "the sunlit uplands", and the dawning awareness of impending victory; the realization that against all the odds we had won for ourselves a fresh chance to start again.

It is now evident that we fumbled it. We have not even succeeded in passing on to the children who were conceived and born in the first exuberant years, which followed our emergence from the darkness that nearly engulfed us, how fortunate we and they were. We were certainly tired; we rested on our oars and drifted downstream.

Fifteen years ago, a newly appointed Astronomer Royal pronounced his view that prospects of space travel were all "hooey" (though he expressed himself in more scientific terms): he has presumably since eaten his words. But 15 years ago, who would have believed that airline pilots and schoolteachers would come out on strike; that the provost of a Cambridge college would have sneered before a vast radio audience at the concept of the family as the basis of society; that the knees of University authorities would knock at the defiance of undergraduates; that shop stewards would be able to fine their people for working too hard; that distinguished women would connive at their smiling photographs appearing in the press with their illegitimate children in their arms; and that clerics would support armed rebellion in Africa?

No doubt a spirited defence could be contrived for each of these; but they are phenomena which even Lord Wavell's misgivings could hardly have embraced when he wrote his letter. And he was generally credited with being able to see well ahead of his time.

I served him in several capacities: as A.D.C., as a junior intelligence officer, as military assistant, as private secretary, as a planner; as a company commander and as a brigade commander in the field; he was Colonel of my Regiment when I was commanding its 1st Battalion. He was a highly tolerant man, as I have better cause than most people to know. Among the things of which he was never tolerant were cant and cliche. I shuddered two years ago to imagine what he would have thought of the meretricious phrase: "I'm backing Britain!" which bubbled up and enjoyed some currency at a moment when in many other respects we were at our lowest ebb. In one of his notes to *Other Men's Flowers*, the anthology of poetry which he compiled half way through the war, just before the tide began to turn, he wrote the following:

> Perhaps the enervating march of civilization is as inevitable as old age, but it seems to have come upon us as a nation somewhat suddenly. ... It seems to me that prosperity slackened our fibres and that we are very definitely less tough in mind and in body than we were even 20 years ago. ... May the spirit of adventure and self-sacrifice be rekindled and stay with us after the war, when we undertake the greatest adventure yet laid on the human race, to refashion a shattered world.

Leadership is all-important; but the true reponsibility must depend, as ever, on the will and dedication of the individual. The time is perhaps ripe to tune into the voice of Lord Wavell, calling down the years.

drawal from what seemed to me to be indisputable obligations of honour in strategic and political commitments. I found myself in speeches quoting Kipling, so often despised but so often right, even though he expressed himself in copper currency rather than in gold or silver:—

> If England was what England seems,
> And not the England of our dreams,
> But only putty, brass and paint,
> How quick we'd chuck her—but she ain't!

es . . . and Yule nostalgia

manded the 42nd Battalion in World War 1 and was attached to the Black Watch for 72 years.)

Some patients managed to joke with the visitors. When the entourage approached the bed of a little Scot named Johnny White, one of his Second World war buddies, Joe O'Brien, laughed and nodded towards him. "Johnny was our cook in England. Anything he didn't burn, he sold." When they saw that he was wearing an apron yesterday, a few recoiled and one said, "If Johnny's cooking here, let's beat it fast."

A big fellow who was showing the toll of many ailments which had beset him in recent years, broke out in laughter when someone asked him where the wet canteen was. The visitors explained that this man had broken the monotony of the trip overseas on the Duchess of York by engaging in a memorable two-hour brawl with another member of the regiment. "It's still one of the favorite stories in the men's mess," said a veteran who witnessed it.

Harry Brown devoted an especially long rendition of "The 42nd" for Joe Hamilton, who could register acknowledgement only with a faint gleam in his eyes. Joe Hamilton has been in Ste. Anne's since 1921.

* * *

One of the sadder parts of the visit was the absence of an old sweat named Dave O'Murtaugh. Harry Brown pointed out that he had been practising "The Mucking of Geordie's Byre" which Dave requested every Christmas. The women's auxiliary had packed the socks he had asked for, but last Monday Dave died. "He could hardly get out of bed the last couple of years," said Joe O'Brien. "But when the colonel went over to see him, he always got out, stood at attention and saluted." As we walked through one ward, Joe O'Brien pointed to a bed in a corner and said, "That was his." The nameplate was gone, but a red stain from the removed red hackle was still on the wall.

* * *

As we walked through the corridor Colonel Angus turned and said, "A visit like this gives you a strange feeling. You feel good and then you don't feel good. You know what I'm trying to say?"

Everyone agreed that people don't pay enough attention to patients in places such as Ste. Anne's. Regimental associations, The Canadian Legion, the Salvation Army do their bit, of course, but the expressions of loneliness and despair on many of the faces reveal the abysmal gloom in which so many people spend the final days of their lives. How striking the contrast in the two Christmas parties I attended for children on the weekend, one before the visit to Ste. Anne's and one after.

Yet while the same type of attention that brings happiness to children is what so many of these patients need, many people, including close relatives, refuse even to make a visit. "I'm too busy," or, "It's too depressing" are among the commoner excuses. If this must be the fate of the lame and the aged, maybe we should start preparing our children for the grim final chapters of their lives.

"If for no other reason," Kay MacIvor, a dietitian on the complex, said yesterday. "People should come out here and see what it is to be old."

Frobisher flies in piper

It's SOH—save our haggis

By BEVERLEY MITCHELL

Philip Butler, a French-speaking piper of Irish descent, winged his way northward to Frobisher Bay today to pipe in the haggis for Scots celebrating Rabbie Burns Day tomorrow, two days early.

Philip, a member of the Fraser Highlanders pipe band, was recruited Wednesday after Col. J. R. Harper, founder of the group, received an SOS call from a federal government representative in Ottawa.

The Ottawa official, in turn, had been approached by Barry Gunn, a dedicated Scot and territorial administrator at Frobisher Bay, 1,200 miles northeast of Montreal.

It seems the Scottish community there felt it would be downright unpatriotic not to have the haggis piped in by a genuine Scottish piper. So they decided to forget their traditional Scottish thriftiness, go for broke, and import one.

Col. Harper came up with Philip, who admitted in a brief interview yesterday he's never even seen haggis, let alone tasted it. And he has no desire to indulge.

"I know it's a sheep's belly stuffed with oatmeal or something but, frankly, it just doesn't sound too appetizing," the burly, red-bearded youth said.

Despite such blasphemy, it seems Philip does have a trace of Scotland in his blood. Ironically, it comes from his French-Canadian mother, whose maiden name is Ross. Her family actually traces back to the Frasers, as she discovered after reading a book by Col. Harper on the original Fraser Highlanders, who were with General Wolfe at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham. They were the first to play bagpipes in Montreal, way back in 1760.

"It was a big joke when we found out I was the Scottish one," Mrs. Butler said.

Philip, a CEGEP student at Collège Vieux Montréal and also a member of the pipe band of the Reserve Unit of the Third Battalion of Black Watch, began piping three years ago after his younger sister started Scottish dancing. He joined the Fraser Highlanders last summer and played with them at the fort on St. Helen's Island. He also travelled with them to engagements in New York state and Ontario.

"Perhaps I'll pipe my way around the world and Frobisher Bay will be the starting point," he said with a happy grin.

Philip will be wearing ceremonial dress when he pipes in the haggis but, for other occasions, he's bringing along a snowmobile suit. He'll also have no trouble communicating with the Scots of Frobisher.

He doesn't speak it with a Scottish burr, but he speaks English as well as he speaks French.

Staff Photo by George Bird

Philip Butler practices in blustery weather for trip to Frobisher Bay.

Peter Notman funeral held; fought in 2 wars

Funeral services for Peter Notman, a veteran of two world wars, were held Thursday in Pointe Claire. Mr. Notman was a native of Montreal and received his early education here. He moved to Pointe Claire 22 years ago.

During the First World War he served overseas with the 148th Battalion. He transferred to the Black Watch Regiment of Canada and, as regimental sergeant major led, the 1st Battalion overseas in the Second World War.

Mr. Notman was employed for 44 years by the firm of Farguhar Robertson (Hart & Adair), retiring in 1967. After retirement he became active in the W.I.S.E. organization, and was treasurer of that group at the time of his death.

CANADIAN LEGIO

He was also a member of the Maple Leaf Branch of the Canadian Legion Montreal serving as president, and was a member of the Canadian Legion Luncheon Club.

A life member of the Victory Lodge of the Masonic Order, Mr. Notman has served as master, and has been treasurer of the Lakeshore chapter. He joined the lodge in 1936.

He is survived by his wife Babs (nee Allan); a son Allan; a daughter, Ruth; daughter-in-law, Maisie; son-in-law, Des Kelly; eight grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

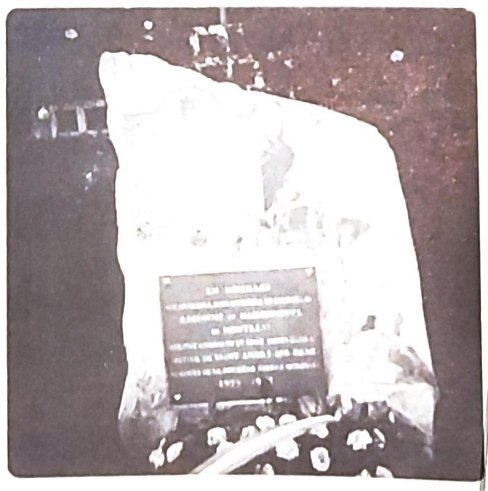
THE REGIMENTAL CENTENNIAL REVIEW

LE REGIMENT DE MAISONNEUVE

EN HOMMAGE
X OFFICIERS, SOUS-OFFICIERS ET SOLDATS DU
RÉGIMENT DE MAISONNEUVE,
DE MONTRÉAL,
UI ONT COMBATTU ET SONT MORTS DANS LI
CTEUR DE SAINT-ANDRÉ-SUR-ORNE.
COURS DE LA DEUXIÈME GUERRE MONDIALE
1939 - 1945

DEVOILEMENT DE LA PLAQUE COMMEMORATIVE
à St-André-sur-Orne le 11 novembre 1970

lecture et présentation du document



le monument sur la " rue des Canadiens "

Vimy fallen honored

Star Apr 5 71

Honoring a pact made in the icy trenches of France, First World War veterans of the Black Watch Saturday held their annual ceremony to honor their fallen colleagues.

Seventeen elderly veterans of the 73rd CEF Battalion (Black Watch) gathered at the Cenotaph where Harry Dakers, president of the veterans' association, laid a wreath. A piper from the present militia played a Lament at the march past and a bugler sounded Reveille and the Last Post.

Following the outdoor ceremony the veterans went to the Queen's Hotel to drink a silent toast and have dinner.

The idea of an annual celebration was conceived in the snow filled trenches on the lower slopes of Vimy Ridge. The soldiers made a pact to hold an annual dinner until there is only one man left to give the silent toast.

Douglas C. Campbell, secretary of the association, said that although only 17 veterans were present Saturday, he has names and addresses of more than 100 survivors of the First World War.

He asks that any former member of the battalion write to him at 1958 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Montreal 108, or phone him at 937-2682.

FORTY-EIGHTH

Annual Dinner

Commemorating the 55th Anniversary of Departure from Montreal

73RD BN.

C.E.F. ASSOCIATION

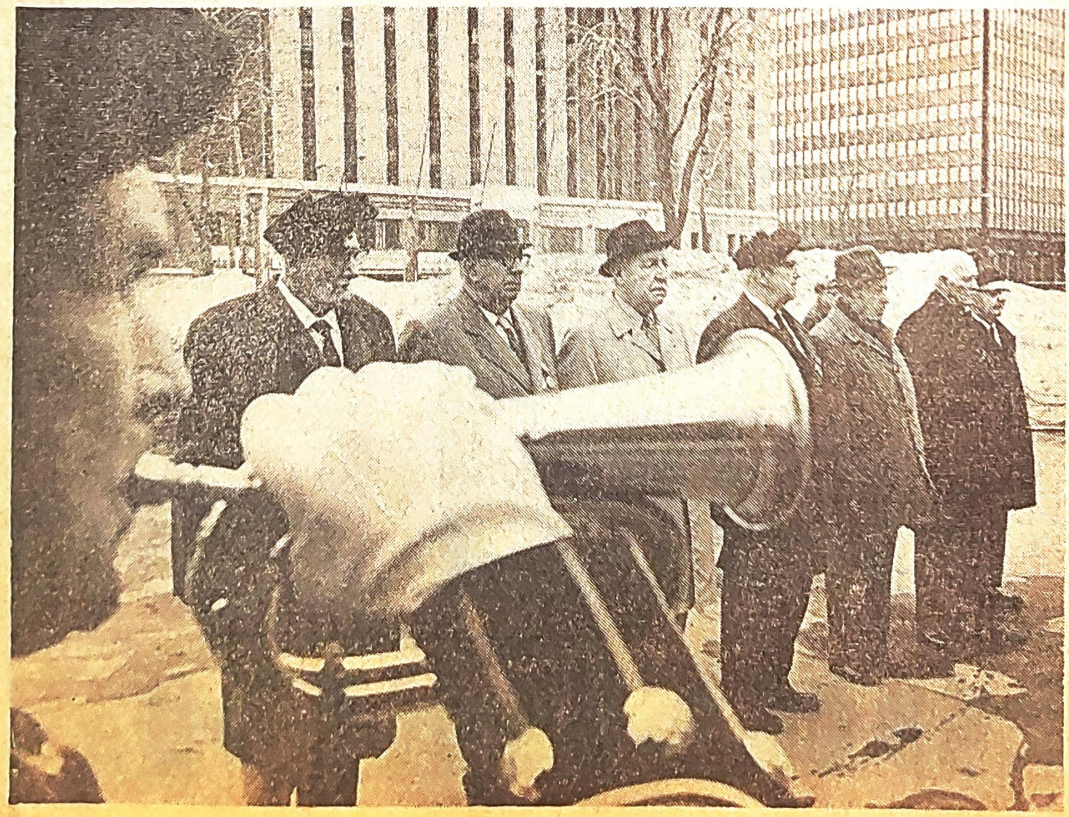
Saturday Evening, April 3

1971

At 6:30 P.M.

QUEEN'S HOTEL

The Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers will be held Tuesday, April 20th, 1971 at 7:30 p.m. at The Queen's Hotel.



Staff Photo by Mac Juster

Veterans of the 73rd CEF Battalion at Cenotaph service marking 55th anniversary of their going overseas.

Douglas Villa
Lasswade
Scotland
16-1-32.

My Dear Hartland.

I just want to tell you how proud I was to receive from Col. Cantlie the other day a copy of the Regimental History with the signatures of all the Original Officers who are at present in Montreal, and I was delighted to see yours among them. It was indeed very thoughtful of the Colonel, and equally good of the Officers to gather together to give me this pleasure, and you can readily understand how much I appreciate it all. I am very pleased to possess such a copy, and I can assure you it will be treasured by me for all time.

Alan Law also sent me a copy which arrived on New Years Day, what an appropriate day for the arrival of such a book. Between my New Years Day and the following day reading its glorious pages, what a wealth of interest they contain for us all, and as I read each page I simply lived those many to be forgotten days over again, how familiar all the scenes come up before my eyes, and how they recall to memory many instances both grave and gay.

Col Lapp. is to be highly congratulated on the result of his long and difficult task, also Royal, Miss McKennan and all those who have assisted him. I am sure the result must be very satisfactory to them all. I think it will be one of the out standing Regimental Histories of the time, and the achievements of the Battalion will compare very favourably with those of any of the Guards, or Regular Battalions of the Line. I think however they have done me far too proud, far too well for the minor part I played in it all, no one was more surprised than I was, when I saw my photo in the book, for lately I have had some correspondence with Col. Cantlie who wanted a photo of The Black Watch Boys in the War Memorial for reproduction, and I was saying then that I was only the photos of the four C.O.s to be included, so you can well enough imagine my surprise when I saw mine. How highly honoured I feel I am mentioned in

Nikolai Vodka– the pride of Scotland and 39 other Countries.

Vodka?
The Scots have a word for it: Nikolai.
For Scotland, like a host of other countries, has adopted this smooth and subtle vodka for its own.
Now Nikolai is available in Canada.
At last.

NIKOLAI VODKA

NOW IN CANADA
Internationally acclaimed.
Distilled and bottled in Canada by Calvert of Canada Ltd.

War survivors

Gazette Apr 1/72

Pipe Major Harry Brown of the Black Watch plays for Col. Paul P. Hutchison and Brig. General C. B. Topp, at the third annual reunion of Black Watch officers who survived the First World War. Founded as the Royal Light Infantry in 1862, the Black Watch rose to prominence when part of its 13,000 troops overseas distinguished themselves at Vimy Ridge.

(Gazette, Aussie Whiting)

Black Watch officers recall valor

By RAY GUERIN

Twenty-five elderly men sat down for dinner last night at a long, orante table in a huge room warmed with emblems of glories past and bygone sorrows.

Twenty-five distinguished gentlemen, silver-haired, white-haired, with impeccable polish and bearing.

The room, with its private-club atmosphere, its dimmed lighting, its armchairs, its flags and its trophies, was as familiar to them as their own individual living rooms. They had met there for a long part of their lives.

They sat next to a mahogany wall on which was hung a bagpipe. The bagpipe had been used during the battle of Waterloo.

They were all dressed in civvies, but all of them still had a common uniform touch — the blue, green and red regimental necktie of the Black Watch.

The gentlemen, former officers all, were survivors of the First World War, the Great War, as it is still called. Maybe the bloodiest of them all.

And this was the Black Watch officers' mess in Montreal where they had convened for their third such reunion. The 69-year-old armory on Bleury Street, now home of the regiment's 3rd battalion (militia), was the rallying point whence all these men departed as junior officiers, 57 years ago, to fight with either the 13th, the 42nd or the 73rd battalion of the oldest Highland unit of the Empire and Commonwealth: 1862 was the year when the Black Watch (RHC) of Canada was founded.

In the First World War, the Black Watch — allied with the Black Watch of Scotland, senior Highland regiment of the British Army — was the only Canadian Regiment to have three battalions at the front and it was the only Canadian regiment to have all three battalions attack the same day at the battle of Vimy Ridge, on April 9, 1917.

The three battalions furnished a total of 11,954 men who served during the Great War. There is a tablet erected in their honour in the armory's drill hall. Of that number, 138 men were mentioned in despatches, 821 were decorated for gallantry in the field, 6,014 were wounded.

And 2,613 laid down their lives.

Not only ones

The surviving officers who met last night are not the only ones left. There are some more but they are scattered throughout the world.

The gathered clan included a brigadier-general, six colonels, seven lieutenant-colonels, three majors, three captains, one group captain, and four lieutenants. Add to them two younger men — Col. J. G. Bourne, regimental colonel E.D., and Lt. Col. Stephen Angus, C.D., who asumed command of the 3rd Battalion last September.

As for the elder officers, their combined decorations would make an impressive list.

Brigadier-General C. B. Topp, who was a newspaperman in his earlier days, is a C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., and V.D. And Col. Hugh M. Wallis is D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. and E.D.

It would be too long to list all the others. But all rendered tribute last night to Lt. Col. J. M. Morris, M.C., V.D., E.D., who organized the reunion.

Staff Photo by John Daggett

Col. J. G. Bourne (left), present regiment commander chats with C. B. Topp, T. S. Morrisey and H. M. Wallis.

TWO HIGHLANDERS MEET

Mr. David Fisher, the oldest Boer War veteran in the Hamilton area, opened his scrap book for Major **A. W. Watt** and got a balmoral in return.

Mr. Fisher is a former member of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada. He was one of the volunteers from the regiment to join Canadian contingents to South Africa between 1899 and 1902, and also served in the regiment during the first world war.

Major Watt and Mr. Fisher
Red hackle recollections

Regular Serving Officers' Appointments List

ARBUTHNOTT, C. P., Lt	1 BW.
ARBUTHNOTT, J. F., Capt	Army Aviation Squadron, Aldershot.
ARBUTHNOTT, Hon. W. D., Lt-Col., MBE	51st Highland Volunteers.
BARNETT, G. C., Capt	Staff College, Camberley.
BUCHANAN, P. G., Maj., MBE, TD	ACO, Dundee.
CAMERON, E. D., Maj	1 BW.
CAMPBELL, C. J. K., Maj	University O.T.C., Aberdeen.
CAMPBELL, J. C. F., Maj	1 BW.
CARTHEW, P. M. B., Maj	1 BW.
CRITCHLEY, I. R., Lt-Col., OBE	Ecole Superieure de Guerre, Paris.
DAVIDSON, P. R. D., Lt	1 BW.
DE BROE FERGUSON, E. N. de B., Capt	1 BW.
DUNCAN MILLER, J., Lt	Scottish Infantry Depot (Glencorse) (1 BW July 71).
FARQUHAR, J. B., 2 Lt (SSC)	1 BW.
FORSTER, P. G., Capt	1 BW.
FORTUNE, D. V., Lt	14/20th King's Hussars, Netheravon.
FORTUNE, J. B. F., Lt-Col., MC	Awaiting new appointment.
GARFORTH-BLES, G. W., Capt	1 BW.
GILCHRIST, R. A. L., 2 Lt	1 BW.
GRANT, C. I. A., Maj	1 BW.
GRAY, H. C., Lt	Manchester University (1 BW June 71).
GURDON, A. B. D., Lt-Col	GSO 1 MOD (MO1).
GURDON, R. T. T., Maj	DAAG MOD (MP1a(A)).
HALFORD-MACLEOD, A. P. L., Capt	1 BW (51st Highland Volunteers Oct 71).
HAMILTON, B. M., Lt-Col., MBE	Scottish Infantry Depot (Bridge of Don).
HENDERSON, J. D., Capt., MBE	1 BW.
HEPBURNE-SCOTT, J., Lt	Military College of Science, Shrivenham (1 BW July 71).
INNES, C. B., Maj	GSO 2 Cadets, HQ West Midland District, Shrewsbury.
IRWIN, A. S. H., 2 Lt	1 BW.
KER, R. I. L., Maj	HQ Army Strategic Command, Salisbury, Wilts.
LE MAITRE, G. H., Maj	DAAG, HQ SCOTLAND.
LESLIE, I. B., Maj	GSO 2 HQ 4 DIV., BAOR, BFPO 15.
LINDSAY, A., Maj	1 BW.
LINDSAY, S. J., Capt	1 BW.
LITHGOW, A. O. L., Brig., MC	Divisional Brigadier, HQ Scottish Division.
LITHGOW, N. C. D., 2/Lt	1 BW.
MACONOCHIE, R. A. S., Lt	Scottish Infantry Depot (Bridge of Don).
MACLEOD, T. J., 2 Lt	1 BW (Outward Bound School, Tywyn June 71).
McKINNELL, A. R., Lt (SSC)	1 BW.
McMICKING, D. J., Capt., MVO	MOD (A) AG2.
McMICKING, T. N., Maj	GSO 2 (MO1) (MOD).
MELVILLE, M. L., Capt	RMA Sandhurst.
MOIR, C. M., Col., OBE	Military Attaché, Belgrade.
MONCRIEFFE, J. G., Lt-Col	GSO 1 HQ South West District.
NICOLL, E. W., Lt-Col	CENTO, Ankara, Turkey (HQ Scottish Division June 71).
NOBLE, D. A. J., 2 Lt	1 BW.
NORRIS, A., Capt	1 BW.
OSBORNE, B. M., Lt	1 BW.
PARATA, R. H., Lt	1 BW.
PARKER, C. M., Maj	School of Infantry, Warminster.
ROSE, H. R., Lt	1 BW.
SEVERN, D. B., Maj	Trucial Oman Scouts, Sharjah, BFPO 64.
STEVEN, R. M., Capt	Sultan's Armed Forces, BFPO 63A.
STEWART, M. C. L., Lt	Junior Infantrymen's Battalion, Folkestone.
STOPFORD, R. H., Capt	ADC to HE the Governor and C-in-C Gibraltar.
SUGDEN, P. R., Capt	Scottish Infantry Depot (Bridge of Don).
THORNEYCROFT, D. C., Lt	1 BW.
TWEEDY, O. R., Lt-Col	GSO 1 (DS), Staff College, Camberley (1 BW Sep 71).
WATSON, A. L., Lt-Col	1 BW.
WATT, J. R., 2 Lt (SSC)	1 BW.
WINGATE GRAY, W. M., Brig., OBE, MC	Military Attaché, Paris May 71.
WILSON, D. R., Lt	1 BW.
Regimental Headquarters	
WALLACE, M. R., Lt-Col (Special List)	Regimental Secretary.
CLARK, H. McL., Maj (Retd), MBE	Assistant Regimental Secretary.

First Battalion

Pipes & Drums leaving Gough Barracks ARMAGH

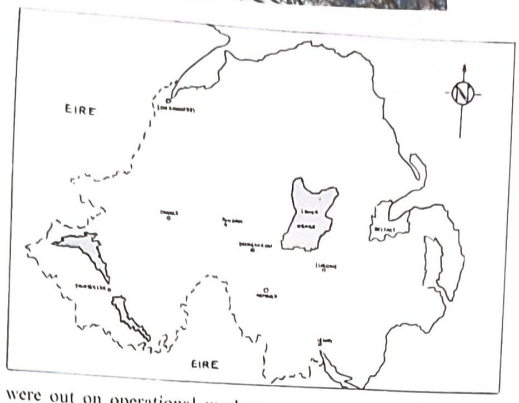
GENERAL

Although four months have elapsed since our last notes were written, news over this period has been a bit sparse. The Administrative Inspection (known nowadays euphemistically at the Fitness For Role Inspection) was carried out by General Sir Henry Leask who afterwards complimented the Battalion on its performance. The Battalion paraded in full battle order on the Airfield at Kirknewton, complete with all its weapons, vehicles and equipment made an impressive sight.

Ship to Shore

After the Inspection block leave was taken over the Christmas and New Year periods and it was not until the 11th January that we re-formed in Kirknewton. Red Hackle Day was observed late, on the 20th January, but was none the worse for that, and thereafter we had only three weeks left for final preparation and training before starting our four and a half month tour in Northern Ireland.

On Tuesday 9th February, following the Advance Party, we crossed yet again on M.V. Lion from Ardrossan to Belfast. On arrival there we divided up into our different groups for our three main destinations, viz: Armagh (Bn HQ, C, D, and HQ Coys) Enniskillen, (A Coy) and Dungannon (B Coy). We



were out on operational work as soon as we had arrived and are now well into our sixth week of activity.

Our duties consist of patrolling a fair slice of the Border as well as a large portion of country including the whole of Armagh and parts of Tyrone Counties. "A" Company are detached and under command of the 17/21st Lancers in Fermanagh. Patrolling is further subdivided into such activities

The Handover

as setting up road blocks, searching cars, lorries and derelic buildings and likely areas. We also have to guard certa establishments and installations. Life is extremely busy a reasonably varied although there is no doubt that the Jo hanker a bit for Belfast and its more obvious confrontat especially at weekends. However, it is still admitted to be interesting than soldiering in Midlothian.

Not much has been found yet by the Battalion Company (late Sp) have done some good work in two se

---

Kilt—The Black Watch—Officers' Pattern

The Colonel of The Regiment recently requested that the present pattern Black Watch kilt as worn by officers of The Black Watch be changed from barrelled or rounded pleats to knife edge pleats and the Ministry of Defence (Army Department) Army Dress Committee (201st Meeting, 20 November 70) have approved this request, and further approved that the specification be amended accordingly, with the comment that the cost should be borne by officers' from allowances.

MUSEUM NOTES

Exhibits received since the last notes include:—

Medals:—Waterloo Medal of Ensign Thomas Deacon—1815. Presented by Lt.-Col. J. M. Bayley, M.C., Market Lavington, Wilts.

Badges:—Regimental Feather Bonnet Badge in Pewter 1858 of 534 Pte Peter Bailey (42nd) 1858-68. Presented by Mr. W. Baillie, 194b Crieff Road, Perth.

Silver:—Coffee Spoon with Regimental Crest (Hall Mark Birmingham 1930). Presented by Mr. A. C. Smith, 295 Primrose Crescent, Perth.

Books:—"The Thin Red Line"—John Selby (Hamish Hamilton, London, 1970). Presented by the Publishers.
"Missing"—by Angus MacNaghten (Hamish Hamilton) Presented by The Author.

Volumes of Regimental Interest:—Presented by Mrs. N. Cook, Forfar (daughter of the late D. C. Christie, O.B.E., D.C.M., sometime Chief Constable of Angus) and Mrs. Masson, Perth, widow of the late R.S.M. G. Masson.

Photographs:—Bound Souvenir Album of coloured photograph of Ceremony of Laying-up of the Colours of the 1st & 2nd Regular Battalion of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada. Presented by Colonel J. G. Bourne, Colonel of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada.

Photograph of MESS DINNER of LANARK & RENFREW SCOTTISH Regt. 2nd Dec. 1969 during visit of the Colonel of the Regiment (Signed—'B. Fergusson'). Presented by the Colonel of the Regiment.

Since the previous notes 200 visitors have called at the Museum including individual visitors from Canada, U.S.A., Australia, Zambia, Rhodesia, South Africa and organised visits by parties of Junior Soldiers from The Scottish Infantry Depots of Bridge of Don & Glencorse; Students of PERTH TECHNICAL COLLEGE; PERTH METHODIST CHURCH SOCIAL HOUR. A member of the 3rd Bn. The Black Watch (R.H.R.), of Canada—Mr. G. D. DOVER visited the Museum in December, and a particularly Marathon trip was undertaken in early March by Mr. & Mrs. J. C. WHILEY of CAPE TOWN, S. A. who travelled from London and back in the space of 24 hours especially to visit the Castle. A former member of the 6th Bn. with service at CASSINO, MR. WHILEY brought greetings and good wishes from old friends in our allied Regiment—The TRANSVAAL SCOTTISH.

April, 1971

Thirty four men and boys for The Black Watch last year, were part of the total of recruits obtained by the Kirkcaldy office. Here we see C/Sgt Young (Scots Guards) and his team, Sgt Scot McAllistair and Sgts Lindsay, Strachan and Storey. The Black Watch with their trophy presented by the Army Commander Lt-Gen Sir Henry Leask, KCB, DSO, MC, for the best recruiting results in Scotland.

Dedicated young nationalistic leaders produced by militia benefit the country

Sir,—The basic criteria for any newspaper reporting should be to inform the public of current events without prejudice, bias or undue subjectivity.

One area where the illiberal parochialism seems to be in evidence is in the coverage of military events. There was a very colorful parade of the Black Watch recently but was there any picture or mention of it in The Star? It seems that this is not the first time that parochial narrowmindedness of young editors has made value judgments about what to cover or report upon.

A friend once explained to me the role of the militia in today's society. To my surprise my illusion of the reserves was s h a t t e r e d. They have really changed in the last five years. They teach young men mainly topics which would be useful to every citizen (first aid, survival-in-the-woods, safety etc.)

A little more co-operation and objective reporting may bring to the public's attention a few more facts than erroneous illusions due to lack of publication. The radical members of our society are few in number but seem to gain the maximum volume of print. The number of dedicated nationalistic young leaders that the militia is producing will be a great benefit to this country in the years to come. It is on this basis that coverage of such events should be as complete and as frequent as possible.

R. McNeil,
Montreal.

For recent feature stories, news items and photographs regarding the Black Watch we refer our correspondent to the issues of April 17, April 5, March 20, Dec. 21 — Ed.

St. May 17/71

Fredericton. 13 June.

Christ Church
Cathedral

Dear Paul. It has been a pleasure to be associated with the young Officers of the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada over the past week end in these functions in the Cathedral & in the Provincial Capital. Thank them for me & convey my best wishes to the Regiment.

The Laying Up of The Old Queen's Colour
Second Battalion The Royal Canadian Regiment

Sunday, June 13 th, 1971

From: Milton Gregg
Bay d'Z. Tusket. N.B.

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS

Colonel J. G. Bourne, E.D., Colonel of the Regiment was Guest of Honour at the Annual Red Hackle Dinner of The Toronto Black Watch Association, on Saturday, January 16th, 1971.

This Association was founded in 1928 by a dedicated group of former Black Watch Soldiers who served with the Parent Regiment and who settled in Canada.

Approximately one hundred and fifty people attended the dinner and the Colonel reports that one might have been at a gathering anywhere in Scotland. Over the years the number of Black Watch members has decreased and the Association very wisely opened its doors to ex-service men who served in other Highland or Scottish Regiments. However, the number of retired members from the Regular Battalions of The Black Watch of Canada is steadily increasing.

The President, Mr. John Gilmore and his executive could not have been more hospitable and those Guests who had the opportunity of visiting the new Club Rooms of the Association, after the dinner, could not have been more impressed.

Among those Officers who attended the Dinner were General Sir Neil M. Ritchie, Colonel G. G. D. Kilpatrick, Lieutenant-Colonel I. M. R. Sinclair, Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Lovat, Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Forrest, Major J. P. G. Kemp, and Major Peter M. Moore.

The Black Watch Association of Montreal was represented by RQMS James Emo, CQMS Alex Goodale, Sgt James Small and John Calderwood.

VISITORS

Colonel and Mrs. Neville Blair visited Canada last fall and spent some time in Montreal and Toronto.

Colonel Blair was entertained at a Luncheon in the Officers' Mess where he met many of the former Commanding Officers of the Regiment and several other senior Officers.

We were delighted to have had the opportunity of meeting Colonel Blair and hope there will be many more occasions when Officers of the Parent Regiment visit us.

Colonel George S. Mackellar, DSO., who commanded the 8th Battalion, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in North Africa visited Montreal last October.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Sharp, Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Battalion gave a dinner party for Colonel Mackellar in the Officers' Mess on Friday, October 2nd, 1970. Colonel Sharp and Major J. P. W. Taylor were attached to the Argylls during the North African Campaign at which time Colonel Mackellar was their Commanding Officer.

Third Battalion

The Royal 22e Régiment company that we had the pleasure of working with in our Armoury has now gone back to CFB Valcartier, as the Quebec kidnapping crisis has ended with the apprehension of the terrorists apparently responsible for the dark deeds of last October.

Our operational taskings during the crisis gave a boost the battalion, since they were our first for a very long time. We received substantial praise for these efforts and for our support for "B" Coy R 22e R, from such persons as Lieutenant-General Turcot, Brigadier-General Chouinard, Brigadier-General Ross, and the commanding officer of 2 R 22e R. The exchange of correspondence between this last, Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. J. Lessard, and our own commanding officer, was as follows:—

2 Royal 22e Regiment,
La Citadelle, Quebec.
12 Jan 71.

Lt-Col Stephen Angus
CO 3 RHR Black Watch of Canada
2267 Bleury St.,
Montreal, P.Q.

My dear Colonel,

After our long stay in Montreal, we are now back at la Citadelle where we are regrouping and getting ready for our winter training.

It is most opportune for me to express to you and the members of your unit my sincere thanks for everything you have done for B Company during its stay in your "home". Major Garneau has much admiration for your unit for the many niceties it has shown to him and members of his company. This sort of thing is not easily forgotten and I am most grateful to you. It reflects on the beautiful and gallant traditions of your Regiment which all members of your unit should be proud of.

Please convey to all those concerned my sincere thanks and appreciation for their contribution and close co-operation. It has made B Company's tasks that much easier.

Sincerely,

GUY LESSARD

G. H. J. Lessard,
Lieutenant-Colonel
Commanding Officer.

Third Battalion,
2067 Bleury St.,
Montréal 111, P.Q.,
le 21 janvier, 1971.

Lt-Col G. H. J. Lessard
Commandant
2 Royal 22e Regiment,
La Citadelle, Quebec.

Mon Cher Colonel,

Nous sommes heureux d'apprendre que vous et vos gens avez repris la vie norale à la Citadelle à Quebec, surtout en vue des préparitifs d'entraînement pour l'hiver.

Votre lettre fut très appreciée et le contenue en a été transmit à tous les rangs du 3 RHC.

Pour notre part, nous sommes fiers d'avoir, même d'une façon minime, pu aider votre groupe qui s'est si bien distingué durant la période d'urgence de l'automne dernier. Nous vous remercions de même que le Major Garneau, ses officiers et ses hommes pour leur courtoisie et cooperation envers notre Regiment.

Cettee expérience a contribué, je crois, à développer une amitié qui durera longtemps entre nos deux groupes. Il est remarquable que les activities de-quelques terroristes n'aient reussi qu'a renforcir le système même qu'ils ont voulu détruire.

Auriez-vous l'obligeance de transmettre les remerciements de tous les rangs de notre bataillon à tous ceux qui ont servi à Montreal et particulièrement a ceux qui ont travaillé avec nous sur la rue Bleury.

Bien à vous,

S. F. ANGUS
(Lt-Col)
Commandant

THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW AND ST. PAUL

MONTREAL

3 Bn. THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT) OF CANADA

ANNUAL CHURCH PARADE

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 9TH, 1971

Once again, the Kirk Session and people of The Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul extend a heartfelt welcome to the 3 Bn. The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada on the occasion of its Annual Church Parade. We also offer a special welcome to the Bishop's College School Cadet Corps, the Black Watch Cadet Corps, and The Black Watch Association who are parading with the Battalion.

ORDER OF SERVICE

The Organ Prelude

The Congregation will stand when the Choir enters the sanctuary.

The Procession of the Colours
A Hymn of Challenge: 545. . . . . "St. Catherine"
God Save The Queen
The Prayers of Approach and the Lord's Prayer. . . (repeated by all)
The Reading of the Lesson: St. Luke 7.1-10
The Prayers of Remembrance and Intercession
A Soldier's Hymn: 587 . . . . . "St.Ethelwald"
The Address: "THE RSM WHO AMAZED JESUS"
Captain Stephen A. Hayes
The Ascription of Praise
The Lament

The Congregation will bow down

The Last Post and the Reveille

The Congregation will stand

A Hymn of the Nation:. . . . . "O Canada!" (648)

O Canada, our home and native land
True patriot love in all thy sons command.
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The true north, strong and free;
And stand on guard, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee.

O Canada, glorious and free,
We stand on guard, we stand on guard for thee,
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.

The Benediction
The Return of the Colours
The Organ Postlude

The Congregation will remain standing until the Choir and Chaplain have left the chancel.

The Flowers on the Communion Table are in proud and grateful memory of old Comrades in The Black Watch Family who have served Sovereign and Country.

Publicity scarce, says president

Relevance matters for Scouts

By JAY NEWQUIST
of The Gazette

The Boy Scouts of Canada are alive and well.

They're not demonstrating or picketing at city hall or heckling policemen, but they're around none the less.

John W. Sharp, newly-elected president of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of Canada, would like scouting to receive more publicity.

"It's tough," he says. "We're like motherhood. Everyone is in favor of us, so we don't make the news."

44 YEARS SCOUTING

Sharp was educated in Montreal and Ottawa and has been involved in scouting for 44 years, ever since he joined the 42nd Montreal troop at age nine. He was wounded in action in the Second World War and discharged with the rank of major.

He keeps busy. He is the president of three companies, holds the office of Hon. Lt. Colonel of the Black Watch (RHR) Canada, and serves on the board of governors of three Montreal hospitals.

Sharp admits that scout membership across Canada is slipping from the present figure of 263,000. There is a world-wide membership of 10 million.

Scouting is trying to stay relevant as other youngsters take to the road this summer and thumb rides all over Canada. The Rover group (age 16 to 20) can learn to fly gliders and study aircraft navigation and maintenance in a program sponsored by Air Canada.

TRAVEL POPULAR

Camping and travel are still popular scout activities and scouts may meet the hitchhiker invasion en route.

And girls.

There is now a three-year trial program where girls may become associate members of Rover crews.

"There's an emphasis on co-education today and this program is part of our modernization," Sharp says. "And the boys seem to want it."

DEFICIT

In his three-year term as president Sharp hopes to initiate national support for scouting from business firms across Canada. The Boy Scouts operate at a continual deficit and lost $75,000 last year.

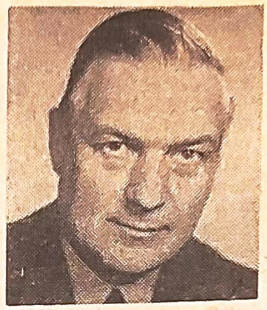
Some financial support comes from the federal government, but most funds are gathered from scout fees, outside contributions, and various local programs such as Apple Day, car washing, and wastepaper drives. One scouts group in Montreal delivered phone books for Bell Canada.

There are some 350 scout groups in Quebec but as membership decreases, there are fewer adults ready to volunteer their time to scouting.

Sharp doesn't want to give a face lift to the scout image. He feels that young people still appreciate discipline and that scouting can offer many services without being written off as unexciting and boring.

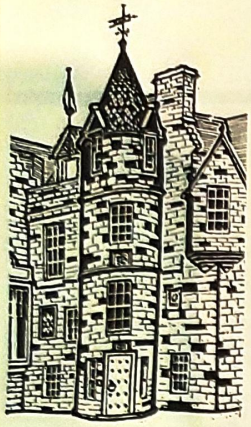
However, he's still concerned with publicity for scouting.

"Now if scouts were ever involved in a rape," he says, "that would surely make news."



JOHN SHARP

The Colonel of the Regiment at Dungannon



MUSEUM NOTES

Since our last notes the following Gifts and Loans have been made to the Museum, and we are grateful for the interest of the donors, in adding to the Regimental Collection:—

Orders, Decorations & Medals:—Military General Service Medal (1793-1814) with Bar "Egypt" of Corporal John Simpson (42nd Foot)—donated by Captain J. Simpson, "Darroch", 55 Dalmeny Road, Northbridge, New South Wales, Australia. C.M.G., 1914 Star; General Service & Victory 1914-18; King George VI Coronation 1937; Order of Leopold 4th Class; French Croix de Guerre W/Palm Leaf; Belgian Croix de Guerre—also miniatures—of the late Colonel R. F. H. Wallace of that Ilk—Loaned by Lt.-Col. M. R. Wallace, R.H.Q. British War & Victory W/Palm Leaf, 1914-18; Jubilee 1935; L. S. & G. C. of 2744583 W.O.II P. Nisbet—Donated by Major J. L. R. Samson, 3 Cranbourne Court, Albert Bridge Road, London S.W.1. 7 Army Temperance Medals and 2 Clasp Brooches of the late 2240 Col. Sgt. J. Patterson (died of wounds Magersfontein—1899)—Donated by Mr. John Patterson—12a Duncan Avenue, Arbroath. D.C.M., M.M.; 1914 Star; British War & Victory 1914-18; Defence 1939-45; French Croix de Guerre W/Bronze Star of the late Sgt. A. Menzies —Donated by Mrs. A. Menzies (Widow) Tayview, Luncarty, Perthshire. British War & Victory 1914-18; Belgian Croix de Guerre; Bronze Medallian "He died for Freedom and Honour" of the late Pte. J. Menzies—Donated by Mrs. A. Menzies, Tayview, Luncarty. Victory 1914-18 of 13575 A/Corporal G. Ogilvie—Donated per Army Information Office, Aberdeen. M.M.; Defence 1939-45; War Medal 1939-45; Africa, Italy and France & Germany Stars and T. A. Efficiency Medal of the late Sgt. R. Bonella 6th Bn. B.W. (R.H.R.)—donated by Mr. George Bonella, 4 Cromlix Road, Perth.

Pictures:—Water Colour by C. R. Sellar, of Pte. Alex Stewart (6/7th Bn.-1917)—donated by Miss Stewart—Braeside Gardens, Perth.

Books & Records:—Regimental Scrap Book (1740-1917)—donated by Major J. L. R. Samson, 3 Cranbourne Court, Albert Bridge Road, London S.W.11. "Mary Stewart of Scotland, Queen"—Reprint of Donor's address to the National Numismatic Congress of 1970 (Specially prepared for the Quartercentenary of Queen Mary's visit to Coventry in 1570)—donated by Mr. T. E. Kempsall F.S.A. Scot. 36 Glendower Avenue, Coventry. "The Sword of the North" —by Dugald MacEachern, M.A., B.D. (1923)—donated by Mrs. Low, Inver, Dunkeld, Perthshire. Infantry Uniforms 1742-1845 (Blandford Press)—donated by the Publishers. The New Highland Military Discipline incorporating Fascimile of the original Published 1757—Published by the Museum Restoration Service, Ottowa, Ontario, Canada, 1967—By Purchase. Copy of Roll of 'C' Coy, Natal Rangers (Transvaal Scottish Personnel) engaged in Natal (Zulu) Rebellion—1906—donated by Mr. P. Coad, 13 Hughenden Road, Bristol.

Arms & Weapons:—Mounted Officers Sword of the late Colonel R. F. H. Wallace of that Ilk—Loaned by Lt-Col. M. R. Wallace, R.H.Q. 2 Spears taken at Battle of Tamai, 13th March, 1884 by Capt. A. Scott-Stevenson, The Black Watch R. Hrs.—donated by Senior Ranger F. J. Drower, National Parks Game and Fisheries Reservation Board Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa. 1 Spear taken at Battle of Kirbekan, 10th February, 1885 by Captain A. Scott-Stevenson, The Black Watch R. Hrs.—donated by Colonel J. Vincent M.B.E. (Retd.) c/o National Parks Game and Fisheries Reservation Board, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa.

Equipment, Flags etc.:—Regimental Buckle Badge (73rd) of Major George Renny (1824-1910), Great-Uncle of the donor —Miss J. M. Reeves, 42 Troy Court, London W.1. Pennant—with Crest & Motto "Quietum me impune lacessit" of Police Reserve Gemeente Hoogeveen, Province of Drente, Netherlands (Liberated 11th April, 1945) by Black Watch of Canada—donated during visit to Museum by Den Heer Jacob Lok, Hoogeveen.

During the period from the last Hackle Notes in April, 1289 visitors have viewed the Museum collection. Regimental parties from the Scottish Infantry Depots of Bridge of Don and Glencorse continue to make regular visits at fortnightly intervals. Many overseas vistiors having connections with our allied Regiments in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have been welcomed and show much interest. As part of the local Education & Further Education Programmes of the local authorities, parties from senior schools and PERTH TECHNICAL COLLEGE—PRE-APPRENTICE CLASSES visit the Museum during their Study Courses. Overseas students from France, Belgium & Germany call during Scottish visits and special evening parties have been conducted round the Museum including the HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION of the PERTHSHIRE SOCIETY of NATURAL SCIENCE; ABERFELDY TOWN COUNCIL; THE ADVENTURE CLUB of ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH, PERTH and PERTH GIRLS NAUTICAL TRAINING CORPS.

Pupils of Glasgow Schools and individual pupils participating in the DUKE of EDINBURGH AWARD Scheme have also visited during work on Projects.

MR. FORSYTH HARDY and a "FILMS OF SCOTLAND" Camera Team have just completed filming a selection of the most representative paintings in the Museum in the completing of the Film being currently produced on The Aberfeldy Freedom Ceremony.

During the winter the Curator has addressed several meetings within the district, illustrating the history of the Regiment and the development of the Museum since its inception in 1924 with a collection of colour transparencies of the Castle and items from the Exhibition.

The Red Hackle, Aug 1971

POSTAGE STAMPS—GOVERNMENT OF GIBRALTAR

On the 6th September, 1971 the Government of Gibraltar is issuing a new set of coloured postage stamps.

The set includes on the 1 pence stamp a picture of a soldier of The Black Watch in the pre 1914 full dress scarlet doublet and feather bonnet and also a print of the Regimental Badge. On the reverse side there is printed a brief account of the Regiment's service in Gibraltar.

The remainder of the set of four shows respectively a soldier of The King's Own Royal Border Regiment (4p), The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers (2p) and The Devon and Dorset Regiment (10p).

Sets of these stamps can be obtained from:—

The Crown Agents,
Stamp Bureau,
St. Nicholas House,
Sutton, Surrey.

THE SCOTTISH INFANTRY DEPOT

(BRIDGE OF DON)

Depot Headquarters

Lieutenant Colonel B. M. Hamilton, MBE.

Headquarter Company

MT	:	Corporal Carr
Sergeants Mess Staff	:	Lance Corporal Johnstone
Regimental Police	:	Lance Corporal Duncan
Commanding Officer's Batman	:	Private Warden
Officers Mess Staff	:	Private Reiter
Officers Mess Staff	:	Private Todd

Infantry Company

Company Second in Command	:	Captain P. R. Sugden
Platoon Commander	:	Lieutenant R. A. S. Maconnochie
Company Sergeant Major	:	WOII Slaven
Platoon Sergeant	:	Sergeant Rushbury
Platoon NCO	:	Corporal McCutcheon
Platoon NCO	:	Corporal Wilson
Platoon NCO	:	Corporal Westwater
PTI	:	Lance Corporal Downie

At the beginning of this term a party of 70 carried out Adventure Training in Norway. A separate report on our activities is printed below. The remainder of Infantry Company have spent their week of adventure training at Loch Sween in Argyllshire, and towards the end of term, Terms 1 and 2 will spend a week in Orkney.

Our Open Day takes place on 31st July, and we are all looking forward to the performance on that day of Lieutenant Maconnochie. Despite furious outbursts about not liking children, he has been put in charge of the childrens' creche for the afternoon. It will obviously be a case of the survival of the fittest.

In Infantry Company at present we have a total of 46 BW Juniors out of a Company strength of 163. We are looking forward to the visit by all BW Juniors under training here to 1 BW on 9/10th August.

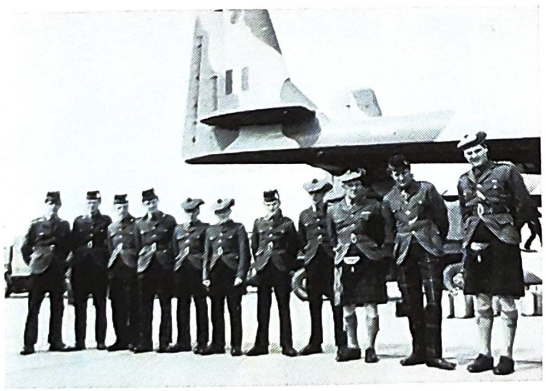
Exercise Boast/Break 71

A party of 70 Junior Soldiers commanded by Captain Sugden left RAF Leuchars by Argosy of Air Support Command on 14 and 15th May for a two week exercise in Norway. Included in the party were Lieutenant Maconnochie, WOII Slaven, Corporal McCutcheon and 9 Black Watch Junior Soldiers. Our Hosts were the Norwegian Infantry Training Centre situated about 60 miles north of Oslo.

Most of our training was done out of camp and particular emphasis was placed on canoeing and trekking. We took with us 10 canoes and enjoyed our introduction to this exhausting sport even though in one fjiord, there was still ice about one foot thick in a small bay which made capsize drills rather an ordeal. Lieutenant Maconnochie was the only person in the party who seemed determined to sink his canoe, and despite his frantic efforts to get himself out before submerging, OC Boast Break was more intent on finding a camera with which to record the event rather than diving in to Lieutenant Maconnochie's assistance. Nothing in the world would persuade WOII Slaven to go anywhere near a canoe—in fact his only venture into the nautical world nearly ended in disaster. Armed with a fishing rod and a pocketful of spinners, he put one foot into the boat, pushed off and landed in a most undignified heap at Captain Sugden's feet while the boat floated away.

Trekking was an extremely popular occupation with everyone. Even at the end of May there was still snow on the mountain tops, and most Juniors disappeared waist-deep in the grimy snow at some stage or other. We even had a blizzard which lasted for about 2 hours on one of our exercises.

Brigadier A. O. L. Lithgow, MC inspects the parade at the end of the Spring term



Arrival in Norway of Exercise Boast/Break party. BW personnel from L to R: Junior Private Fotheringham, Junior Private Kane, Junior Private Smith, CSM Slaven, Capt. Sugden

A group of Juniors canoeing in Norway

GENERAL

Cadet Corps Inspection

The Annual Inspection of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada Cadet Corps took place in the Armoury on Friday evening, May 28th, 1971. Colonel J. G. Bourne, Colonel of the Regiment, was the Inspecting Officer.

The Cadet Corps which was formed in 1954 originated from The Black Watch Boys' Pipes and Drums, an organization which was sponsored jointly by the Regiment and The St. Andrews Society of Montreal for the purpose of teaching young boys in the Montreal area to play the pipes and drums.

The Corps has flourished over the years and approximately 1,800 boys or young men have passed through its ranks. Many of the cadets are sons of former members of the Regiment which is in true keeping with the spirit of the Black Watch as a family Regiment.

The Corps is presently commanded by Major H. A. Darney who succeeded Major J. T. Gibson in the spring of 1970. Major Gibson had commanded the Corps for a period of thirteen years and was most instrumental in making the Corps what it is today. The first Commanding Officer was the late Captain Ralph A. Dynes, a former Regimental-Sergeant Major.

Many of the cadets have continued to serve in the Militia Battalion and in fact the present Regimental Sergeant-Major, Chief Warrant Officer A. D. Rogers began his military career in the Cadet Corps. Other cadets have gone into the Regular Army and some have been commissioned. It is interesting to note when Colonel Bourne visited the 2nd Battalion in Cyprus in March 1970, the Officer assigned to him as an aide was Captain David S. Martin, a former Cadet.

During the course of the evening the Corps put on a splendid display of precision drill, weapon training, first-aid and signalling and finally the Pipes and Drums of the Corps beat a Ceremonial Retreat. The Colonel of the Regiment was very complimentary in his remarks and urged the cadets to continue in the Militia when, due to age, they would be obliged to leave the Corps.

The Black Watch Commemorative Cairn

On July 12th, 1967 during Canada's Centennial Year, the Regiment was honoured when the Colonel-in-Chief, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, visited the Regiment at C.F.B. Gagetown, New Brunswick. After a stirring Centennial Review, Her Majesty unveiled a Cairn which had been erected in the lines of St. Andrews Barracks to commemorate the Review.

Upon the disbandment of our two Regular Battalions it was decided it would be more appropriate if the Cairn were re-located where it could be seen by the public-at-large and visitors to the C.F.B. Gagetown area.

The Base is adjacent to the Town of Oromocto and recently an Historical Area was designated in the town. It is of interest to note that this Historical Area was occupied by a British Garrison is 1781 and was known as Fort Hughes.

The Town of Oromocto very kndly granted permission to the Regiment to re-erect the Cairn in this area where it will be guaranteed perpetual care. A new plaque nas been placed on the base of the Cairn with the following inscription:—

"This Cairn was moved to this site from C.F.B. Gagetown to honour members of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada for their contribution to this community during distinguished service at C.F.B. Gagetown from 1954-1970".

The Cairn was unveiled at its new location by the Colonel of the Regiment on Saturday, June 5th, 1971.

THIRD BATTALION

The last few months have been active ones for the battalion, with much work needing to be done, after the difficult training months occasioned by the October Crisis. Two training schemes were held in March, one in April, and one in May, with another possible one in the early summer. These schemes have centred around three battalion projected aims: the training of the recruits in the Depot in general military training, a leading infantryman course, and an internal security course.

On 1st April, the General Officer Commanding's Annual Inspection of the Battalion took place. B/Gen. Charbonneau could not be there and his place was taken by L/Col. Locke, Royal Canadian Hussars.

The Annual Church Parade of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, The Black Watch Cadet Corps, and the Bishops College School Cadets was held on 9th May. The parade was held in absolutely delightful weather, and with some 300 on parade, the sight was impressive indeed. Receptions were held in the Officers' and Sergeants' Messes and on the main floor of the Armoury following the parade, and it was indeed a family day for the regiment with many wives and parents visiting the regiment. The parade was the first to the Regimental Church since that of June of last year, in which the First and Second Battalions of the regiment laid up their Colours. This year's parade served the double function of sending the battalion and affiliated cadets to church together and also of showing Montreal that the Canadian Black Watch is still alive and prospering.

On the 1st of June, the final Battalion parade for this training year was held. Although company level training continues until late June, this was the final training evening of the year in which the battalion would be parading together. L/Col. Sharpe, Honourary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Battalion, was at the parade, and gave out certificates of military achievement to personnel successfully finishing their various courses.

The 2nd Bn The Royal Canadian Regiment, formerly 1 and 2 RHC, trooped the Colour on 12th June, and several officers of 3 RHC were invited to attend. The parade was most

CROSSES TO MUSEUM

The bass drumming of muted shell bursts and the sidedrum tapping of distant machine-gun fire blended with the chatter of youth.

The recorded war sounds came from a display representing a section of front-line trench during the first world war. The sounds of youth were from school-children being taken on a tour of the Canadian war museum in Ottawa.

In this setting, two wooden crosses, first erected in memory of the dead of the 13th Canadian Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, were presented to the museum for safekeeping.

The presentation took place in late April when Rear-Admiral Charles Dillon, ret'd, accepted the crosses on behalf of the museum from Lieutenant-Colonel S. F. Angus, commanding officer of the 3rd Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, a reserve unit based in Montreal.

The crosses had been held in the Black Watch regimental museum in Montreal. They were originally the temporary memorials placed over the graves of members of the regiment after an engagement at Hill 70, on 15 August 1915, and after the battle of Vimy Ridge on 9 April 1917.

The Black Watch raised three battalions during the first world war. These battalions were given the CEF numerals 13th, 42nd and 73rd. A total of 11,954 officers and men served in these battalions and won 26 battle honours. They also won 821 decorations, six of which were the Victoria Cross. The cost was 8,177 casualties, of whom 2,163 were killed and 6,014 wounded.

Colonel S. F. Angus with Rear-Admiral Charles Dillon at the museum. Crosses for safekeeping

Canadian Operations
THE WESTERN FRONT
FLANDERS
FLANDRE
YPRES
ARMENTIERES
LENS
ARRAS
ANCE
Albert
IN
MEMORY
OF
N.C.O.s & MEN
13th CAN. BATT'N.
THE ROYAL HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA
KILLED IN ACTION
HILL 70
AUG. 15th
1915
19 December 1914
15 décembre 1914
29 March 1918
29 mars 1918
13TH CANADIAN BATTALION
THE ROYAL HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA
SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
THE OFFICERS, N.C.O.'S AND MEN
WHO WERE KILLED IN ACTION
VIMY RIDGE 9TH APRIL 1917
AND ARE BURIED NEAR THIS SPOT

IN
MEMORY
OF
N.C.O.s & MEN
13th CAN. BATT'N.
THE ROYAL HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA
KILLED IN ACTION
HILL 70
AUG. 15th
1915
13TH CANADIAN BAT
THE ROYAL HIGHLANDERS
SACRED TO THE M
THE OFFICERS, N.C.O
WHO WERE KILLED
VIMY RIDGE
AND ARE BURIED

248

Whitehall 3141

CLARENCE HOUSE
S.W.1

23rd October, 1964.

Dear Mr Conway,

I am commanded by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother to write and thank you for your letter in which you enquire whether Her Majesty would present a photograph to the Men's Canteen.

Queen Elizabeth has been graciously pleased to agree to your request, and I have sent the photograph of Her Majesty to Lieutenant-Colonel J.W. Knox.

Yours sincerely,

Assistant Private Secretary to
Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother

Private James Conway,
3rd Battalion,
The Black Watch of Canada.

Private James Conway (D.823121),
Men's Canteen,
3rd Battalion The Black Watch of Canada,
2067, Bleury Street,
Montreal 25,
Quebec,
CANADA.

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA

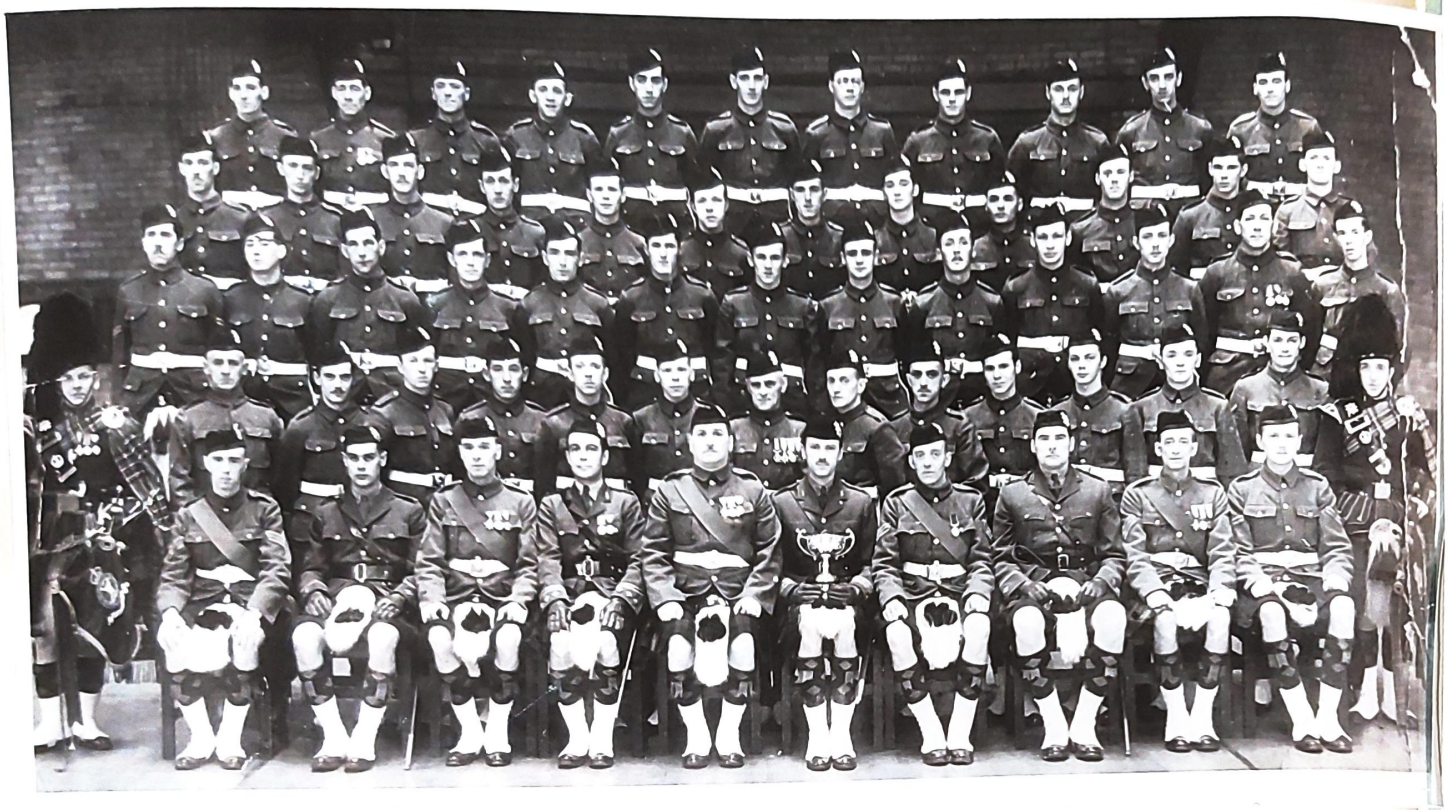
1st BATTALION

20th ANNIVERSARY REUNION

SPONSORED BY

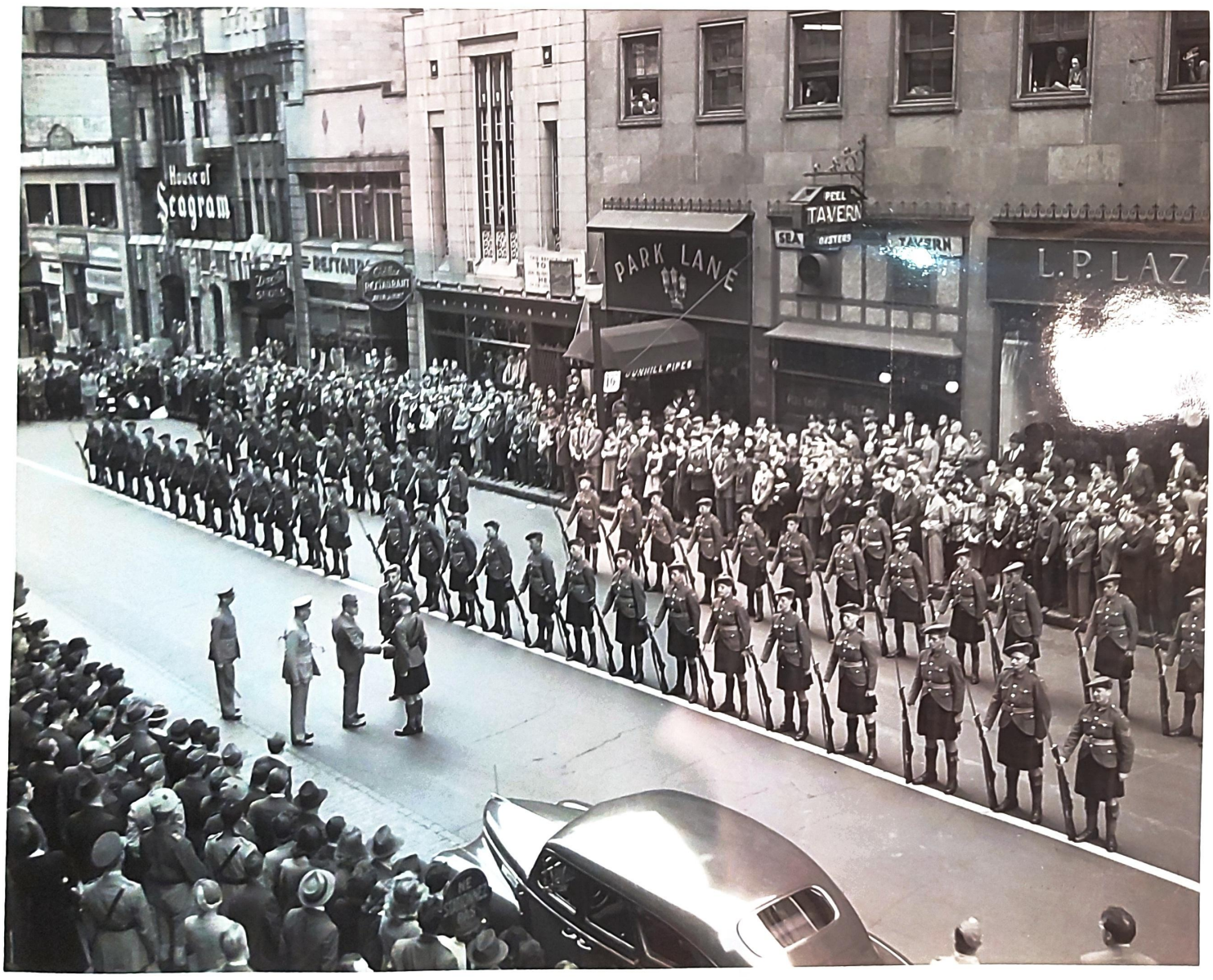
THE BLACK WATCH ASSOCIATION

SEPTEMBER 26, 1959



5 ROYAL HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA
"D" COMPANY 13th BATTALION
The Black Watch (R.H.C.) of Canada
Regimental Efficiency Cup
-1938-
Battalion Efficiency Cup
-1935-36-37-38-

TOURI
ROC


House of Seagram
PARK LANE
PEEL TAVERN
TAVERN
L.P. LAZA

1939 - 1945
BOURGUEBUS RIDGE
FALAISE
CLAIR TIZON
DUNKIRK 1944
ANTWERP - TURNHOUT CANAL
THE SCHELDT
WOENSDRECHT
SOUTH BEVELAND
WALCHEREN CAUSEWAY
THE RHINELAND
THE HOCHWALD
XANTEN
THE RHINE
GRONINGEN
OLDENBURG
NORTH WEST EUROPE
1944 1945
VERRIÈRES RIDGE - TILLY-la-CAMPAGNE
1st BATTALION R.H.C.
ANCRE 1916
ARRAS 1917
VIMY 1917
FRANCE & FLANDERS
1916-17
73rd CANADIAN BATTALION R.H.C.

HUDSON HEIGHTS 1958

Longueil Camp June 1962

RIMROD PREPARATION AT LONGUEIL CAMP 1962

52

THE MONTREAL STAR, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1971

Former dean of SGWU dies

Dr. Henry F. Hall, principal emeritus of Sir George Williams University and a man who spent a lifetime stressing that individuals are more important than institutions, died at his home Saturday. He was 73.

He will be buried tomorrow at East Farnham, Que., after a 2 p.m. funeral service at St. Philip's Church in Montreal West.

Known for his open-door policy toward students, Dr. Hall began a 40-year career with Sir George in 1926 as a full-time guidance counsellor, the first such posting in Canada.

In a sense, he never stopped being a counsellor, even after he became dean in 1935, a year before the first college degree was granted. He was dean until 1962, when he became dean and vice-chancellor.

"I never saw him turn a student down," said one staff member when Dr. Hall retired in 1966 at the age of 69.

At that time, Dr. Hall recalled when he could remember the full name of each student who stepped up to accept a degree.

But he wasn't blind to the changes that were taking place at Sir George, which now has more than 13,000 full-time and part-time stu-

Dr. Henry F. Hall

He felt there was a "very real and obvious danger of losing the personal touch that has always been a Sir George trademark."

Like any other problem, though, it could be licked if student leaders and professors — "people in leadership positions" — recognized it.

His basic philosophy of what he wanted to teach the young, as outlined in one of his many talks, was to stay away from "theological pronouncements." He didn't like anyone to become "theory cranks."

"Of course we have to classify our pupils," he once told the Provincial Association of Catholic Teachers. "We even have to pass or fail them perhaps, but let us not be overtaken by the educational disease which someone has called the hardening of the categories."

As an example of his understanding of students, he would announce at the beginning of each term that his opening lecture on natural science — which he taught from 1932 to 1965-66 — would be given at the end of the course.

He realized no one paid attention on the first day of class.

One of the biggest tributes to the man occurred in 1966, when $26 million Henry F. Hall Building was opened on Maisonneuve Boulevard and Bishop Street.

He could never get used to the name and he always referred to it as "the new building."

Dr. Hall was president of the University Counselling and Placement Association and of the Royal Astronomical Association of Canada, Montreal section. He also served as head of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies.

A long-term executive member of the YMCA, he also was vice-president of the Montreal branches of the UN Association of Canada and the English-speaking Union of the Commonwealth.

Survivors include his wife, the former Anna Eliza Thompson, three children and nine grandchildren.

Dr. Henry F. Hall dies, retired SGWU head

Dr. Henry F. Hall, principal emeritus of Sir George Williams University, died suddenly Saturday at the age of 73.

Dr. Hall was associated with the university since 1926 when he joined the institution as a student counsellor, the first such full time position in any college in Canada.

He was appointed Dean of the college in 1935, and assumed the position of Principal and Vice-chancellor in 1956. He served as Principal of the university until his retirement in 1962, at which time he was named principal emeritus.

Born in the Eastern Townships in 1897, Dr. Hall was educated at Eastern Uni[illegible]sity and Montreal Dio[illegible] Theological College. H[illegible] awarded doctoral dep[illegible] McMaster University, University, and S[illegible] Williams Universi[illegible]

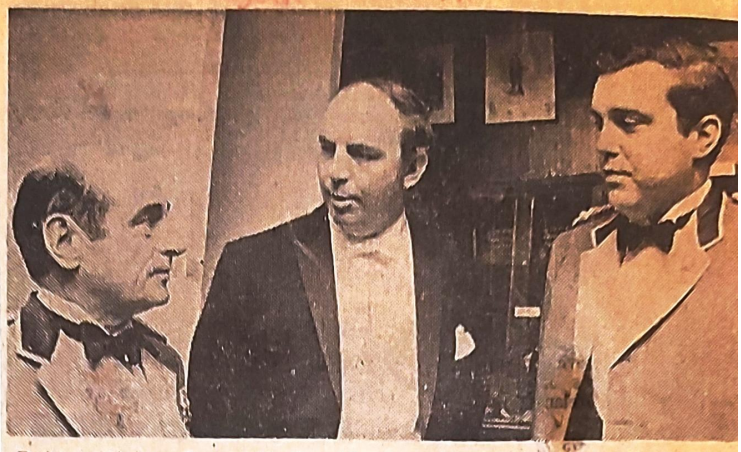
Dr. Hall is su[illegible]ree wife, Anna Eli[illegible]red-sons, Henry Rau[illegible]

DR. HENRY F. HALL

rick Rupert and John Landon.

Funeral services will be held today at 2:00 p.m. at St. Philip's Church, Montreal West. Interment will be at East Farnham, Que.

Gazette, N. B. 1971

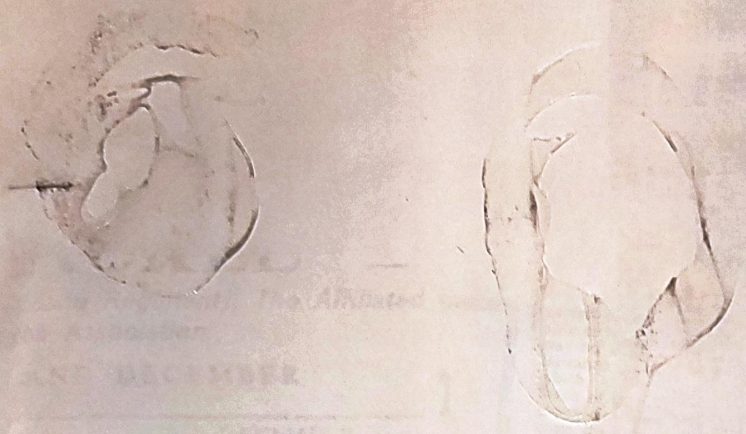


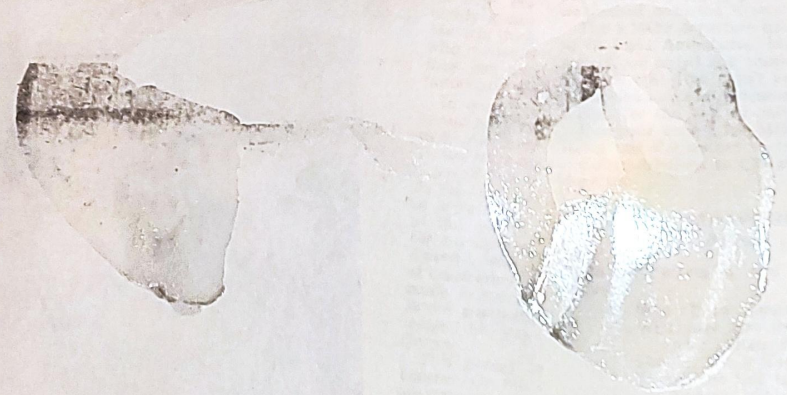
Defence Minister Donald MacDonald, centre, paid a call Saturday night to the annual reunion dinner of the Black Watch Royal Highland Regiment. He was welcomed at the pr[illegible] vate dinner by the regiment's Col. [illegible] G. Bourne, left and, Lt. Col. S. [illegible] Angus. (Gazette, Len Sidaw[illegible]

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1971 Star

Staff Photo by Morris Edwards

DEFENCE MINISTER AT REGIMENTAL DINNER: National Defence Minister Donald MacDonald, second from left, was guest of honor at the annual regimental dinner Saturday night of the Black Watch (RHR Canada). From left: Brig. Gen. J. P. F. Charbonneau, commander of all reserves in Quebec; Mr. MacDonald, Lt. Col. Steve Angus, CO of the Black Watch; and Col. J. E. Bourne, honorary colonel of the regiment and original member of the "Devil's Brigade."





• • • Dec 15/71

Hearts are at half-mast in financial circles at the passing of Hugh Halpert, who was forced by illness last year into early retirement as a ranking executive of the Royal Bank. Halpert, who was shot up several times as a senior Commando officer with the Black Watch in World War II, during which he frequently was involved in top-secret cloak-and-dagger assignments, was one of the most genuinely interesting people it's been my pleasure to know. (I asked him several times to allow me to do a story about him, but he declined.) He was a hard-nosed character when he had to be (he kept in his desk a broken-tipped dagger that had been used on a German officer) and some of his exploits in keeping defaulting customers of the bank in line would have curled the hair of his superiors, if they'd know about them. But he also was possessed of warm good humor and an understanding of people with problems, within and without the various branches he ran over the years. Above all else, he was a man.

• • •

W. A. ARBUCKLE B. M. LECHARTIER

Bank of Montreal

The election of W. A. Arbuckle and Bernard M. Lechartier both of Montreal as vice-presidents of the Bank of Montreal is announced by G. Arnold Hart, chairman of the board.

Mr. Arbuckle who has been a director of the Bank since 1954, is chairman of the Canadian board of the Standard Life Assurance Company.

Mr. Lechartier is chairman of the board of Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien and has been a director of the bank for ten years.

"The" Battalion

The summer has ended, and as usual in this country, almost before it had begun. It was an eventful summer for the Third Battalion, not the least eventful moment of which was when it was learned that the reserve battalion in Montreal had undergone a name change. Thus the 3rd Battalion is now designated the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada after almost twenty years as "the Third". This fact marks the end of an era and, of course, is in recognition of the reduction to nil strength of our two regular battalions.

Much more summer activity took place this year than in recent years. Black Watch personnel took part in the Summer Student Employment Programme run by the Department of National Defence (see August "Red Hackle") both in SSEP-1 (recruit training equivalent) and in SSEP-2, a junior leadership course. A General Military Training Course was held by the battalion for some 30 recruits. A large number of officers, NCO's and men were called out full time for various periods during the summer.

The new training year started in a somewhat hamstrung fashion due to a freeze in funds for training during the month of September. Despite this, voluntary parades were held throughout the month, and recruiting continued apace. October saw training begin in earnest for the battalion and this activity included a week-end scheme at Camp Farnham on 29-31 October and two range qualification shoots. The late autumn and early winter are to include several schemes and it is hoped to spend as much of this period in the field as possible.

The summer also saw a somewhat unfortunate development emphasizing the fact that even the best will in the world cannot entirely solve the problem of retention of personnel in the Reserves. Fortunately this battalion has been pleased to note that most of its attrition in trained personnel has resulted from transfers into the Regular Forces (both Canadian and British).

A new training system has been adopted for the battalion this training year. This provides for two Tuesday evening training parades per month, one week-end training exercise, and one week-end local headquarters training. The new system has so far proved extremely worthwhile and has allowed for much more efficient use of the training time available. Indeed, plans now call for even greater emphasis on week-end training as of the beginning of the New Year.

Battalion HQ

The big big change in the battalion came this summer as CFHQ directed that due to the reduction to NIL strength of 1 and 2 RHC, the 3rd Bn would drop its numerical designation and henceforth would be The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada.

As the summer came to an end and the full training cycle started, the Battalion carried out a series of range shoots in order to qualify everyone in the unit to a minimum of 2nd class shot with his personal weapon.

Red Hackle Dec 1971

THE ABERFELDY MONUMENT

To commemorate the granting of the Freedom of Aberfeldy to the Regiment on the 5th September, 1970, the Colonel of the Regiment, Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson GCMG., GCVO., DSO., OBE., ordered a plaque to be affi to The Black Watch Memorial on the banks of the Tay a erfeldy.

This plaque was unveiled by Sir Bernard on day the 8th August, 1971 in the presence of the Provost of erfeldy, Mr. James Fisher, and representatives of the Tov ouncil and the Regiment.

The ceremony took the form of a short religi ervice conducted by the Rev. John Colquhoun MA., Killin. Padre D. Beaton of the 1st Battalion.

Provost Fisher made a short address to the a e of several hundreds and asked Sir Bernard to unveil t que.

Sir Bernard made a brief reply, saying that the nent had been greatly honoured by the granting of the dom and it was in recognition of that honour that the plaq had been fixed to the monument.

The Pipes and Drums of the 1st Battalion were in nce at the ceremony and afterwards beat Retreat in the ja Park.

So concluded a brief and informal occasion w e again emphasised the close links between the Regi its birthplace Aberfeldy.

THE DUNALISTAIR HOME

After 25 years as its Chairman—half of its life—James Oliver has given up the Chairmanship of the stair Home. This is one of the many devoted service James Oliver has done the Regiment surreptitious almost anonymously; and for this, as for so many other we are deep in his debt

Mrs. Oliver has also retired as Chairman of the Committee, and she, too, has given years of unobtrusiv invaluable work for the Home.

We welcome Colonel Sandy Watt as the new Chair and Mrs. George Dunn as Chairman of the Ladies' Comm We are immensely fortunate, as a Regiment, always to people willing to take on such responsibilities which are t consuming beyond belief, but which we hope, bring sort of reward in the consciousness of doing a job so w while.

THE REGIMENTAL GATHERING

The Regimental Gathering took place on the 9th November, 1971 in the Station Hotel, Perth. Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson was in the chair.

A telegram was sent to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother who sent a reply.

A telegram was also received from General Sir Neil Ritchie.

The following officers, serving and retired attended:

Brigadiers: H. C. Baker-Baker, B. C. Bradford, A. D. H. Irwin, A. O. L. Lithgow, J. A. Oliver, J. C. Monteith.

Colonels: G. W. Dunn, J. E. M. Richard, G. A. Rusk, C. N. Thomson.

Lt-Cols: The Hon. W. D. Arbuthnott, J. E. Benson, C. N. M. Blair, A. C. C. Brodie, W. R. Bucknall, B. A. Innes, E. W. Nicoll, D. McN. C. Rose, A. D. J. Stewart, J. L. Stewart, O. R. Tweedy, M. R. Wallace, A. J. Watt.

Majors: C. J. K. Campbell, H. McL. Clark, A. A. C. Glass, A. M. Gomme-Duncan, H. Hall, C. B. Innes, R. N. Jardine-Paterson, J. J. McKinney, G. H. Pilcher, R. G. Pollock-McCall, A. D. Rowan-Hamilton, D. H. Walker, A. H. B. Wedderburn-Bethune, H. N. Wilson.

Captains: P. W. Barnett, A. P. L. Halford-McLeod, A. McKinnell, A. Norris.

First Battalion

THE WATCHKEEPER—BELFAST '71

ULSTER ORGY! 600 MEN LIVING TOGETHER IN ONE BUS!

PSST JOCK! YOU LIKE TO BUY FILTHY BLACKWATCH NEWSLETTER?

As on the cover

GENERAL

Despite the cheery conviction on our return from Armagh in June that we had seen the last of Northern Ireland, if not for all time, at least until the end of our imminent tour in Hong Kong, the Black Watch are back in Belfast. We have settled down once again into the old routine of searches, checkpoints, road blocks and endless miles of patrolling; though, this time, there is a difference. This time there is not the same bored conviction that nothing is going to happen. Long before any such attitude had had the chance to reopen a weary eyelid, let alone raise it's head, the companies were busy dodging assorted missiles in the streets and were rapidly being disabused of any notions that this was the Northern Ireland which had been left behind just four months previously. All this apart, however, the shadow of Ulster must not be allowed to loom too large over this edition of the Hackle. A great deal else has happened since July that is equally, if not more, memorable.

Without a doubt the highlight of the last few months was the visit of our Colonel in Chief to the Regimental Games in Kirknewton on 25th September. In all respects this was a perfect day which will long be remembered by those who were able to be there. That it took place at all, however, was in its way no small miracle. For at the beginning of September the Battalion was placed on standby for Northern Ireland, a fact which, after the intensification of the IRA campaign as a result of the introduction of internment on 9th August, was a pretty clear indication that we would again be called upon to cross the Irish Sea. In this respect, however, the fates were firmly on our side, for we remained in Kirknewton until this splendid day had come and gone.

Though the visit of Her Majesty The Queen Mother was the high point of this pre-Ireland period, it was by no means the only major event which was impossibly sandwiched into the short months of August and September. Indeed the knowledge that we were on Spearhead in early September encouraged everyone into a frenzy of activity as soon as our feet touched the ground after block leave in July. Everyone realised that stability could by no means be ensured after August, in consequence of which all companies scattered on the winds to Barry Buddon, Otterburn and Cultybraggan, determined to complete their annual classification and PE tests before the sands ran out.

At the same time other great ventures were also fast afoot. Padre Donald Beaton and Second Lieutenant Nigel Lithgow took a party of climbers to Skye in order to prepare them for the rigours of the climbing club's second expedition to the High Atlas in Morocco. The expedition itself set out for Gibraltar, the staging post, in early September and appeared back, fit, bronzed and exuberant just in time to accompany the Battalion to Northern Ireland in the first week in October. More of this, however, in the next Red Hackle.

Again in September the Pipes and Drums, exhausted but undaunted, after the considerable demands imposed by the Edinburgh Tattoo, set off in the wake of Major Peter Carthew, the Pipe President and Second-in-Command, on a flying and highly exciting visit to the Independence Day celebrations in Mexico; during these they were very honoured by the President who invited them to his magnificent palace. This great occasion they just managed to squeeze in between the finish of the tattoo and the Regimental Games barely two weeks later.

In quite normal circumstances this sort of frenzied activity would have been enough to test the durability of any organisation. As things turned out, however, circumstances in this period were anything but normal; for also as [illegible] dictated that there should be a number of [illegible] changes in the Battalion's Command structure. The foremost of these, in importance, if not in time, was the handover of command at the end of August between Colonel Andy Watson, now the commander of 19 Brigade at Colchester, and Colonel Bob Tweedy, who joined us after completing a tour on the staff at Camberley. At this time also Major Colin Campbell retired, much to everyone's sadness, having handed over command of Bravo company to Major James Arthuthnott, who had just winged his way back to us after a tour with the Army Air Corps.

This period of change was followed in October by yet another. On this occasion Major Peter Carthew left for Headquarters Army Strategic Command, his place having been taken by Major Sandy Lindsay; while, on an altogether higher plane, Donald Beaton, our Padre since way back in '65, handed over his flock, if not his climbing irons, to Padre Stewart Hynd, who, hotfoot from the Kings Own Scottish Borderers, joined us in the nick of time to spend his third tour with his third Battalion in Northern Ireland.

This has not been a period of enforced rest. Indeed it seems little short of incredible that so much has been squeezed into so little quite so well; and still it has not abated. At the present, the demands of Ireland and Hong Kong fight a constant battle for pre emminence, which happily the latter will win; for on November 23rd we leave our area here in the capable hands of the Queens Own Highlanders and return to Kirknewton, to our packing and to Hong Kong.

Before finally releasing you to the literary mercies of the following series of articles, poems and whimsical asides, a short editorial comment on the Irish portion of our contribution is necessary. A great deal of the material used has already seen the light of print in the Battalion newsletter to the wives, which was published under he title of 'the Watchkeeper'—Belfast 71. This short magazine was, in the main, designed to help dispel all misconceptions concerning our life and work here and also the gloom which inevitably arose as a result of this further period of separation. It was also a tribute and a gesture of thanks to our wives for the tremendous way they have endured, a fact too often forgotten in the excitement of

Back Row (left to right): Lt. A. S. H. Irwin, 2Lt J. B. Farquhar, Lt B. M. Osborne, Lt H. C. Gray, Lt D. C. Thorneycroft, 2Lt R. A. L. Gilchrist, Lt J. R. Watt, 2Lt A. J. Ogilvy-Wedderburn, Lt J. Duncan-Miller, Lt M. C. Lindsay-Stewart, Lt T. J. MacLeod.

Middle Row (left to right): Lt L. East, RAPC, Lt D. A. J. Noble, Capt A. R. McKinnell, Capt. P. R. D. Davidson, Capt. A. P. L. Halford-MacLeod, Lt H. R. Rose, Lt C. Arbuthnott, Capt E. A. MacM Graham (A&SH), Lt R. H. Stopford, Lt R. H. Parata, Capt E. N. deBroë-Ferguson, Capt W. R. Short (RAMC).

(Seated left to right): Capt G. W. Garforth-Bles, Capt J. D. Henderson MBE, Maj S. J. Lindsay, Maj E. D. Cameron, Capt P. G. Forst[illegible] Lt-Col O. R. Tweedy, HM Q Elizabeth The Queen Mother Maj P. M. B. Carthew, Maj A. Lindsay, Maj C. I. A. Grant, Maj J. F. Arbuthnott, Capt [illegible] Park[illegible] (A&SH), Capt A. Norris.

110th anniversary for Black Watch

Gazette - Jan 31 1972

One of Canada's most famous regiments, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, marks its 110th birthday today.

The unit was formed as the Royal Light Infantry of Montreal on Jan. 31, 1862 as part of a general mobilization plan following the break-out of the American war between the states.

Following the custom of Canadian regiments, it was affiliated with a regiment of the British army — The Black Watch of Scotland.

The original Black Watch extends back to 1725 when six independent companies of clansmen were raised to keep order in the highlands of Scotland.

The Canadian unit used the Black Watch tartan from 1862 when it was formed, but only took the name Black Watch as of April 1, 1920.

The unit participated with distinction in two world wars, earning 43 battle honors, 21 of which are carried on the regimental colors. A company from the regiment participated in the Dieppe operation, suffering heavy casualties.

THE MYSTERY OF LORD WAVELL'S TELESCOPE

On the 4th of August, the 57th anniversary of the outbreak of the First World War, in which Lord Wavell lost his left eye, I lunched in London with Dr. Arnold Köster of Munich, and Sir Patrick Hennessy, who had brought us together for the purpose. I came away in at least temporary possession of a leather-covered telescope, engraved "Major-General A. G. Wavell". It had been picked up in the early morning of the 8th April, 1941 by Dr. Köster, then serving in the German Army, at Mechili in the Western Desert; and he wished to hand it back to General Wavell's Regiment.

In 1941 Dr. Köster, then aged thirty-three, was a reservist corporal, serving in an anti-tank detachment of the German 5th Light Motorised Division, afterwards to become renowned as the 21st Panzer Division. After the British repulse at Agedabia, his unit was sent hotfoot across the desert for three days and nights with little rest. At Mechili, soon after dawn on the 8th April, they encountered what Köster thought was two Indian Divisions; they were in fact the Headquarters of 2nd Armoured Division, the whole of the 3rd Indian Motor Brigade, some of the 1st Royal Horse Artillery, a few Australian anti-tank gunners, remnants of some other units—and virtually no petrol. A few small parties managed to escape, but the great majority, including General Gambier-Parry was over-run and taken prisoner.

Just as any other troops would have done, the victorious Germans proceeded to help themselves to anything that took their fancy. Dr. Köster stumbled on something especially to his fancy. In the written account which he gave me along with the telescope, he says:—"Next to a staff car I pick up a telescope lying about, evidently thrown away by somebody of us, who had no use for it. To my surprise it has the name of the British commander-in-chief on it. At least that was what I thought until rather recently. This telescope I kept the whole war, hoping to return it one day to the rightful owner".

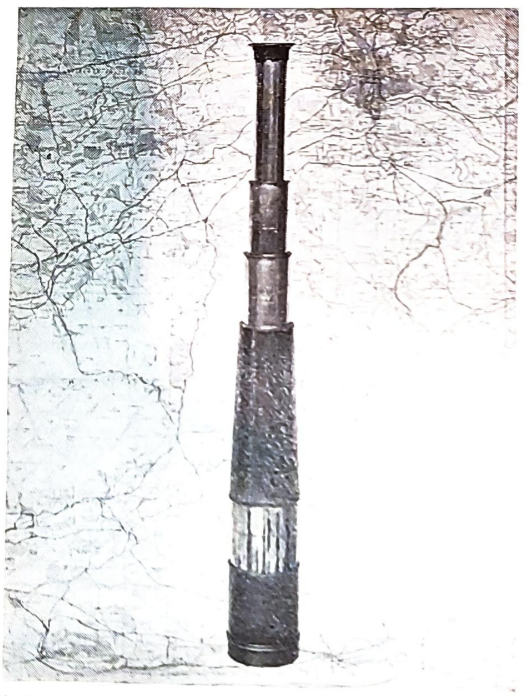
Dr. Köster's recent doubts about the ownership were aroused only after Sir Patrick Hennessy had set in motion the arrangements for our meeting, and correspondence had been exchanged. "Major-General A. G. Wavell" was not the future Field-Marshal (whose initials were A. P.) but his father, who exchanged into The Black Watch from The Norfolk Regiment in 1891 as a lieutenant-colonel, with one Howel Gunter, who also subsequently became a Major-General. A. G. Wavell died as a very old man in 1935, I remember meeting him at a regimental dinner soon after I joined. Although I was A.D.C. to Lord Wavell from 1935 to 1937, I simply cannot be sure whether I ever saw this telescope.

Wavell's A.D.C.'s in 1941 are both dead. They were Julian Llewellan Palmer in the Coldstream, who was killed soon after; and Sandy Reid-Scott in the 11th Hussars, who lost an eye in the Desert, was with Wavell in India and South-East Asia, was described by Wavell as "one in a million", and who died from a lingering illness a few years after the War. Wavell's then Military Assistant, Major Peter Coats, tells me that he cannot recall Wavell reporting the loss of a telescope. General Sir Arthur Smith, his then Chief of Staff, has no recollection of it either.

The next puzzle that arises is how the telescope came to be found near a staff car at Mechili. So far as I can discover, Wavell never went there during the relevant period, if at all.

I myself was away in Turkey at the time, and was in Adrianople when I first heard of the British reverses in the desert. I did not get back to Cairo until the 11th or 12th, by which time the front had more or less stabilised and Wavell had gone off to survey yet another critical front in Athens. But it is clear from the records that he was in Barce, far to the westward of Mechili, on the 2nd of April. It was on that date that he took his decision to send for General O'Connor and his wealth of experience to advise General Neame, the commander on the spot. He flew back to Cairo that night. Not until the 8th, the day after O'Connor and Neame had been made prisoner, did he go up to the Desert again.

On the 8th he went to Tobruk, flying up in a Hudson in response to a telephone call from Brigadier Harding, General Neame's Chief of Staff reporting that the two generals were missing. The gremlin that so often accompanied him on his flights was working over-time that day. A wheel-brake seized up as he was about to take off on his return flight, and took an hour to repair. After take-off the oil-pressure on one engine failed, and the pilot landed on the no-longer defended airshtrip at El Adem, which the withdrawing troops had passed. After



further repairs and a second attempt, the oil pressure failed again, and the pilot made a skilful forced landing south of the Sollum-Tobruk road, though breaking off the port wing and the tail in the process. By sheer chance they were picked up by a motor-convoy of Sudanese troops, whom they at first took to be hostile (Wavell actually burned a secret document when they appeared) and were driven by them in the dark to Sollum. It was midnight before Wavell could report his whereabouts to G.H.Q.; and Brigadier Harding sent him back to Cairo in a Lysander light aircraft first thing in the morning.

But this series of misfortunes happened during the afternoon and evening of the 8th; and Dr. Köster is positive that it was at Mechili early that morning that he secured his trophy. All the written records support him. Field-Marshal Lord Harding, as he now is, has hazarded the guess that the telescope was

BY APPOINTMENT
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
SILVERSMITHS & JEWELLERS

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS

ESTABLISHED 1780

Replica of 1815
Waterloo Black Watch
(Royal Highland Regiment)
Highlander.
Height 12″
17″ model also available

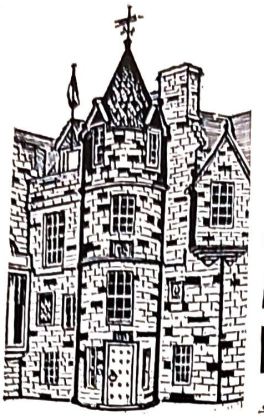
CARRINGTON

Makers of fine Pieces
of Silver to many
Famous Regiments

Diamond, White Gold
and Enamel Black Watch
(Royal Highland Regiment)
Brooch.
(Enlarged Reproduction)

CARRINGTON

Regimental Jewellers
Silversmiths & Watchmakers
130, Regent Street, London W[illegible]
[illegible] 6HU
Telephone 01 - 734 3727



MUSEUM NOTES

The main visitor season at the Museum has extended late into the autumn, and some 1800 visitors since the last "Hackle" notes in August has brought a total of approximately 3,000 visitors during the full season. Several hundred of these came from overseas, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the USA and from nearly all the European states. Many contacts with our affiliated Regiments overseas were established or renewed, and it was a pleasure to welcome several veterans of 1914-18, from overseas, who were visiting the UK after long absence. Visitors from Colchester, Portsmouth and other former garrison towns of the Regiment demonstrated that pleasant links remained.

Major General Amreek Singh of the Indian Army visited The Black Watch Museum, Balhousie Castle, on October 9th. He is seen chatting with Lt.-Col. H. MacKay (left), chief staff officer, H.Q. Highland Area, and Major H. McL. Clark.
Photo: Perthshire Advertiser

Major-General Amreek Singh, the Indian Military Attaché, paid an official visit early in October, and was received by the Hon. Director, Colonel Rusk. The visit co-incided with that of a party from the Red Hackle Club, Dundee, some members of which renewed old memories of the Indian service days.

80 Norwegian soldiers stationed at Cultybraggan Camp, Comrie also toured the Regimental collection. They were welcomed at the Castle by Brigadier F. H. Coutts, and to the Museum by Colonel Rusk.

Recruit Platoons and Junior Soldiers both from Glencorse and Bridge of Don continue to tour the Museum at fortnightly intervals as part of their Training programme. Officers of the 3rd Bn. The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada have also been welcomed during the summer.

Parties from Perth Academy and other local schools, as well as students engaged in "Project" work continue to visit the Museum, and members of Youth Organisations on vacational camps in Perth and Perthshire regularly visit.

The Clan Hay Society held a Battle of Luncarty anniversary celebration in the City, and mindful of the Clan links with Balhousie, several parties of clansfolk from home and overseas came to see over the Castle.

The Curator was invited to address the A.G.M.'s of the Historical and Archaeological Section of The Perthshire Society of Natural Science, and the Perth and District Toastmistresses Club on the development of the Museum and the History of the Regiment, and also addressed the local branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland, and other organisations.

Gifts and Loans to the Museum since our last notes include the following main items:—

Orders, Decorations and Medals

1914 Star, British War and Allied Victory Medals of the late Pte. J. Buchanan, Royal Highlanders—donated by Mrs. Buchanan (widow).

Egyptian Medal (1882-89) with 5 Bars; 1914 Star; L.S. & G.C.; Khedive's Egyptian Star, of the late 3664 S/Major W. B. McLaren—donated by Mr. David A. McLaren, 1281 Mermaid Street, P.O. Box 632, Sechelt, B.C. Canada.

Bronze Medallion—"He died for Freedom and Honour" of Lieutenant William Kirk Barclay, 7th (Fife) Bn. The Black Watch—k.i.a. 20-6-15—donated by Mrs. H. Ruxton, Dunfermline (Sister).

Case of Medals, Trophies and Sports Medals of the late Lieutenant Alex Wanliss, 1st Bn. The Black Watch, k.i.a. Rue du Bois 1915, including 1914 Star, British War and Victory, 2 Silver Cups—Assistant Adjutant's Trophy—All Ireland Rifle Meeting 1914 and The Rapid Fire Cup—donated by direction of the late Mrs. M. C. Wanliss, Edinburgh.

Marindin Senior Football Medal—1936—"Corporal Martin" —donated anon.

Pictures

Framed colour engraving of Major-General The Marquis of Huntly, Colonel of the 42nd Regiment—Painted by Andrew Robertson, Miniature Painter to H.R.H. The Duke of Sussex (Published by A. Robertson, 33 Gerrard Street, Soho)—donated by Major John Robertson, Dalchonzie House, Comrie, Perthshire, great-grandson of the artist.

Books and Recc

A Military His
Marchioness of
San Francisco, I

A history of th
Ed. by Major-G
by Mrs. M. Car

The First Battle
donated by Maj

"In the Meantim
by Mr. David S

The Conquerors
C. L. McLaurin

MacDonald of
authors inscribed
by the publisher

A history of th
(3 Vols) Ed. By
—donated in me
The Black Watcl
Perth.

2 Memorial Reg
donated by Mrs
mannan.

The Story of
Toronto—circa 1905)—donated by Major J. P. G. Kemp, 640 Fleet Street, Toronto, Canada.

Record Book of 1st Bn. Sergeants Mess 1904-39; Minute Books 1925-36; 1944-55; 1955-62; Corporals Mess 1949-61—deposited on loan per R.S.M. R. Ritchie.

The Regiments Depart by Gregory Blaxland—donated by the Publishers—Wm. Kimber, 22a Queen Anne's Gate, London.

Records of The Black Watch Comforts Fund Committee—1940-46—deposited by Miss J. Marindin, London (daughter of the late Mrs. Marindin, of Fordel, Glenfarg, Perthshire—the original Chairwoman of the Committee).

Arms and Weapons

Dirk, inscribed "5th V.B.R.H." of the late Dr. E. L. Paton, M.B. Surgeon/Captain 1900—donated by Miss Mary Paton, 11 Rose Terrace, Perth (daughter).

Uniforms, Equipment etc.

Helmet, Wolseley Patt., with Red Hackle—donated by Mrs. Hume, Crieff (widow of Major M. Hume, MM.).

Pipers Cross Belt, Badge and Pouch, 5th Vol. The Black Watch—donated by Mr. K. Sidwell (ex-7th Bn.) Leicester.

White Shell Jacket, Officers patt., 1903—donated by Lt.-Col. A. D. J. Stewart, Woking, Surrey.

Telescope—engraved "Major-General A. G. Wavell"—donated by Dr. Arnold Köster, Munich (late Corporal German 5th Light Motorised Division, afterwards 21 Panzer) per The Colonel of the Regiment.

Shoulder Plaid, B.W. Tartan, of Captain Robert Campbell Cunningham, 1846-55—donated by Mrs. Dorothy Stewart-Meiklejohn, St. Andrews, Fife (Great-niece).

What the Martlet hears

The Recruiting Drive

Tucked away in a corner of the Administration Building's second floor is the tiny office of J. Ferguson Stewart, McGill's combination salesman-information officer. A veteran of thirty-nine years with Montreal's Protestant School Board, the last twenty as a principal, Stewart maintains and expands his contacts with Canadian high schools in order to help McGill recruit students.

The bulk of the schools liaison officer's work is carried out by sending a stream of information on the university to guidance counsellors at 2,580 French and English high schools throughout the country. Supplementing the admissions material are the personal visits Stewart makes to various high schools to meet with graduating students.

With McGill adopting a more aggressive policy towards recruitment, Stewart has considerably increased the number of his visits lately. By the end of February he had appeared at eighty-one schools, an increase of thirty-five from the previous year. Moreover, he has paid more attention to high schools outside the immediate vicinity, travelling throughout Quebec and spending time in Ottawa, Toronto, and western Canada.

In a typical talk to students, Stewart begins with some soft sell for the university, stressing its reputation and history. He then explains the application procedure and details the programs of a few Faculties. In all his talks, Stewart debunks myths about the university. Many students believe that an excessively high average is required for admission but he assures them that anyone with a 70 per cent average will be accepted. In Toronto he had to challenge the all too prevalent view that McGill is bankrupt and under the thumbs of the Quebec government.

Stewart's stepped-up visiting schedule reflects McGill's increased emphasis on recruitment. With the encouragement of Vice-Principal Michael Oliver, a recruiting committee has been established. Advertisements for the university have appeared in newspapers across Canada, and other innovative features are being planned to expand contacts with potential university students. But the main feature of the recruiting drive has been the approval of new admissions criteria which allow non-Quebecers to attend McGill without necessarily having to take a five-year program.

Non-Quebecers with the appropriate qualifications can now directly enter McGill rather than having to attend a CEGEP first. Depending on their previous education, they may take the normal three-year McGill program or be asked to make up as many as five courses (detailed explanations by geographical area are available from the Admissions Office). The student can handle his additional courses by spending one more year at McGill, or by carrying extra courses each year and attending the university's newly established summer school.

The new admissions procedure and the recruiting drive should play a large role in helping McGill attain its goal of maintaining a 20 per cent non-Quebec element in the student population. □

The Prostitution of Women

With the extensive publicity the women's liberation movement has attracted, presenting a novel treatment of the role of women is no easy task. However, the Debating Union overcame that difficulty on the third night of its recent five-session Women's Caucus through a fascinating panel discussion on the "Prostitution of Women."

The scene for the evening was set by the opening speaker, free-lance journalist Janet Kask, who declared that the media conditions people to treat women as objects. Ample documentation of that popular viewpoint was then provided by an ex-prostitute, a former go-go dancer, the president of a charm school, and a gay liberationist. Each speaker, often in emotional tones, revealed the story of her life to a huge, but remarkably attentive, audience.

After a short, broken marriage, the ex-prostitute came to Montreal to enter the glamorous world of modelling. She became friendly with a prostitute at a modelling agency, however, and soon found herself in the world's oldest profession. "I really didn't think of what I was doing at the time. I enjoyed the charming men and the money for awhile. Later I tried to treat it only as a business and told myself if they are stupid enough to pay $30 a trick, I will give them what they want," she said remorsefully.

A similar fate could have easily befallen the one-time go-go dancer, who had to fight off the "dirty old men" in the various small Quebec towns where she was employed at $50 for a six-day week. "In that type of work, if you aren't nice you lose your job; if you are nice, watch out," she warned. "I even had to put my bed against the door one night to keep those men away."

While those two speakers drew a sympathetic response from the mainly female audience, Mrs. Jay Taylor of the Barton-Taylor Modelling School was received with open contempt. She began by stating, "A good woman inspires men; a beautiful woman fascinates men; but a charming woman gets men." Her other comments displayed a similar lack of support for the women's lib movement, such as the observation: "We have been leading men around by the noses for centuries."

Linda Jewell, a member of the Gay Liberation Movement, challenged the conventional sex roles Mrs. Taylor was advocating. Originally married and mother of two children, Linda joined women's lib, discovered she was bisexual, and moved into a commune. "Society defines man's sex role as having to be aggressive and potent, while women are taught to be passive and responsive. But that can be unlearned," she asserted. "Gay women change their sex roles by taking turns being aggressive. You really learn what it's like to be a woman by turning on to other women. When she sleeps with other women, the gay woman discovers that she doesn't have to go running to men for something she needs." Concluded Linda: "Gay women have a right to be proud and shouldn't feel suppressed."

However, perhaps the most novel aspect of the immensely successful and well-organized Women's Caucus came at the first session when McGill Professor Marlene Dixon announced that she had abandoned the cause of women's lib. The outspoken Marxist sociologist, one of the early advocates of women's liberation and one of the most knowledgeable academics on the subject, spent a year rethinking the movement's practices and concluded that it was heading in the wrong direction. She explained that while oppression of women is general throughout society, it manifests itself in different forms in various social classes. Women's lib, by trying to bring all women together to fight discrimination, masks society's class conflicts and helps to support the ruling class. In the fight against sexual exploitation and anti-abortion laws, Dixon believes all the deeper struggles for economic, political and social equality have been forgotten. □

Milkman of the North

Have you ever considered milking a polar bear? What about a Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, beluga whale, caribou, musk ox, or harp seal? Such an unusual occupation

(continued on page 4)

HISTORY OF THE 73rd Bn. ASSOCIATION

(By George Anderson at the 1934 Dinner)

It was a cold, dark and sleet-wet night in the Front Line on the lower slopes of Vimy Ridge, the troops being driven to hiding out of the gusty wind in the slimy corners, sodden almost to the skin.

Following a dismal dawn and "Stand To," facing a scene of desolation in No Man's Land visible only in the sentries' periscopes. It was quiet, only the occasional sniper's bullet or MG burst.

Four or five sergeants began discussing the Big Push at Easter which was to win the War by Labor Day.

Sgt. Fitzgerald hoped all would make it, for he had made friends he wouldn't swap for a Million Dollars. Others agreed.

They decided to hold a dinner, on or about the date of leaving Canada, until there was only one man left. They shook hands on it.

SOS (Surviving Old Sergeants) was formed, but at Peers Davidson's funeral, "Hipe" called a meeting of all NCO's, being elected president, with Anderson, the vice-president.

McClements was already ill before that first dinner in 1923, but issued the command, "Carry On, George." And, George carried on, to be followed by others who took up the torch and held it high to this very day.

Apparently some time between 13 Oct 1937 and the dinner on 2 April 1938, the NCO's came down off their high horse and permitted ordinary privates to join.

Reservations for that "Last Man" job are already closed by the secretary, who grabbed off the job, so the rest of you can follow on behind.

272

The Montreal Star

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1972

Each year there are fewer 1916 Highlanders

Black Watch: 1,069 went, 13 remembe

By TONY BURMAN

Fifty-six years ago last month, 1,069 Black Watch Highlanders left Montreal for Halifax and overseas to serve at Ypres, the Somme and Vimy.

On Easter, 1917, in the trenches of Vimy Ridge, they formed an association and agreed to hold an annual reunion until only one man was left to offer the "silent toast".

On Saturday, they held this year's reunion. Thirteen men showed up.

They are veterans of the 73rd battalion, CEF, Association, Royal Highlanders of Canada (The Black Watch). Association secretary D. C. Campbell said he's fairly certain about 80 are still alive.

"But they don't give us their new address when they move. And the next thing we know is that they've died.

"For the past five years or so, we've averaged about 20 to 25 people at the banquet, but it was never as low as this year." Last year 19 attended.

Before the banquet, the veterans attended a brief wreath-laying ceremony at the Cenotaph, Dominion Square. It was led by a piper and bugler.

Before the group formally lined up for the ceremony, there was a good-natured dispute over who should call who to attention. Commented the piper: "They go through this every year."

The 73rd battalion was raised mainly in Montreal, the Ottawa Valley and the Eastern Townships.

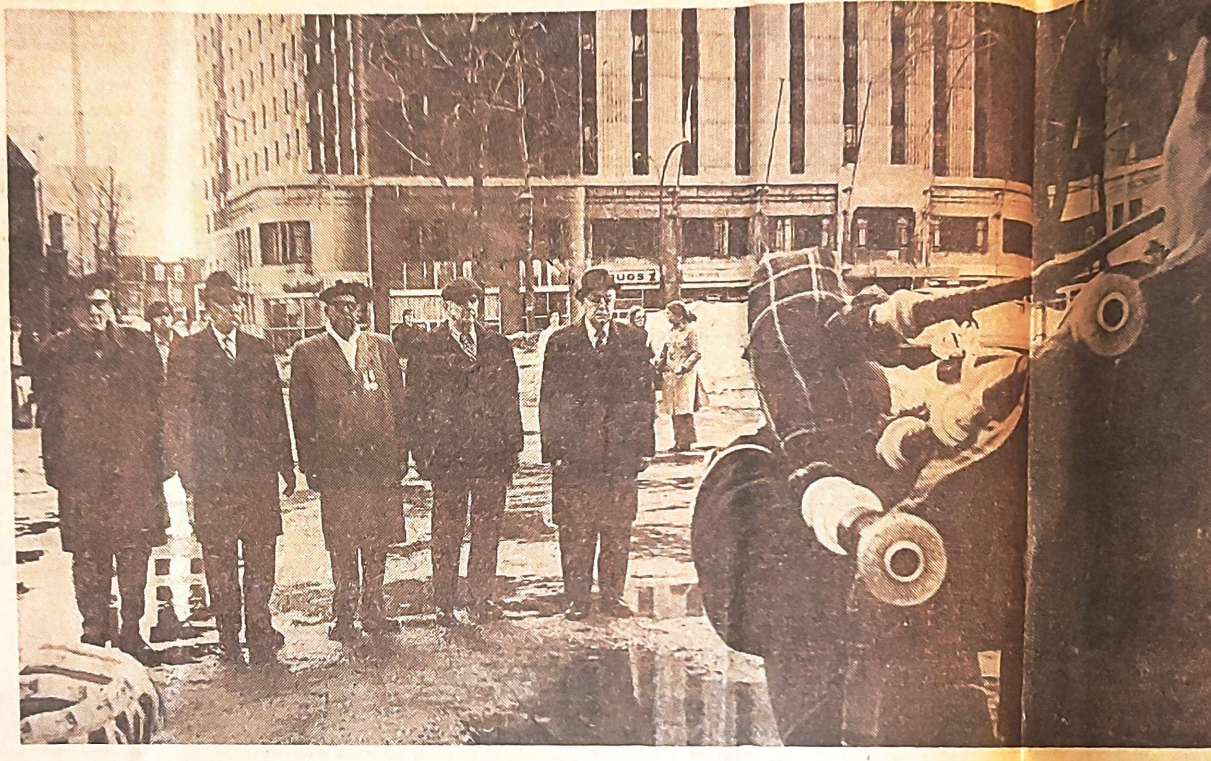
The idea to form a "compact" and hold an annual reunion was conceived on the lower slopes of Vimy Ridge before the Canadians won acclaim during the famous World War One battle.

Mr. Campbell knows of about 25 members who are alive but who couldn't make it to Montreal for the banquet. In addition, there are six in hospital here.

"We can't expect all of them to attend, I guess," Mr. Campbell said. "One of them told me that he was living on a meagre pension in Winnipeg so 'how the hell can I make it there?' "

He estimated that 12 known veterans of the battalion died in the past year.

"It's getting so that I check the obituaries every d paper to check on our m Mr. Campbell said.



Staff Photo by George Bl

Five of the surviving members of the Black Watch Highlanders stand quietly as a piper plays tribute to those killed at Ypre, the Somme and Vimy

THE REGIMENT AND H.M.S. FIFE

In January 1972, Captain G. A. de G. Kitchin, Royal Navy, the Commanding Officer of H.M.S. **Fife**, wrote to the Colonel of the Regiment suggesting that it might be appropriate to establish some form of affiliation between his ship and the Regiment. This proposal was submitted to Her Majesty the Colonel-in-Chief, who was "delighted" to signify her approval; and so the affiliation is now in being. H.M.S. **Fife** is at this moment of writing in the Mediterranean, though there is a good chance of her visiting the Firth of Forth later in the year. With the 1st Battalion in Hong Kong, it may be some time before the Battalion and the Ship get together; but meanwhile it is pleasant to record this renewal of our long association with the Royal Navy.

Fife is a County Class Guided Missile Destroyer, 500 feet long, displacing 6,000 tons and capable of a speed of over 30 knots. She is armed with Seaslug and Seacat guided missiles, and with four radar-controlled 4.5 inch semi-automatic guns. She has highly-sophisticated electronic devices of the most modern type.

Built by Fairfields of Govan, she was launched in July, 1964 by the Duchess of Fife, whose father, Major Lord Forteviot, and brother, John Dewar, both served in the Regiment. She was commissioned in 1966, four months before her sister ship, with whom she is identical, H.M.S. **Glamorgan,** whose photograph we reproduce. We look forward to a long and happy friendship with her and her ship's company.

Red Hackle April 1972

H.M.S. Glamorgan

ber

by George Bird
and Vimy Ridge.

so that I have to
ies every day in the
on our members,"

FORTY-NINTH

Annual Dinner

Commemorating the 56th Anniversary of Departure from Montreal

73RD BN.

C.E.F. ASSOCIATION

Saturday Evening, April 1

1972

At 6:30 P.M.

QUEEN'S HOTEL

The Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers will be held Tuesday, April 18th, 1972 at 7:30 p.m. at The Queen's Hotel.

Funeral Services Set For Harry M. Snyder

Funeral services for Col. Harry M. Snyder, 89, explorer, oil baron, big game hunter and retired Canadian army colonel, will be at 2 p.m. tomorrow.

Rev. William T. Weeks will conduct the services at Arizona Mortuary's Eastside Chapel at 4601 E. First St. Friends may call at the chapel after noon today.

He is survived by his wife, Louise, of their home at 1027 N. Caribe Ave.

Col. Snyder was an honorary colonel in the Black Watch Regiment.

The colonel was a Fellow in the Royal Geographical Society of London and discovered a 10,000 square mile mountain range near the boundary of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, which is named after him.

Col. Snyder also wrote a book on big game hunting. Between 1900 and 1910, he sought out many of the famous frontiersmen including Buffalo Bill Cody, Bat Masterson, buffalo hunters, Indian scouts and stage coach shotgun riders for interviews.

In 1961, he wrote "Lord of Beasts," the story of Charles Jesse "Buffalo" Jones, published by the University of Arizona Press.

In 1965, Col. Snyder donated 60 very rare volumes on western Canada, the Yukon and Alaska to the Western Collection of the University of Arizona. The books were the remains of a collection of African and American trophies that was destroyed in a fire in 1953 at his Canadian hunting lodge.

Col. Snyder was a member of the University of Arizona Foundation, the National Rifle Assn., Adventurers Club of Chicago and the Campfire Club of New York. At one time he was president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. of the USA, and Champaign Oil Products Ltd. of Canada and the Imperial Oil Co. which financed the El Dorado Mine in World War II that produced radium.

He also held memberships in the Rotary and Sojourners Clubs and the Shrine Temple of Tucson.

LARGEST SINGLE CONTAINER CARGO FOR HONG KONG

Twenty two 20 ft container loads of regimental equipment and baggage belonging to the 1st battalion The Black Watch were loaded recently into the Benvrackie at Grangemouth for shipment to Hong Kong where The Black Watch will be stationed for the next two years.

This is believed to be the largest single containerised consignment ever made from the UK to Hong Kong. It comprises equipment and effects for 700 men, baggage and household goods for over 300 families and in addition the Regimental Silver and Gong.

Lieutenant Hugh Rose, of The Black Watch, who was in charge of the packing of the containers said: "All baggage was assembled, packed and shipped within 10 days of the regiments return from Northern Ireland. The regiment were extremely lucky to have had the opportunity of being able to pack and ship their own goods".

Message from the Colonel of the Regiment

1972 marks the 110th Anniversary of the founding of the Regiment.

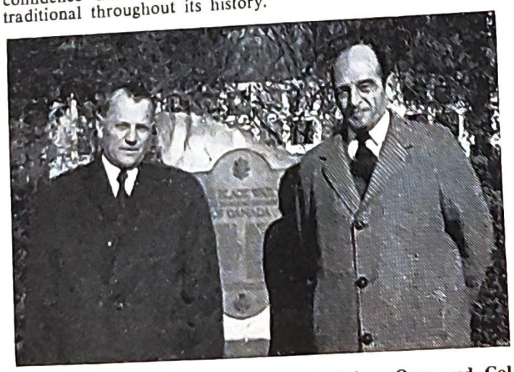
Since the disbandment of our two Regular Battalions in 1970, the Regiment has reverted to its traditional role as a Militia Unit. The designation "3rd Battalion" has been removed and the unit is officially known as "The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada".

During the course of re-organizing the Canadian Militia, the establishment for the Regiment was reduced to 21 Officers and 136 Other Ranks plus the Pipes and Drums.

On the occasion of the Annual Reunion Dinner held last November in Montreal, the Regiment was honoured by the presence of the Honourable Donald S. Macdonald, then Minister of National Defence, as Guest of Honour. We were encouraged by the Minister's remarks when he said it was the policy of the Canadian Government to keep the Militia at its present establishment and that the government was very much aware of the value of maintaining Regimental identities.

At the present time, the Regiment is up to strength and the new training programme appears to be much more challenging than it has been for several years.

In its 111th year, the Regiment is looking to the future with confidence and with the same enthusiasm that has been traditional throughout its history.



Mr. Alexandre Mandust, Mayor St. André-sur-Orne and Col Bourne

Visit to St. André-Sur-Orne

The Colonel of the Regiment recently returned from holidays where he visited England and France.

While in France, Colonel and Mrs. Bourne made a special trip to St. André-Sur-Orne, where, in July 1944, the 1st Batt of the Regiment became engaged in a very fierce battle to dislodge the enemy from that town.

The PLAQUES

To show their appreciation, the Mayor, Monsieur Alexandre Mauduit and the townspeople of St. André named a street after the Regiment. The official naming of the street took place in June, 1969, when the Regiment was represented by Colonel W. de N. Watson, DSO, MC, CD, a former Commanding Officer of our 2nd Regular Battalion, and Captain Campbell Stuart, who was wounded and lost a leg during the engagement.

Colonel Bourne was most impressed by the sincerity of the Mayor and the people of St. André in their appreciation of the great sacrifice that was made by the 693 Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Regiment who were either killed, wounded or missing in action during that battle. A suitable monument has been erected in the town in honour of the Regiment and also of the Régiment de Maisonneuve, another Montreal Regiment, which took part in the same operation.

It is of interest to note that the main street of St. André is known as "rue des Canadiens". Colonel and Mrs. Bourne later visited the Canadian Military Cemetery at Bretteville-sur-Laize.

While in London for a very short visit, Colonel and Mrs. Bourne were entertained by Brigadier and Mrs. N. G. A. Noble and Colonel and Mrs. Neville Blair.

The Battalion

Things are moving apace for the Battalion as we reach the mid-way mark in this training year. Training and social events, range shoots, field week-ends; all these have marked the year so far. Progress is good with large turnouts for parades and a battalion pretty well up to strength. The winter is long with no sign of abatement yet, but we've had lots of winter warfare, and we'll be getting more if the weather doesn't break soon.

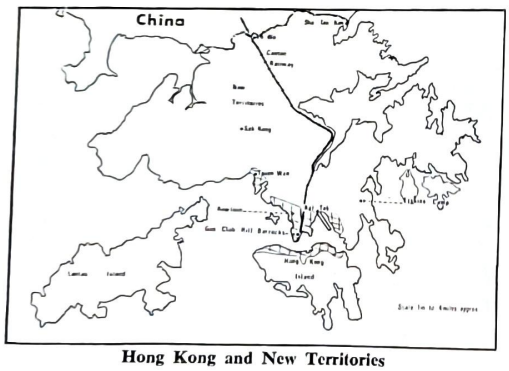
First Battalion

GENERAL

Save for one or two, the Battalion is now complete in Hong Kong. Our advance party arrived in the Colony on 4th January while the last of the main body of the 1st Bn The Royal Welch Fusiliers departed on 22nd January, leaving us the sole tenants of Gun Club Hill Barracks and Erskine Camp and settling down to a busy and diverse life.

The Battalion returned to Kirknewton from Northern Ireland on 21st and 23rd November. As soon as we were back in Ritchie Camp the task of backloading all our stores and equipment began. By the 15th December most people were on leave and had only to report to Kirknewton on the day before their flight to Hong Kong. The long journey started with checking-in and baggage-weighing in the Junior Ranks Club and then by bus to Ayr where everyone stayed the night in great comfort in the Caledonian Hotel. An early start next morning; the minimum of formality at Prestwick and we were off. Ten Royal Air Force VC10s carried us via Cyprus and Gan; a total of 21 hours flying.

A Families Party led by Captain Alan McKinnell had already spent a considerable time in Hong Kong taking over quarters and arranging hirings for our large number of families. As a result of its efforts many families accompanied their husbands or arrived shortly afterwards. By the time these notes are in print all but the youngest and most recently married soldiers will have their families with them.



Hong Kong and New Territories

Gun Club Hill Barracks is in Kowloon on the mainland of China and is surrounded by a sea of endless and sometimes motionless traffic. It is the home of Battalion Headquarters, the new Command and Administrative Companies, and B and D Companies. Erskine, which is a hutted camp in the New Territories some eight miles to the east of Gun Club, is far from the noisy metropolis and overlooks the sea. Here A (Grenadier) and Support Companies can filll their lungs with fresh air and spend their days in the hills; because Erskine is so much pleasanter it is intended that those who live in Kowloon shall each take a turn in the country in due course.

The hills and valleys of Hong Kong are reminiscent of Glencoe, high, steep, rugged and fairly barren. The flat land is either paddy-field or sown with skyscrapers. Owing to the shortage of suitable land to provide housing for four million people in 398 square miles, hills are levelled and the spoil is dumped into the sea to reclaim the land. The industry of the workers and the seething turmoil of the city streets contrasts sharply with the lofty, lonely peaks and hills, too steep for roads, and the myriad of often deserted islands.

The coarse soil consists of decomposed granite and contains great, grey boulders which stand sentinel in the burnt-brown heather-like grass. Approaching by air this homely scene fires a twings of nostalgia, but as one sights the crowded harbour and the twin cities of Victoria and Kowloon struggling up the hillsides thoughts of Scotland are instantly banished.

Everybody is absorbing the local atmosphere and some will have celebrated the Chinese New Year on 15th February which was a holiday for us too. While continuing to train in all the skills required of the infantry our main task is to be prepared to assist the Royal Hong Kong Police to keep the peace. Retraining is going apace. Guards figure more frequently than before, but they are part of the colonial atmosphere. Of course learning the military problems of the colony takes time, but companies have already completed some remote area patrols visiting outlying hamlets which are inaccessible except by foot, helicopter or boat.

Our Hong Kong tour will be no sinecure. True, at times it will be sybaritic and balmy, but a hectic year lies ahead of us with one of the fullest diaries imaginable: platoons in Korea with the United Nations, visits to Okinawa and the possibility of training in Australia, New Zealand and Malaysia. Add to this a full battalion's training followed by Brigade and Land Forces exercises and boredom will not gain a toehold.

Games, too, are an important feature of life. All games are played at the same time through winter and spring and we compete in all of them. Variety in work and play exists and furthermore the Battalion has four sailing dinghies, three speed boats and a pleasure launch.

It was very pleasant to hand over Ritchie Camp to the reformed 1st Bn The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and we wish them every possible success in the future. In particular we would like to acknowlege our debt to those who served so loyally with us for their year; we have valued their friendship and support and would like them to realise how much they did to strengthen the Scottish Division.

Further evidence of the strength of the Scottish Division comes from the departure of 13 Platoon, under Lieutenant David Thorneycroft, to serve with the Gordons for one year, while the latter are temporarily low in number. A report on their doings at Fort George appears elsewhere in this edition; they are off to Ireland soon, some for the fifth time and we wish them every good fortune. We look forward to seeing them, complete with their families, at the end of the year.

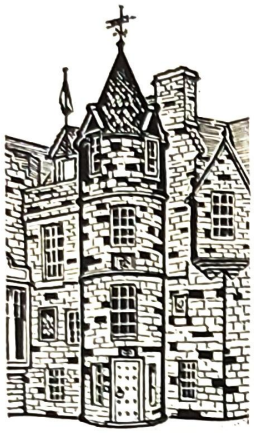
Major David McMicking returned to the Battalion at Christmas and now commands D Company. His previous Battalion appointment was adjutant and strangely the adjutant before him, Major Gary Barnett, is also in Hong Kong as GSO 2 Intelligence in Headquarters Hong Kong Land Forces.

Although the last four months have seen many changes of locations little has happened except for loading and unloading of boxes and personal adventures whilst on leave. We now look forward to a lively and varied year.

OFFICERS MESS

There are two Officers Messes in Hong Kong for the Battalion. The main one is at Gun Club, which houses all the officers with the exception of A and Support Company. It is an old rambling Mess, built in the colonial style, mainly at the turn of the century but with some later additions. The other is at Erskine and is a converted Nissen hut, which boasts the most magnificent view of the East Coast and the outlying islands. It is always sad to have a split mess as it tends to disrupt Mess life, but this has been alleviated to a certain extent by the constant flow of officers from one Mess to the other. The reason for this is the wide difference in environments—Gun Club is in the heart of Kowloon and is ideal for the bright lights of Hong Kong and the Island whilst Erskine is in the country and is especially suitable for sailing in the Summer.

The Mess silver and property arrived at the end of January. The container move certainly paid dividends and the only damage was four broken soup plates—surely a record and much credit must go to the Mess Staff for the careful packing. Within two days of its arrival the postponed Red Hackle Day was held.



MUSEUM NOTES

During the winter season visitors have continued to call at the Museum, and members of the 1st Bn pending departure for Hong Kong, took the opportunity to come in parties from the various Companies. In February thirty members of the Perth Branch of The Black Watch Woman's Guild paid an evening visit, which was much enjoyed and appreciated, many reminiscences were exchanged and memories of happy regimental days came to mind in photographs of "weel kent" faces. The 11th Perthshire Cubs—St. Ninian's Cathedral, Perth and pupils of Oakbank Primary School, Perth were among the parties who visited. Pupils of other City Schools engaged in "Project" work found the Museum a source of profitable study.

Several friends of the Regiment from overseas and from other Scottish Regiments were entertained and fraternal links strengthened with our friends of the Canadian Regiment and the Transvaal Scottish. Australia, New Zealand and the United States visitors were also welcomed. A former Hon. Secretary of the Perth Branch of the Regimental Association now settled in Johannesburg, S.A. Mr. W. Hoy brought greetings from former members of the Regiment there, during his first visit home. With the regular visits of parties from Glencorse and Bridge of Don, some 400 people called, in addition to the Regimental parties.

The articles loaned or donated to the Museum since the last notes include:

Orders, Decorations and Medals

1914-15 Star; British War & Victory 1914-18; L.S. & G.C.—of the late CSM W. Carstairs, who was for many years the popular Superintendent of THE DOGS HOME, Battersea, London.

Queen's S.A. of the late Csgt J. Paterson, killed in action at MAGERSFONTEIN—donated by Mr. J. Paterson, Arbroath (son).

M.M. 1914/15 Star, British War & Victory 1914-18; War Medal 1939-45 of Lcpl A. B. Pirie, The Black Watch (R.H.)—donated by Mr. Pirie, Edinburgh.

M.M. 1914 Star with Bar; British War & Victory 1914-18; Imperial Service Medal of the late Sergeant Andrew Duff, Perth—donated by Mr. J. Duff, Scone (son).

D.C.M. 1914-15 Star; British War & Victory of the late Pte George M. Anderson, 1st Bn The Black Watch (R.H.), killed in action at Loos, 25th Sep., 1915 (with Scroll of Honour & documents)—donated by Mr. I. Brown, Dundee.

Regimental Medal presented to the late RQMS George Morrison, 2nd Bn The Black Watch (R.H.) by Colonel A. G. Wauchope "for conspicuous good service in the Battle beyond BAGDAD—March 4th, 1917"—donated by Mrs. J. Wren, Weston-super-mare, Somerset (daughter).

Gold Sports Medal of 6th Bn The Black Watch (R.H.) Challenge Cup, "F" Company, North Queensferry—1913—donated by Mr. J. G. Rodger, Clackmannan.

1914 Star with bar; British War & Victory 1914-18 of the late 2006 Pte J. Morrison, 2nd Bn (R.H.).

Queen's S.A. with 3 bars; King's S.A. with 2 bars, of the late 5565 Sgt D. McCowan—donated by Mr. W. G. Renton, Hon. Secretary, Edinburgh Branch, The Black Watch Association.

Arms and Weapons

Engraved and decorated Sword presented to Lt-Colonel James Stewart, 42nd Royal Highlanders c 1802, by the Magistrates and Council of Dumfries—donated by Lt-Colonel A. D. J. Stewart, Woking Surrey.

Pipe Banners

Pipe Banner of Colonel William Gordon, 1861-1922—donated by Lt-Col A. D. J. Stewart, Woking, Surrey.

Pictures, Prints etc.

Coloured Print—The 42nd (Royal Highland) Regiment of Foot (1782) by Tom McNeely—1966—donated by Major Hugh R. Brodie, MD, late of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada.

Coloured Print—"Drummer—42nd Royal Highland Regiment (Black Watch) c 1815" by Neary—1970—and "The British occupy FORT DE CHARTRES—10th Oct., 1756" by Robert Thom—donated by the Rev. R. G. Carroon, BA. BD. MA. Curator of Research, Milwaukee County Historical Society, Wisconsin, USA.

Coloured Reproduction of the portrait in oils of Major General Lachlan Macquarie, by John Opie, c 1805—donated by the Trustees of The Mitchell Library, Sydney, New South Wales, per The New South Wales Government Office, London.

Books, Diaries etc.

"Tigers in Tartan" by W. Pratt Paul—Published by Impulse Publications Aberdeen—donated by the Publishers.

Historical Sketch of the 4th Volunteer Bn The Black Watch (R.H.) by G. D. Pullar—1907—donated by Mrs. Wishart, Barnhill, Perth.

"The Watchkeeper"—Belfast '71 Nos. 1 & 2—Newsletters of 1st Bn The Black Watch (R.H.R.)—donated by OC 1st Bn.

Miscellaneous

Ladies Watch, inscribed "The Black Watch—42", of the late Mrs. MacRae-Gilstrap, widow of the late Lt-Colonel J. MacRae-Gilstrap of Eilean Donan—donated by Miss MacRae of Conchra and Lady Fellowes, Norfolk.

Japanese Badge from a Helmet worn during the battle at LABU—donated by Rev. W. H. Lark, 92 Barrington Street, Tiverton, Devon.

April, 1972 Phil Mackie

277 31

REGULAR SERVING OFFICERS' APPOINTMENT LISTS

ARBUTHNOTT, C. P., Lt	1 BW.
ARBUTHNOTT, J. F., Maj	1 BW.
ARBUTHNOTT, Hon. W. D., Lt-Col., MBE	1/51st Highland Volunteers.
BARNETT, G. C., Maj	GSO 2 (INT/SY) HQ Land Forces, Hong Kong.
BUCHANAN, P. G., Maj., MBE, TD	ACO, Dundee.
CAMERON, E. D., Maj	1 BW (GSO 1 (DS) Staff College, July 72).
CAMPBELL, C. J. K., Maj	University O.T.C., Aberdeen.
CARTHEW, P. M. B., Maj	GSO 2 (Planning/Co-ord), UKLF.
CRITCHLEY, I. R., Col., OBE	Colonel Recruiting, HQ Scotland.
DAVIDSON, P. R. D., Capt	1 BW.
DE BROE FERGUSON, E. N. de B., Capt	Adj, Scottish Infantry Depot (Glencorse).
DUNCAN-MILLAR, J., Lt	1 BW.
FARQUHAR, J. B., 2 Lt (SSC)	Scottish Infantry Depot (Bridge of Don).
FORSTER, P. G., Capt	1 BW.
GARFORTH-BLES, G. W., Capt	1 BW.
GILCHRIST, R. A. L., 2 Lt (SSC)	1 BW.
GRANT, C. I. A., Maj	1 BW (Trg Maj 1/51 Highland Volunteers, June 72).
GRAY, H. C., Lt	1 BW.
GURDON, A. B. D., Lt-Col	GSO 1 MOD (MO1).
GURDON, R. T. T., Maj	Chief Instructor, R.M.A. Sandhurst.
HALFORD-MACLEOD, A. P. L., Capt	1/51st Highland Volunteers.
HAMILTON, B. M., Lt-Col., MBE	GSO 1 (Plans), HQ Northern Ireland.
HENDERSON, J. D., Capt., MBE	1 BW.
HEPBURNE-SCOTT, J., Lt	1 BW.
HUMPHRYS, H. O. R., 2 Lt (SSC)	1 BW.
INNES, C. B., Maj	1 BW.
IRWIN, A. S. H., Lt	Scottish Infantry Depot (Bridge of Don).
JONES, J., Lt (SSC)	1 BW.
KER, R. I. L., Maj	HQ U.K.L.F., Salisbury, Wilts.
LE MAITRE, G. H., Maj	DAAG, HQ Scotland.
LESLIE, I. B., Maj	National Defence College, Latimer, Bucks.
LINDSAY, A., Maj	1 BW.
LINDSAY, S. J., Maj	1 BW (Staff College, Oct 72).
LITHGOW, A. O. L., Brig., MC	Divisional Brigadier, HQ Scotland Division.
LITHGOW, N. C. D., 2 Lt	1 BW (Scottish Infantry Depot (Bridge of Don, Nov 72)).
MACONOCHIE, R. A. S., Lt (SSC)	Scottish Infantry Depot (Bridge of Don).
MACLEOD, T. J., 2 Lt	1 BW.
McKINNELL, A. R., Capt (SSC)	1 BW.
McMICKING, D. J., Maj., MVO	1 BW (Staff College, Oct 72).
McMICKING, T. N., Lt-Col	MA (GSO 1) to QMG, MOD (A).
MELVILLE, M. L., Capt	RMA Sandhurst.
MOIR, C. M., Col., OBE	Military Attaché, Belgrade.
MONCRIEFF, J. G., Lt-Col	GSO 1 HQ South West District.
NICOLL, E. W., Lt-Col	HQ Scottish Division (Col A(PS) HQ BAOR June 72).
NOBLE, D. A., Lt	1 BW (Scottish Infantry Depot (Glencorse) Aug 72).
NORRIS, A., Capt	1 BW.
OGILVY-WEDDERBURN, A. J. A., 2 Lt (SSC)	1 BW.
OSBORNE, B. M., Lt	1 BW.
PARATA, R. H., Lt	1 BW.
ROSE, H. R., Lt	1 BW.
SEVERN, D. B., Maj	Union Defence Force, Dubai, Arabian Gulf.
STEVEN, R. M., Capt	1 BW.
STEWART, M. C. L., Lt	Junior Infantrymen's Battalion, Folkstone.
STOPFORD, R. H., Capt	1 BW.
SUGDEN, P. R., Maj	British Liaison Officer, Montpellier.
THORNEYCROFT, D. C., Lt	Attached 1 Gordons.
TWEEDY, O. R., Lt-Col	1 BW.
WATSON, A. L., Brig	19 Airportable Bde.
WATSON, A. A. L., 2 Lt (SSC)	1 BW.
WATT, J. R., Lt (SSC)	1 BW.
WINGATE GRAY, W. M., Brig., OBE, MC	Military Attaché, Paris.
WILSON, D. R. Lt	Scottish Infantry Depot (Glencorse) (1 BW Jan 73.

Regimental Headquarters

WALLACE, M. R., Lt-Col (Special List)	Regimental Secretary.
CLARK, H. McL., Maj (Retd), MBE	Assistant Regimental Secretary.

Note: 1 BW postal address is B.F.P.O.1

Black Watch has 12 girl 'cadets' but that's nothing new to them

(Gazette, Steve Jensen)

Beverley Baxter

By ADRIAN WALLER
of The Gazette

The inspection's tonight.

Twelve girls will go on parade with the Black Watch Army Cadets — for the first time. And it won't be the last.

As soon as an Act of Parliament is passed, probably sometime this summer, they'll be cadets themselves, since the Army Cadets League of Canada voted unanimously April 17 to admit girls and young women to its ranks.

But tonight, they'll simply be girls without an association; girls who admire the cadet life, want to help out — and believe there's nothing girls can't do.

"It makes me mad," says Beverley Baxter, 24, who's been in charge for the past 18 months, "to think people have the impression that girls working with army cadets is something new. It isn't. They've been doing it ever since I took over.

"They want to work with the boys. They like them. They find them smart, keen, disciplined and very helpful. And as soon as that act is passed, they'll all enroll."

The girls are aged between 13 and 18, but the average age is 15.

GOOD SHOTS

Some of them have actually qualified for the Crossed-Rifles and Crown. That is, they've learned to fire a gun. In fact, says Beverley, who works for a city bank, they've attained an average of 65 or better after three shots at a target.

And one of the girls, Junior Corporal Susan McDowell, hopes to join the cadets and take her Master Cadet training so that eventually she can become a full Non-Commissioned Officer.

At present, says Beverley, she's really only acting... and the girls have given themselves their ranks just to keep up the morale. After all, someone has to be in charge. Someone has to have authority over someone else. Whoever heard of an army without authority?

"You see," says Beverley, "these girls were mad when they saw an article in The Gazette about girls in Toronto doing the same thing as they've been doing. They didn't think it was fair."

VOTED ON UNIFORM

When they decided to join the boys 18 months ago, they took a vote on a suitable uniform and decided on dark skirts, white blouses and black or brown shoes. The skirts could be blue. Or they could be black. It matters not. Says Beverley: "You can't tell people what to wear."

Not even in the army.

But tonight they'll look as smart as ever. They're proud, Beverley says . . . especially when it comes to competition. Their training includes first aid, radio communications, rifle safety, shooting, even highland dancing. And their dancing tutors? Private Sandra McIntosh and Lance Corporal Susan Rolland, both 14, and both determined to keep aglow the long, stable traditions of the Black Watch.

Beverley Baxter is getting married soon. Not surprisingly, she's marrying a military man — a 24-year-old naval officer. And when she leaves, later this year, her place will be taken by someone younger, a twenty-year-old named Penny Sargent whose job next September will be to recruit new members.

Gazette - May 15/72 (Gazette: Jean Pierre Rivest)

Change of Command

Lieutenant-Colonel S. F. Angus (left) handed over command of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada to Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard Ferdon in a brief ceremony following The Black Watch's annual church parade held indoors yesterday. Lt.-Col. Angus, a Westmount resident, had commanded the unit for 18 months.

From: Lieutenant Colonel Stephen F. Angus, CD

27931

THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA,
2067 Bleury Street,
Montreal 101, P.Q.
27 April 1972.

With the change of Command of our Regiment almost upon us, I would like to express to you my gratitude for your enthusiasm and for the support which you have given to me and to the Regiment during the time of my Command.

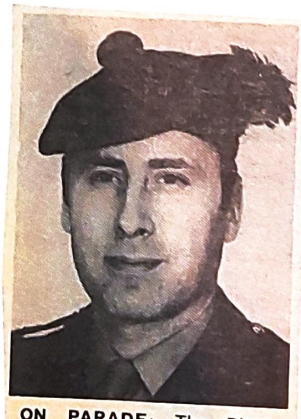
It is with some sadness that I realize that my time of active service with the Battalion now comes to an end. I sense, however, a new feeling of confidence among all members of the Battalion which stems, I believe, from your own performance in the past few years. You are developing the leadership qualities and the technical capabilities which enable the Battalion to make a real contribution to Canada's Armed Forces today. From the newest recruit to the standards set by our junior and senior N.C.O.s and Officers, the standards, which have always been part of the Black Watch tradition, are being maintained. In addition, there is youth and provision for the future.

It has been an honour for me to serve with you, and because I know you, I can look to the future of the Battalion with great confidence. The Regiment has fought to preserve those things that are dear to it, always in the context of its duties to the Country, and it has won. You are building an active force and you are preserving a sense of history and part of the heritage of the Nation. Most important, you have preserved the tradition of the Regiment acting as a family. Once a member of that family, one can never retire, and I assure you of my continuing support.

I would like to wish each of you every success in your military and civilian careers. I hope that the Regiment will be a positive factor in your lives for many years to come.

Stephen F. Angus Lt Col

TO ALL RANKS
THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA.



ON PARADE: The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada will hold its annual church parade downtown Sunday from the Bleury street armory at 2:30 pm to the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul. Leading it will be **Lt.-Col. S.F. Angus**, 616 Belmont avenue, commanding officer for the past 18 months. Follwoing the return to the armory about 4:30 pm he will relinquish command to Lt.-Col. Leonard Ferdon, 37, 4300 de Maisonneuve boulevard west.

May 11/72

RETIRING RHR CO: Sunday following its annual church parade the Black Watch changed command. Retiring after 18 months was **Lt.-Col. S. F. Angus**, 616 Belmont avenue, succeeded as commanding officer by Lt.-Col. Leonard Ferdon at Baie d'Urfe who received his early education at Roslyn School here. The photograph which appeared here last week, wrongly identified as that of Col. Angus, was that of Col. Ferdon.

May 18, 1972

The War of 1914-1918.

Canadian Forces

Maj. B. McLennan, 42nd Inf. Bn.

was mentioned in a Despatch from

General Sir Douglas Haig, G.C.B., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.

dated 30th April 1916

for gallant and distinguished services in the Field.

I have it in command from the King to record His Majesty's high appreciation of the services rendered.

Secretary of State for War.

War Office
Whitehall, S.W.
1st March 1919.

The War of 1914-1918.

1st Quebec Regiment.

Lt.-Col. B. Mc Lennan, D.S.O.

was mentioned in a Despatch from

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.

dated 7th November 1917

for gallant and distinguished services in the Field.

I have it in command from the King to record His Majesty's high appreciation of the services rendered.

Secretary of State for War.

War Office
Whitehall, S.W.
1st March 1919.

Address of Tribute

by Major the Reverend G. H. Donald V.D., D.D.

REGIMENTAL CHAPLAIN

at a service held on Sunday, September 24th, 1944, at the Percival Molson Stadium of McGill University, in memory of the Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of

The Black Watch R. H. R. of Canada

who fell during the invasion of France
and who gave their lives at sea,
on land and in the air
during the war

✠

2,500 enlist in army employment program

Students heed the call to arms—

By WARREN CLEMENTS

More than 2,500 Quebec students will be employed across the province this summer under the Canadian Forces Student Employment Program at a cost of about $1.5 million.

The program, now in its third year, offers to make the student job-hunter everything from a pollution fighter to a conventional wartime fighter, with desk jobs and research opportunities on the side.

The largest slice of Quebec's allotment will finance the Reserve Force training project, designed to train 2,000 students for $1 million. Most of these students are enrolling in the armed forces for the first time, and were referred to military units by their local Canada Manpower Centre.

The Black Watch on Bleury Street is still looking for students to fill its quota.

It has met its summer quota of 10 girls, but is still 16 short on its limit of 50 boys. Capt. Alex Malashianko expects the gap to narrow as the program is publicized.

"It's a good break for them and a good break for the army," Black Watch Capt. Alex Malashianko said. "It teaches the students comradeship, loyalty and discipline, without belaboring the point.

"For the army, we hope a number of the students will like it and stay on to swell the ranks."

When the students finish their six weeks of training, they will have advanced from recruit through infantryman to the military's third-pay level. In the meantime they will receive $8.80 a day, paid seven days a week, though they only work five.

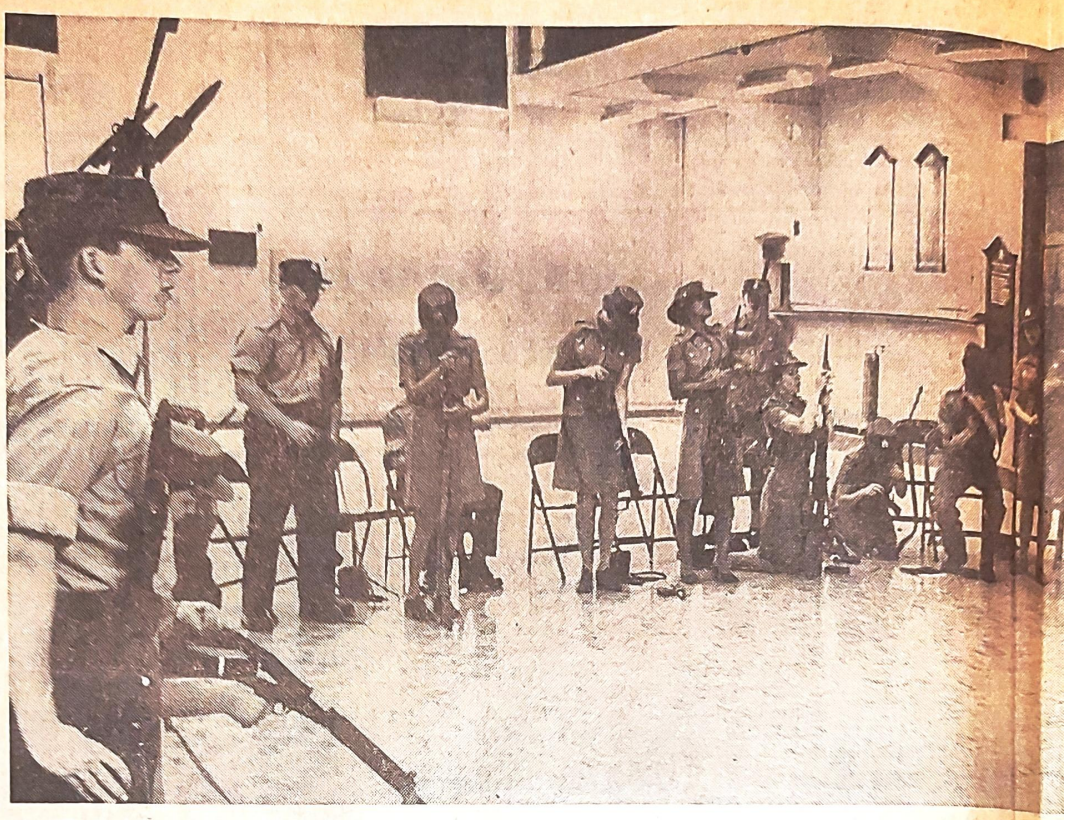
The program will take them to St. Bruno and Mount Royal for communications, map-reading and manoeuvres, and to Farnham for camping and field training.

"Attacking enemy targets, fire and movement — it's all a big cowboys and Indians game to them," Capt. Malashianko said.

The students registered for the program last week and joined the unit for the first time yesterday.

"We encountered very little resistance to having their hair cut," Capt. Malashianko said. "Some of them had all kinds of opposition — 'it's against my religion' and so forth — but they changed their minds when we said: 'Look — money'.

"We had parents phoning up and saying, 'How did you do it? We've been trying for three years to get them to cut their hair.' "



"You're in the Army now" . . . for the time being anyway. This was the scene yesterday in the Black Watch drill hall on

Captain Alex Malashianko

One of the few problems was the mixed nature of the unit. The girls, for example, will be unable to go on the field manoeuvres because of predictable problems with sleeping, washing up and latrine areas.

"They eat and work with the guys," Capt. Malashinako said, "but there comes a certain point where their femininity must be respected. I'm not saying they can't do the things, but we want to keep them from being injured."

So far the only tricky area has been the conduct of gymnastics classes:

"The privates were issued with uniforms which, for the guys, were gym shorts, T-shirts and running shoes. But the girls were given one-piece leotards, and this has caused a bit of consternation.

"So far, we've just positioned the girls off in one corner and given the guys a lot of tiring exercises."

Any student interested in joining the armed forces' summer program should contact his local Canada Manpower Centre for details.

Corporal Jim Timmons supervises rifle dismantling

program

ns—and haircuts

Staff Photos by Gerry Davidson

e Black Watch drill hall on Bleury Street as girls joined the men to wrestle with rifles.

supervises rifle dismantling by Private Gary Traikov.

REUNION 72

GUEST OF HONOUR

Gen. Sir Neil M. Ritchie G.B.E. K.C.B. D.S.O. M.C.

SPONSORED BY

THE BLACK WATCH ASSOCIATION

MONTREAL BRANCH

Saturday the 14th of October
Nineteen hundred and Seventy-two.

The Black Watch Association
MONTREAL BRANCH
P. O. BOX 92 (PLACE D'ARMES)
MONTREAL 126

NEWSLETTER SEPTEMBER 1972

REUNION 72

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1972, 8.00P.M. SHARP.

THE BLACK WATCH R.H.R. ARMOURY,:
2067 Bleury Street, Montreal.

DINNER: $5.00 Dollars.

The big night is almost at hand. The committee has worked hard all summer to make this "REUNION" the best ever. Enthusiasm is extremely high with requests for tickets coming from as far west as Vancouver and the Maritimes in the east. At this time, it is known we will have former members from the 5th Royal Highlanders, the 13th., 42nd. and 73rd. from W.W. I era, and of course, the 1st. Battalion of W.W. II. Former members of the Reserve Battalions will also be in attendance. This is a reunion to top all former reunions.

The dinner will be an excellent, full course, cold buffet. Following the buffet, a suitable programme of entertainment will be supplied by our ever popular Regimental Pipe Band, led by Pipe Major Ian MacIntosh, also the Military Band under the direction of Mr. Richard Monroe, Bandmaster.

In order to observe the proper dignity for this occasion, your committee requests that all members, please, be seated prior to the Guest of Honour and Guests being piped to the Head Table. We are proud members of a proud Regiment therefore, the Toasts and Ceremony to our Fallen Comrades requires solemnity for occasion and should be duly accorded.

Now for the big news: The Association is extremely pleased to announce that General Sir Neil Ritchie GBE, KCB, DSO, MC, has graciously accepted our invitation as the Guest of Honour for the Reunion. As most members are aware, Sir Neil was commandant of all Black Watch Regiments in the World. The Head Table will also include many important guests representing all former Battalions, notably, our Colonel of the Regiment, Col. J.G. Bourne ED, CD, and the Honour Colonel, Lt. Col. J. Sharp CD.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding the Regiment, Lt. Col. L.N. Ferdun, the Armoury will be open on Friday Evening, October 13th., to members, wives and friends. The Regimental Museum, where many historic artifacts and momentoes of the Black Watch are well displayed, will also be opened. Members may tour the Armoury and visit the Officer's and Sergeant's Messes. The Red Hackle Room will be open. So come on members, get out and meet some of your old comrades. The Armoury will open Saturday Afternoon, October 14th., to out of town members but all Messes will be closed by 5.00 P.M. as the Armoury will only be open on the Saturday Night to members with tickets to the Reunion.

Members and their families wishing to attend Church Services at St.

APPROX. TIMING:

19.30 - 20.15 Hours - Arrival of Membership.

20.00 " - Black Watch Military Band takes position (Balcony).

19.45 - 20.00 " - Arrival of Head Table Guests.

20.10 " - Arrival of Guest of Honour.
Inspection by Guest of Honour of Quater Guard.

20.15 " - Guest of Honour to C.O. Office.

20.20 " - Guest of Honour Piped to Officers Mess.

20.40 " - Call to Member to be seated at their tables, Pipe Band assembles Main Floor (less 1 Piper).

20.45 " - Head Table Guests Piped to Main Floor.

20.50 " - Chairman asks the Rev. R.J. Berlis to say Grace.

20.52 " - Chairman proposes Toast to H.M. the Queen, Military Band plays 6 Bars "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN"

20.54 " - Chairman proposes Toast to Colonel in Chief H.M. the Queen Mother.
Pipes and Drums play 8 Bars of "HIGHLAND LADDIE".

20.55 " - Guests are seated,
Chairman introduces Head Table Guests.

21.00 " - Chairman introduces General Sir Neil Ritchie.

21.05 " - General Sir Neil Ritchie welcomes Members and proposes Toast to Regiment.

21.15 " - Dinner commences.

22.10 " - Fallen comrades,
Last Post - Bugler Sgt. E. MacIntosh
Lament - Piper. Pipe Major I. MacIntosh
Quote - Rev. Berlis - "THEY SHALL NOT GROW OLD"
Reveille - Bugler Sgt. E. MacIntosh.

22.15 " - Colonel J.G. Bourne replies to Toast to Regiment.

22.20 " - Chairman's remarks.

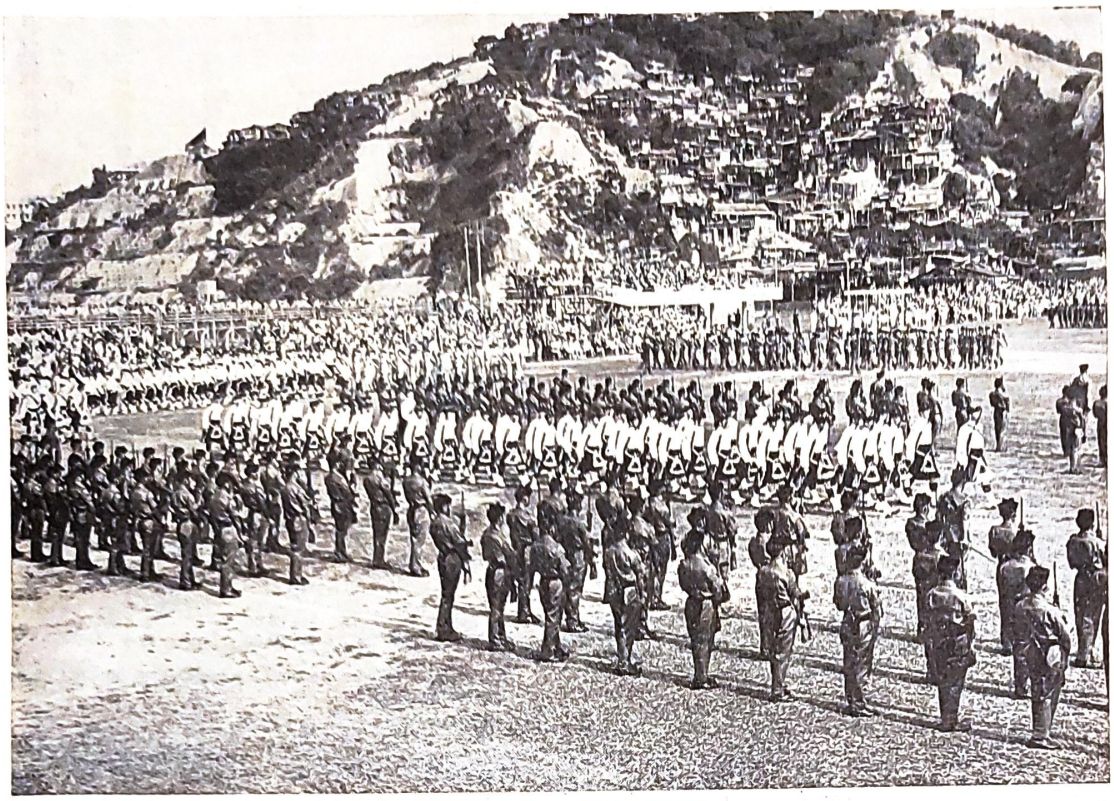
22.30 " - Formal Dinner adjorns.

"Keep that which is committed to Thy Trust".

1 Tim. 6-20.

.....

Capt. Rev. G.G. Kilpatrick,
42nd Bn. C.O.M.F., R.H. of C.
4th August, 1917.



Queen's Birthday Parade 1972 in Hong Kong

MUSEUM NOTES

The Museum continues to form a focal point of Regimental interest and many old associations and contacts have been renewed during the Spring and early Summer season. Many of our visitors during this period have been from overseas—from Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa.

An increasing use of the Museum facilities is being made in educational projects. Glasgow Corporation Education Department have arranged for several school parties doing extra-mural study in the area to visit the Museum as part of the work programme, and local schools and youth groups are finding the Castle and Museum a conveniently tangible approach to local and national history study.

In addition to the regular parties from the Scottish Infantry Depots, thirty soldiers from the Junior Leaders School at Shorncliffe, Kent, were conducted round during their stay at Cultybraggan. Party visits too, were made by Perth Young Conservatives, pupils of Northern District, Redgorton, Ruthvenfield, and Central District Primary Schools, Perth. Colston Secondary and St. Andrew's Secondary Schools, Glasgow. Youth Clubs from Dalguise House, Scottish Association of Boys Clubs and pupils of Dundee Schools, making a total of some 1,300 visitors during the period.

Articles donated or loaned to The Museum since the last Notes include:—

Orders, Decorations and Medals

1914-15 Star; British War and Victory 1914-20, of the late 3000 Sgt. J. MacNeill—donated by Major J. Blair Yuill, Falkirk.

1914 Star; British War and Victory 1914-20, of the late Lt.-Col. A. Grant Duff, CB—donated by the Royal United Services Institute, London.

Queen's S.A.—3 bar; King's S.A.—2 bar; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory 1914-20, also Medal of Inter Company Shield "E" Company 1906, of 7014/2917 Sergeant A. Rodger—donated by Mr. A. Rodger, Kirkcaldy.

1914-15 Star; British War and Victory 1914-20, of the late S7870 Pte. J. Campbell—donated by Miss Campbell, Torpichen, by Bathgate, West Lothian (Sister).

British War and Victory 1914-20, of 2345 Pte. A. Stewart—donated by Mrs. Pirnie, Perth (Niece).

British War and Victory 1914-20, of the late 53031 Pte. J. Cooper—donated per Mr. George Black, of the Toronto Branch of the Black Watch Association.

Queen's S.A. with 1 bar, of the late 7050 Pte. James Morris (died of wounds after Magersfontein)—donated by Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Cannon, Ballinluig, Perthshire (Nieces).

Sports Medal—Inter-Coy Shield 1913—won by Cpl C. Cameron, "C" Coy 3rd Bn.—donated by Mr. J. Young, Edinburgh.

Annual Regimental Games Medal—1 B.W. 1924—Reels "A" 2nd—Pte Rooney "B" Company—donated per Mr. George Black, Toronto.

Pictures, etc.

Major General Sir Robert Henry Dick, KCB, KCH (1802-1846)—Water Colour Painting—donated by Mrs. Cadbury, per The Colonel of The Regiment.

Documents, etc.

Personal Correspondence of Major-General Sir Robert Henry Dick, KCB, KCH (1802-46)—donated by Mrs. Cadbury, per The Colonel of The Regiment.

Models

Carved Model Figure—An Officer of The Black Watch of Canada in Parade Dress 1972—donated by Lt. H. P. Klepak, The Black Watch of Canada, Ottawa.

Books

Index to British Military Costume Prints 1500-1914. Compiled and published by The Ogilby Trust—donated by The Army Museum's Ogilby Trust.

General Wauchope—by Wm. Baird; 3rd Edition 1901—donated by Mr. Alex. Leggat, Perth.

First Battalion

IN HONG KONG with the HARK-WHY-DOY (Black Watch) TIE-YAT-YING (first Battalion)

INTRODUCTION

Apart from the normal excitement generated by the very fact of 'going abroad', made the more poignant in this instance by the knowledge that it also constituted an effective release from the magnetism of Northern Ireland, a great deal of the excitement which arose in the anticipation of our move to Hong Kong was based on a false premise. We, and indeed, those who watched us go, believed that we were on the threshold of a two-year holiday, the much awaited reward for long service and good conduct. We and they were wrong. For, though far removed from the intrigues of the Ministry and those other august bodies who are the "Vandals" of the paper war, Hong Kong spins like a self-propelled top throughout the year and its oppressive summer. The old colonial world is no more.

On the other hand, however, if variety is the spice of life then Hong Kong is truly seasoned and no man in the Battalion, with all the trips abroad, exercises, operational tasks, community relations projects, parades, sports, visits and entertainments, which are available to one and all, can justly complain of boredom, a fact which, given the restricted space and limited facilities available in Hong Kong, is, in itself, a triumph of ingenuity and planning. Furthermore, as a great many of the activites which have been devised to combat the idle mind, are of such novelty and interest, it is certain that few men will be heard to complain that their dreams of leisure have been irrevocably dispelled.

Unavoidably, however, we pay a price for this novelty, in that it militates against any full blown Battalion activities, simply because, as a result of it, the Battalion is rarely en masse, even ignoring the permanent division between Gun Club and Erskine. Indeed, even at this moment of writing, we are spread across the hemisphere like proverbial chaff. The main body of the Battalion is in the throes of its second three week stint on the Sino-Hong Kong Border, with "A" and "D" companies, once again shielded from the scrutiny of Battalion Headquarters, itself at Dodwell's Ridge with Support Company, at implausible places like Man Kam To and Lo Wu ("A" Company) or Shau Tau Kok and Ping Chau ("D" Company), from where they witness the inscrutable activities of our Chinese neighbours. As will be seen from the notes that follow "B" company, commanded by Major James Arbuthnott, is even more protected, being at present in the Australian outback, Townsville, North Queensland, on our first major company exercise overseas. In any other station this would be an annual highlight and a prize for which companies would vie avidly. Not so in Hong Kong where, as these notes will show, travel to exotic parts, though still exciting for the participants, is considered a matter of course. Indeed, as if to force home the point, "D" Company, under Major David McMicking, will as cool as you please, return from the Border early and escape immediately to the jungles of Malaysia, even before our seasoned "Arbos" return from the Australian hinterland.

"STOP CALLING ME MAO"

Lance Corporal Glasgow and Private Hamilton 42 with inscrutable neighbour

All this is a Hackle sub editor's dream; for instead of being obliged to subject readers to constant repetition as each company records how it executed to perfection some tactical manoeuvre or pulled the Battalion through its annual inspection, it is possible to amaze them with a series of articles that look not unlike an extract from the lives of the explorers. In this edition we are able to inspire you with fantastical accounts of the adventures of Lieutenant Marco Humphrys and his men of the Okinawa Platoon, who dazzled the United States Marine Corps, for some four weeks, with their athletic prowess, the platoon commander won the Divisional Orienteering competition, and their comparative superabundance of hair. Hotfoot on the tail of this adventure followed another, of nearer platoon strength, led by Lieutenant Vasco de Gray, to the famous Honor Guard in Korea, the quaint spelling of which hints at its equally American character. Amazingly enough, however, these were not our only wanderings in this fabled region. In addition we sent a party from the Pipes and Drums to Tokyo, another from "D" Company to the Jungle Warfare School and the jungles of Southern Malaysia, David Noble to Manila on board Snow Goose II and Privates Wallace and Crawford to the corals of Labuan to perfect their talent of breathing underwater. Happily no-one has yet set foot, even inadvertently, in communist China, but then we still have a little while to go.

Even for those excluded from this Far Eastern carousel, however, there has been no apparent shortage of things to do; indeed we seem to have concentrated an entire year's training and sport into an impossible six months, despite the additional demands of community relations and operations. Training and sport here are fundamentally no different to anywhere else, particularly since, in the training sphere, military policy has dictated that we concentrate on conventional war. In answer to this call a number of TEWTS and two defence exercises have been organised at Battalion and Brigade level, be it with somewhat diluted success; the weather during both exercises proved more suitable for amphibious warfare on land than good old fashioned defence. In addition to this Battalion HQ, ably led by Major Sandy Lindsay, ploughed the entire Battalion through its annual classification—to rule out the chance of partiality? —until Captain Bert Stopford, the Operations Officer, could recite the SMG practices, faultlessly, in his sleep. The results must never fall into enemy hands.

In the world of sport we have been so near and yet so far; a fact which, on the surface, constitutes grounds for great despondency but which, in reality, considering our recent unstable past, says much of our potential and our future. In the athletics we came a very close second to the Irish Guards in both the Brigade and Land Forces Matches, while in football and squash we were pipped at the post by 1/2 Gurkhas and HQ Land Forces respectively. Indeed it was only in the Basketball that we were well and truly routed, and yet even there the Orderly Room have vowed certain revenge.

For those left in the Colony, however, the most unique activities in the period have been in the field of community relations. Needless to say the most dramatic aid given by us to the Community started in the evening of Black Sunday, 18 June, and continued through a most exhausting week of hopeless digging for an unknown number of Chinese dead. For all this our contributions are, for the most part, less macabre, and include the building of bridges to facilitate the morning hike to school of grateful? Chinese children; marching for money, providing music at Bun Festivals, and patrols into distant villages, which have little contact otherwise with the outside world and its Government. These, for the soldiers who participate in them, are most rewarding and give an unequalled opportunity to see this curious culture at close quarters.

A VISIT TO CHEUNG CHAU

"The Band amongst the Buns"

"I said BUNS"

On the 27th May this year, on a very hot Saturday afternoon, the Military Band sailed for the island of Cheung Chau, to take part in their historical "Bun Festival'. The journey across was in a naval "tug", I'm not too sure of its true description but the members of the Band have a few of their own after a somewhat harrowing trip.

On our arrival, we found the narrow streets of the island jammed to suffocation with people, and quite impossible to penetrate. Fortunately, the police were on hand to help us push a path through the crowds. Our part of the festival was to play for half an hour before the arrival of HE The Governor who was Guest of Honour. However, with the intense heat and humidity, plus the closeness of the audience, those 30 minutes felt like hours. Our memento of the festival, which was presented by the Governor, was a very beautifully woven silk pennant inscribed in both Chinese and English and commemorating our part in the proceedings. Since the part played by the Band was only a fraction of the actual festival, what follows is a brief account of the history of the island of Cheung Chau and the historical significance of the Bun Festival.

Cheung Chau is an island in the Southern District of the New Territories, approximately eight miles SW of Hong Kong. The island, known to Europeans as "Dumb-bell" island, on account of its peculiar shape, has a population of twenty thousand Chinese, consisting of twelve thousand on land and a fishing community of eight thousand.

Before law and order came to the island, it was a strong-hold for smugglers and pirates. When finally law and order was established and the island was allowed to develop, many skeletons and mutilated bodies came to light when foundations for new houses were being excavated, proof of the many hapless hostages killed by the pirates when no ransom money was in the offing. The Chinese, being very superstitious, put every illness and lack of prosperity which befell then, down to the vengeful spirts of the murdered hostages.

Finally, the inhabitants asked their Taoist priests to visit Cheung Chau and pacify the demons. As a direct result of this, the Ta Chiu or Spirit-placating festival was born. Each year ever since, this highly colourful and symbolic ceremony has been faithfully observed.

An integral part of this ceremony is the donation of money for buns which are specially made for this occasion. These buns, which are fastened with wires to high bamboo scaffoldings called bun towers, according to custom, cannot be dismantled or touched by the local inhabitants until the spirits, whose appetites are happily not too substantial, have had their fill. However, once it has been decided by some perceptive soul that the dead have had their lot, a large gong is struck, the signal for hundreds of children to rush en-masse up the towers and, having fought their way to the top, to hurl the buns down to the eagerly awaiting crowds. The din accompanying this rampage is indescribable. Indeed, it is easy to see why so few Europeans have ever witnessed this extraordinary festival in its entirety. For the people of Cheung Chau, however, it is the highlight of the year and a festival of such importance, that even during the Japanese occupation. when food was so scarce, they did not dare forego it.

MARCHING FOR A MILLION

Twenty more miles to go

Thirty Jocks from "D" Company headed by four Pipers represented the Battalion in "The March For a Million". This is a charity walk held each year to raise money for the Community Chest, an organisation which helps to run many voluntary charities in the Colony. The locals support this walk in certain terms as over 17,000 people entered for the fund raising campaign.

The route was very varied, leaving the Baptist College in the North of Kowloon, along the [illegible] road to Sheung and then over the hills past Jubilee reservoir and down to Tsuen Wan, and back along the Castle Peak road.

We left at eight o'clock and were back at the Baptist College soon after one, so had kept up a steady four miles an hour. It was an enjoyable march, through some very fine countryside in the New Territories, but through force of circumstances, we had to stay on the main road for some eight or nine miles. The Police were most co-operative, and, not surprisingly, very friendly, even the motorist, who in Hong Kong is not renowned for his courtesy on the road, seemed to respect our cause.

We had two United States Marines on the March, as they were staying in Hong Kong on an exchange visit. Lieutenant Tim Ireland seemed quite unmoved by the march, but did enquire at one stage how much further we had to go as he wanted to tell his feet. Sergeant Slade, a Vietnam Veteran of several tours kept the Jocks amused by singing the Marine Marching Songs. I think it is only fair to say that he did not wear boots during the rest of his stay in Hong Kong.

The Regiment

The regiment has had a busy time of it since the last notes appeared. The preparation for summer and the finishing of courses is always a hectic period but one which is soon made worthwhile if results are good. This year has been no exception with preparations for the Summer Student Employment Programme, the summer concentration, and qualification and trades courses continuing apace.

A very disappointing day was had when the Regimental Church Parade, set for the 14th May, was cancelled due to the unsettled labour situation in the province. The Change of Command Parade, which was to be held after traditional church parade, was thus the major event of the day. This saw the Battalion change commanding officers from Lieutenant-Colonel S. F. Angus, CD, to Lieutenant-Colonel L. N. Ferdon, CD. This was a full dress parade in the presence of the District Commander.

Representation at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, the Regimental Church, was provided by many officers and men attending the morning service. Colonel Bourne, Colonel of the Regiment, was unable to attend the service or the change of command parade as a result of a mild heart attack suffered earlier. We are delighted to be able to say that he has now recovered.

Message from the Retiring Commanding Officer

From Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen F. Angus, CD, to all ranks The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada:

"With the change of Command of our Regiment almost upon us, I would like to express to you my grattitude for your enthusiasm and for the support which you have given to me and to the Regiment during the time of my Command.

It is with some sadness that I realize that my time of active service with the Battalion now comes to an end. I sense, however, a new feeling of confidence among all members of the Battalion which stems, I believe, from your own performance in the past few years. You are developing the leadership qualities and the technical capabilities which enable the Battalion to make a real contribution to Canada's Armed Forces today. From the newest recruit to the standards set by our junior and senior NCOs and Officers, the standards, which have always been part of the Black Watch tradition, are being maintained.

It has been an honour for me to serve with you, and because I know you, I can look to the future of the Battalion with great confidence. The Regiment has fought to preserve those things that are dear to it, always in the context of its duties to the Country, and it has won. You are building an active force and you are preserving a sense of history and part of the heritage of the Nation. Most important, you have preserved the tradition of the Regiment acting as a family. Once a member of that family, one can never retire, and I assure you of my continuing support.

I would like to wish each of you every success in your military and civilian careers. I hope that the Regiment will be a positive factor in your lives for many years to come."

"A" Company

Early November brought with it the first snows of winter and "A" Company went off to Camp Farnham to join "A" Squadron, the Royal Hussars, and participate in "Exercise Black Hussar". The idea behind the exercise was that "A" Squadron, RCH, was the vanguard of an enemy advance and "A" Company, RHC, was covering the withdrawal of our own forces to a more stable line of defence.

It was an interesting weekend to say the last. The exercise gave us plenty of practice in delaying tactics and also gave us a healthy respect for the swift moving light armoured column. Our tank hunting teams learned that it was not that easy to "kill and fade". Also our ambush techniques needed still more work to make them really effective.

At the beginning of the exercise Corporals Paull and Hummel and eight privates went off to join "A" Squadron as assault troopers. From the comments made after everything was over, one could easily deduce that they had certainly enjoyed the experience. However, also overheard in conversation was the comment: "There's no place like the infantry". Take that as you will.

Three weeks of indoor training at the armoury followed and then back to Camp Farnham for more practice in battle formations and drills with special emphasis laid on those used in the advance to contact and quick attack. Cool weather and a few inches of snow on the ground served to make things a bit more difficult and even a little "interesting". Oh, for the days of the fair weather soldier!

This weekend was our last excursion into the field until after the New Year and by mid-December the Company was on stand-down for the Holiday Season.

Two weeks before Christmas The Regiment hosted the Annual Children's Christmas Tree Party. "A" Company had the pleasure of playing host to about forty of our members' children and younger brothers and sisters. The party was a great success and the children attacked a mountain of cake, candy, milk, and soft drinks as if there were no tomorrow. The Company Sergeant-Major, MWO "Gordie" Scott, donned his clown costume once again and played Santa's assistant, much to the delight of the tots. In fact, many strange sights were seen that day as the men of "A" Company, not normally noted for their gentleness and patience, played with and otherwise amused the children, the youngest members of our Regimental Family. Santa Claus (Lt Ivor Watkins) had presents for all the children and was by far the most popular person attending.

The Christmas break arrived and departed with its usual speed and January found us in the field once more, this time on "Exercise Snow Baby". By now winter had arrived with a vengeance and had left a good heavy layer of snow on the ground, perfect for cold weather equipment indoctrination. The men spent the weekend learning the "ins and outs" of using the equipment and the techniques of living under arctic conditions. There was snowshoe practice, learning to pack and pull the toboggans, setting up and taking down the arctic tents, and many other things. Mind you, the first attempts at working with the equipment were rather amusing, but by the end of the weekend things were looking up and at least the confusion was organized.

It was in January also that Privates Cornut, Gloin and Powers had themselves attached to the Royal 22nd Regiment (Van Doos) for "Exercise Pleine Neige". This was the preliminary exercise to a bigger one to take place on Baffin Island and again the training was concerned with living and fighting under arctic conditions.

Privates Gloin and Powers then took part in "Exercise Patrouille Nocturne" which was carried out on Baffin Island in the Canadian Arctic. All in all these two exercises provided excellent and interesting training for the personnel who were able to attend them.

February's "fun and frolic in the field" was entitled "Exercise Snowman" and Camp Farnham, once more, had "A" Company roaming its confines. This time we concentrated on actually living in the field and everything turned out quite well. The men had two days of eating and sleeping in reasonably cold weather with periods of snow and wind included so that the object of the exercise was achieved.

It was on this weekend also that the men of No. 2 Platoon completed their Infantryman testing. Our congratulations to all of them and we hope they will enjoy their new status.

Since our last submission we have also had three range practices

TRANSVAAL SCOTTISH

1st BATTALION

Regimental Notes

There has not been very much activity within the Unit since our last notes.

The NCO cadre is being conducted by WOI W. Mulders, JCD, and weekend TEWTS conducted by the 2 IC Major G. Grigoratos. TEWTS have been held in areas such as Springs and Heidelberg to give the Officers and NCOs practice in making appreciations on different types of ground.

Shooting practices have been regularly held and owing to the increased interest being shown by Officers and NCOs it has been necessary to split up into two groups, one using Leeukop and the other Heidelberg. The main competition of the year, The Gold Cup, will be shot for in a couple of months time.

The Stores are operational again after the Government audit—the first since 1963—and the Unit received a most glowing report. The queries by the auditor were virtually nil and will not take much time and effort to answer.

Lt R. Armstrong has been appointed Adjutant with effect from May, 1972, with Captain C. Rae being appointed 2 IC Headquarters Company and Lt J. Tuck reverting to Transport Officer. Corporals K. Rogerson and E. Bell have been appointed Cadet Officers and Rev A. Patterson, MA, has been appointed Regimental Chaplain.

Officers' Mess

As with the Unit, the Mess has not been very active of late either. Congratulations to Rev A. Patterson and Cadet Officers K. Rogerson and E. Bell on their appointments and we hope they will have a long and happy stay with us.

On Wednesday, 14th June, eight Officers attended the Witwatersrand Command Gala Evening of "A Man and His Wife" at the Brian Brooke Theatre. Although it was a cold evening everyone warmed up once they were inside the theatre and thoroughly enjoyed the show.

On Friday, 16th June, the Formal Mess was held at the Union Club. We did not have very many guests as the RLI had a big evening and their invitations went out before ours. Among the guests present were Col. D. F. Smitherman, OBE, Lt-Col W. E. Dalrymple, ED, Col D. E. Peddle, Col V. A. J. Torlage, Comdt D. N. Carpenter, MBE, ED, His Worship the Mayor of Benoni, Councillor K. R. Brown, Mr N. W. E. Danes (Deputy Chief Magistrate) and Major H. W. Prescott. Of the ex-Officers we were pleased to see Major P. J. Rocher and Major G. J. Hartz. Mr Mess for the evening was Major L. F. Alexander and Mr Vice 2 Lt G. P. Waurick.

On Thursday, 29th June, the Regiment held a Gala Evening for the film "Mary Queen of Scots" at Ster Ciné 1000, in aid of the kit appeal fund and also to start off our 70th birthday celebrations. The ladies all looked resplendent on this occasion. Among the guests were Brig B. Meintjies, SM, and the Chiefs of the various Caledonian Societies of Johannesburg. After the film everyone (some 800 people) adjourned to the Drill Hall across the road from the cinema where the haggis was piped and served in true Scottish tradition. Served with the haggis was Athol Brose—due to which there must have been many a sore head on Friday morning. Also to be seen on the tables was shortbread, oatcakes and scones. The pipes and drums played their usual resounding selection and a dancing display was given by the young lasses of 51st Club. Our sincere thanks and congratulations to Comdt R. G. Poultney, JCD, and staff for arranging a wonderful evening.

2nd BATTALION

Since time immemorial, almost every unit which had a strong WO's and Sergeants Mess, was invariably very good, but with the system of national service training, sergeants are becoming a rare species. Young men are trained as officers and corporals, but never as sergeants, so more and more onus is being placed on the officers and WO's of the battalion.

We are at present running an NCO's course under guidance and control of Major Brian McKibbin and RSM Manie van Staden, but have had very few volunteers. The Theory side, which up until now, has taken precedence, has had to make way for drill practice, so that as many NCOs as possible will know the sequence of movement for the Trooping the Colour in September. So for the rest of 1972, the accent on all training will be drill, but in 1973, with a battalion camp in the offing, tactical training will assume its rightful place.

So far this year we have held three tewts for junior officers and NCOs at Doornkop. Although the attendance was poor, those who came could not fail to learn, and the fireside nightcaps were always thoroughly enjoyed.

March 25th saw officers and NCOs paddling in the Vaal River. This however was not a picnic, but the embussing procedure prior to a non conventional scheme with the SAS Rand. The battle itself was even more unconventional than detailed in the books, and the umpires had a lot to say afterwards, but they say we learn from our mistakes, and let's hope that everyone took heed of his errors.

The QM and his staff certainly provided a fine supper, and it was fortunate that no one fell overboard on the journey upstream, as it is doubtful whether the navy divers (including Ronald Whitford) would have been able to raise us to the surface.

This is the second occasion on which we have participated with the SAS Rand, both times having been a great success, particularly socially, and we are indeed grateful to Lt Comdr Winterbacher for his close co-operation with Major Louis Alexander in organizing this scheme.

We were tickled pink having Greg Grigoratos, Jim Findlay, Guy Kirk and Neville Bennetts there, and sincerely hope they enjoyed themselves as much as we did having them with us.

The scheme, too, could not have been as successful without the Police Reserves, who filled in as riflemen.

We look forward to more schemes with other units.

Col. Steve Whitford ran a senior officers tewt for us, together with junior officers and NCOs, on Saturday, 22 April. It is ages since a similar exercise was held and it was amazing to discover how much we had all forgotten, and how necessary it is to have these at regular intervals. Thank you sir, for giving us your time and we hope you will take us out again.

It never ceases to amaze us the extent to which parents and wives will cover up for little Johnny. Consequently, for each parade held this year, we have only had a 30 per cent attendance of those living in the Wit Command training area, and this despite a number of men having paid a R100 fine for missing parades in 1971. Well prosecution forms are once more pouring into the SACMP, so hope we will have 50% or 60% on parade by September.

Great news! The government has given us the go ahead to have our own Regimental Colour at state expense, so a design has been submitted, and we now await further news.

Any postwar sergeants, dying of boredom, will be received back with open arms. Come you lazy beggars, and help us out for four years.

DRESS SPORRANS WITH GOLD TASSELS

There is a great shortage of these sporrans and tassels to equip young officers joining the regiment.

Would retired officers both regular and TA who have any of these items—tassels or complete sporrans please—consider selling or giving them to RHQ.

Please address to:

Regimental Secretary,
RHQ The Black Watch,
Balhousie Castle,
Perth.

Adam Sherriff-Scott paints legitimate nudes

Lou Seligson's

Line ByLine

A few months ago Adam Sherriff-Scott was standing before his easel when he felt the pangs of hunger. So he had a snack—pizza and a coke. He landed in the hospital.

Sherriff-Scott forgot he was 85 and that his gallbladder had been giving him trouble.

"My memory must be going," he says.

In any case, Sherriff-Scott, Canada's oldest traditional painter, is once again standing before his big easel, a bit shaky on his legs, but brushing away on two or three canvases at once.

For 65 years he has been producing oils, watercolors, portraits and murals in Canada and they are all somewhere out there in the world, hanging in galleries, halls, museums and private homes.

He has always been a fast painter and they must number in the tens of thousands—Sherriff-Scott himself has only a vague idea.

Some artists paint for the pleasure of the moment and can't remember their own children years later. Picasso and Chagall are constantly fooled when confronted with faked copies of some of their decades-old work.

But not Sherriff-Scott. Just past his 85th birthday he can remember minute details from pictures he painted when he was 20.

Memory good

His memory is so good that he never paints from the model.

"Never use 'em," he says laconically. "I use my imagination. I can remember everything. Nobody can paint figures from imagination as I can. I know my anatomy thoroughly."

After years of painting detailed realistic scenes of Canadian history, its soldiers and explorers, he is now reaching back into his youth.

On his easel now is a work in progress—Mid-Summer Night's Dream—a gay yet eerie revel of nude maidens dancing to the music of pipe-playing fawns.

"Gives me a chance to paint nudes legitimately without making them look as if they've just come out of bed," he says.

Is this the painter of those huge Canadian murals of wars, infantry charges and French explorers?

"I'm going back into a romantic period of my youth," he smiles. "As you get older the closer you see the days when you were young."

So now, in his mind's eye, Sherriff-Scott remembers the good old days, the mythology he was steeped in, the quiet scenes of family life in Scotland and, later, in Canada.

At 85, he isn't about to start expressing and portraying the youth-oriented life around him in all its strange brutality, violence and speed.

So it's back to the drawing board with the good old days—at least as he likes to remember them.

Sherriff-Scott was born in Perth, Scotland, where his father was a successful woolens manufacturer. It was his mother, an amateur painter, who determined his career—inspired by a gypsy.

"My family used to summer at a small village near the English border," Sherriff-Scott says, "and it was the home of the last of England's gypsies, originally from somewhere in Bohemia.

Gypsy woman

"One day when I was a year old my mother was wheeling me in a carriage and a gypsy woman came over, lifted the veil, and cried out, "You will be an artist!"

"After that there was no stopping my mother. She bought me boxes of paints and waited for me to get big enough to use them. I began painting at seven.

"She would set up a still life of a dish of apples, peelings and a knife and lock me up for an ho every day.

"I didn't want to paint, wanted to be out playing with t boys. How I used to cry and c when I couldn't get the highlig along the edge of the knife."

At 14, he won Britain's mo coveted award, a four-year scho arship to the Edinburgh School Art, a place that accepted only students. Two years later he wa asked to teach there.

While he was at school his pa ents emigrated to Winnipeg an young Sherriff-Scott went to se them when he was 20.

"I came only for a visit," h recalls, "because I was going bac to teach. But I fell into a jo paying me $250 a week plus $ overtime. That was quite a bit o money at the turn of the century you know, for a young fellow t make."

He had met an American, super salesman, who hired him t paint huge realistic scenes of Cal gary, Regina, Vancouver, Winnipeg and who, in turn, sold them a $1,000 apiece to real-estate agents.

"It was a boom period," Sher riff-Scott explains. "Oil, gas—peo ple were buying real estate like mad. I was in charge of eight artists and we would do eight paintings a week—big, huge real life bird's eye views of city scenes.

"I made $300 a week for three years. And then he wanted me to move to Montreal. So we came here."

Soon the American heard about another boom in Los Angeles. He wanted Sherriff-Scott to pack up and come. The painter balked.

"I'm not leaving Montreal," he told him.

Letters came from Los Angeles with offers of $500 a week but Sherriff-Scott was forever in love with Montreal and stuck with it.

He entered the First World War as a private, was sent to the French front and remained in the front lines for four and a half years without taking a single leave.

Finally, in 1918, an acting captain, he was severely wounded and packed off to a hospital in Scotland.

"But there was some sort of ruling that didn't allow a Canadian to any hospital north of Manchester," he says. "When they heard my Scots accent, though, they let me into Edinburgh."

Back in Montreal in 1919 he became the official painter for the Gazette, doing calendars, posters, and portraits, and rejoined his wife and two children.

For the next 20 years he produced prodigious murals, became an honored member of the Royal Canadian Academy and solidified his reputation as one of the nation's best realistic representationists.

In 1927 he painted two 13-foot murals for the Mt. Royal Hotel in 20 days, at $4,000 apiece; two more for the Hudson's Bay Company's new headquarters in Winnipeg, 36 x 14 feet for $7,000 each and hundreds of portraits of bank and corporation executives.

During the last war Molson had him paint dozens of war pictures and regimental commander portraits which are now hanging in the brewery and in various armories and headquarters in Canada.

"I was doing one every three days," he says. "I knew France from the old days so I could paint the roads and the scenes and landings correctly."

In 1960 he painted 20 murals 20 x 8 feet, scenes of Old Montreal, for the Board of Trade.

"They made me an honorary member," he says. "You can see them there—they took them along when they moved to their new headquarters a couple years ago."

Biggest effort

His biggest effort is called. The Battle of Chrysler's Farm," a huge 1812 scene covering over 5,000 soldiers, Indians and horses locked in fierce combat.

"It's in Morrisburg, Ontario. They put up a special building for it in 1961," he says. "It's 22 x 10 feet and I got $7,500 for it. I did portraits of 20 generals from old engravings and got another $7,000 for that."

He lives alone now, a widower whose son and daughter are married with their own families, in six rooms of an old house at 4378 Maisonneuve West. His studio is the front room with three large windows.

"It's a crazy, long, long apartment with doors," he says. "I have to walk a block to the bathroom."

He plans to move in May to a place with a skylight.

Meantime he uses a large spotlight to get enough light in a rather gloomy cluttered studio with paint tubes, rags and jars of brushes strewn everywhere on old chairs and small rickety tables.

The odor of oils and turpentine washes over it all and Sherriff-Scott, in yellow smock, breathes deeply as if the charged air were a tonic.

He is usually up at seven preparing a big breakfast of porridge, eggs and bacon and plunges immediately into his work.

"I work right straight through," he says. "When too many people barge in or I don't get my day in I'll paint past midnight—to two o'clock in the morning. Artificial light doesn't bother me."

He chain smokes filter cigarettes (two packs a day) only between brush strokes and when he contemplates his work.

"It's OK," he says, "I don't inhale, you see."

For years he ran an art school with as many as 40 day and 60 evening pupils but he has no intention of teaching anymore. Except for Armand.

Armand is a 20-year old Armenian painter who comes to Sherriff-Scott's studio every day and paints alongside on his own smaller easel.

"He's my pupil and my assistant," he explains. "He came to me one day three years ago and he's been with me since. I think he'll be one of Canada's best painters."

Hates abstract art

Sherriff-Scott is caustic about the current Canadian art scene. He hates most abstract art and its offshoots.

"Canadians are the least cultured of any people I've ever met," he complains. "Big men tell me they never read a book in their lives and are proud of it—only business reports and stuff.

"One fellow like that has 40 of my paintings. Uses them as collateral.

"I'm old fashioned, an impressionist. I like them the best. Abstract art now, who knows what they're doing? Nobody but the painter can know its meaning."

Picasso is a pet target.

"He paints with his tongue in his cheek. He hates the public. He thinks they're idiots. He paints nightmares. But you've got to say one thing—he released the artist from painting in the old masters style."

Braque, however, is a favorite. "You can always admire his textures, his designs. Very interesting textures," he says.

"My theory is that any child who picks up a pebble and delights in its texture can be a potential artist."

THE MONTREAL STAR, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER THE

Retiring Gazette publisher plans to 'open more doors'

A journalist looks back—and ahead

Canadian Press

Charles H. Peters, retiring publisher of the Montreal Gazette, has a calm and reserved demeanor that contrasts pleasantly with the intensity of the views he holds.

The 65-year-old newspaper man, exhibiting a fitness honed by tennis, speaks of so-called retirement as simply a new opportunity for broad activities — "certainly not sitting around."

Looking back on a career started virtually in boyhood, the man who has worked most weekends as well as weekdays, made it clear that the newspaper has been a labor of love accompanied by other abiding interests, notably in education, health and welfare.

"Life is a series of doors that open, not close," Mr. Peters said. "I'm not thinking about closing doors, but opening new ones to service and interest."

Mr. Peters greeted a reporter in friendly fashion in the panelled fifth-floor executive office of The Gazette, Montreal's biggest morning newspaper and the oldest in Canada.

The man who came to The Gazette 44 years ago gave the impression he seldom permits interviews — not with himself as the topic. But having agreed to the talk on this special occasion, he answered questions in brisk, clear-cut fashion.

He corrected himself once — pulling back "employees" and substituting "staff" — in a reference to Gazette people. "I like the word much better," he said.

Though Mr. Peters inherited shares in the Gazette, he indicated that personal inclination was the deciding factor in his career — he was bitten by the newspaper bug as a schoolboy editor.

Charles H. Peters

"Would you like me to say something about the future of newspapers?" he asked at one point.

"Many people think newspapers have had their day. For several reasons, I believe newspapers are just entering a new and exciting phase of their history."

Technological developments will lead to extremely advanced systems of printing, more effective than methods in use more than a century, he predicted.

"This will eventually make it possible for more newspapers to be published. It may not come immediately because the costs of the new equipment are going to be heavy to start with.

"But as the printing methods are refined, I feel it will be possible and this will be good for everyone because at present the trend is toward monopoly, one-paper cities, or perhaps two-paper cities.

"Another factor is that I believe people are turning more and more to reading. We see evidence of this in bookstores and in the way literature of all kinds is gobbled up."

Increased interest in the printed word is explained partly by educational spread, but Mr. Peters believes many persons have reacted to television and radio by seeking more written accounts.

"People are showing a willingness to turn to newspapers and magazines and other types of publications to get the information they want rather than what may be prepared for them.

"There is a wider selection of news in a newspaper than on the electronic media and, with more newspapers, a still wider selection.

"The future of newspaper publishing over the next 25 years is going to be very exciting."

Speaking quietly, Mr. Peters gave an unexpected insight into his character:

"My overseas medical examination in the Black Watch reserve in 1942 showed I had tuberculosis. I was discharged and spent many months in a sanatorium. This was a very important period of my life. I had lots of time for contemplation. I think I learned an understanding of other people and of human nature."

A contemporary commented that Charlie Peters, on the road from reporter to publisher, "has always been extraordinarily conscientious and fair-minded."

"It has been a case of a very steady development of a personality. There was no quick rise, nor was he pushed along."

French readership up

Mr. Peters noted that the Gazette's circulation has climbed to 140,000 from 41,000 at the end of the Second World War. He spoke with special pride about one aspect of the increase:

"All my life at the paper I have been tremendously interested and close to French-English problems in Quebec, and I'm very pleased that over the years the French-Canadian readership has increased until now it constitutes somewhere between 20 and 25 per cent of the total."

His family on the maternal side acquired the Gazette in 1870. The newspaper began publication in 1778.

Though succeeded today as publisher by Montreal-born Mark Farrell, a vice-president of Southam Press Ltd., which acquired the Gazette four years ago, Mr. Peters retains his link with the paper as a director of the Southam group.

He plans to travel with his wife, the former Elaine Taylor of Montreal.

Mr. Peters was president of The Canadian Press, the national news-gathering co-operative, in 1958 and 1959, and a director of the Canadian Daily newspaper Publishers Association 1953-60.

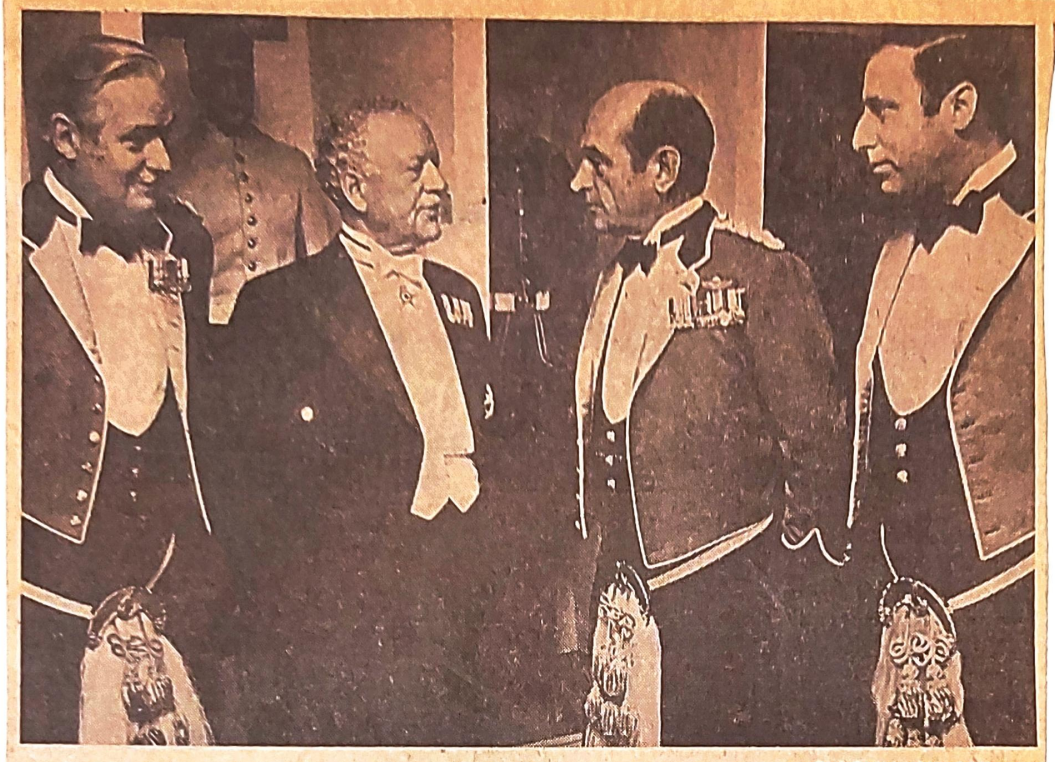
He was Canadian representative on the board of directors of the American Newspaper Publishers Association for the last five years. He represented Canada at Commonwealth Press Union conferences in Britain in 1946, in Australia in 1955 and in the West Indies in 1965.

Health and welfare Board member of the Montreal Joint Hospital Institute, he is vice-president of the Montreal General Hospital and hopes to devote considerable time to that institution. Mr. Peters is a former director of the Welfare Federation in Montreal.

He has served as president of the Graduate Society of McGill University.

Mr. Peters became city editor of the Gazette in 1933, director in 1936, vice-president in 1942, editorial director in 1943, executive vice-president in 1951 and publisher in 1956, succeeding the late John Bassett Sr.

THE MONTREAL STAR, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1972



Staff Photo by Allan Leishman

GOVENOR-GENERAL ATTENDS REUNION DINNER: The Royal Highland Regiment (Black Watch) of Canada held its annual reunion dinner at the regiment's Bleury Street armory Saturday night and Governor-General Roland Michener was the guest of honor. Shown during the evening are, from left to right: Honorary Lt.-Col J. W. Sharp, Mr. Michener, Honorary Col. J. G. Bourne and Lt. Col. L. N. Ferdon, commanding officer of the Black Watch.

Gazette Nov 20/72

(Gazette photo)

Black Watch dinner

Governor-General Roland Michener (second from right) was the guest of honor Saturday at the annual Mess. Dinner of the Black Watch held at the Bleury St. armoury. The Governor-General is shown talking with, left to right: Col. J. G. Bourne; Mobile Command commander Lt.-Gen. W. Milroy; and Black Watch commanding officer Lt.-Col. L. N. Ferdon.

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA

OFFICERS' MESS

Annual Regimental Reunion Dinner

Guest of Honour

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ROLAND MICHENER,
C.C., C.M.M., C.D.

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

SATURDAY the 18th of NOVEMBER

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO

VISIT

of

His Excellency The Right Honourable Roland Michener, C.C., C.D., P.C., Q.C., B.C.L., LL.D.

Governor General of Canada

to

THE BLACK WATCH
(ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT)
OF CANADA

Montreal, Quebec
November 18, 1972

101 balls later — St. Andrew's

"Will you no come back again?" must have been in the minds of many guests at the one hundred and first ball of St. Andrew's Society held Friday evening at the Windsor Hotel.

The 'hit' of the evening was the guest of honor, the 11th Earl of Elgin, 15th Earl of Kincardine and 39th head of Clan Bruce, who was accompanied by his enchanting countess.

Over the years, since the first ball in 1878, billed as, the Grand Ball at the Windsor, which welcomed the newly-appointed Governor-General and his wife, His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and H.R.H. Princess Louise, St. Andrew's has honored many distinguished guests.

Among them have been Britons and Canadians, chosen to represent their sovereign at Government House in Ottawa; Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir, the Earl of Athlone and H.R.H. Princess Alice, and Earl Alexander of Tunis and Countess Alexander — legendary war heroes, such as Viscount Wavell, Lord Lovat and Sir Fitzroy Maclean, and chiefs of many Scottish clans.

LUSTY TOAST

This year a precedent was established. Lord Elgin, in lusty voice, sang a toast, "Scotland Yet", accompanied at the piano by his sister, Lady Alison Stewart-Patterson.

"End of first verse, all guests stand up," he ordered. "End of second, one foot on the chair. End of third, one foot on the chair — the other on the table."

The finale found the hilariously assembled company precariously perched on heavily laden tables.

The informal ending of dinner was preceded by traditional ceremonies.

The skirl of The Black Watch Pipes and Drums ushered honored guests to their table, the haggis was 'piped' in, and Lord Elgin and the Society's president, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kenneth Mackay, toasted the pipers. The ancient rite of 'passing the snuff' was observed.

ANCIENT LEGEND

As a reminder of past history, a colored drawing on the dinner menu depicted the legend of Robert the Bruce and the Spider's Web. White carnations and sprigs of heather formed the table centrepieces.

Following dinner the official party was piped into the ballroom, decorated with the Elgin Coat of Arms and panels of tartans of former guests of honor. When they had taken their places on the dais, Master Iain Stewart-Patterson, Lady Elgin's nephew, presented her with a bouquet of red roses.

Lady Elgin was in a gown of cerulean blue silk, with a collar of crystal beads. Her jewelry was a fan-shaped tiara and a diamond and ruby brooch.

The dancing of an eightsome reel officially opened the ball, followed later in the evening by the well-known favorites, the Gay Gordons and the Reel O'Tulloch.

The haggis is

Lord Elgin dances the eightsome reel with Mrs. Thomas E. Price, watched by Mrs. J. I. B. Macfarlane and Col. Macfarlane.

Lady Elgin thanks Master Iain Stewart-Patterson for her bouquet. In the background left is the Hon. Mr. Justice Kenneth Mackay, the Society's president.

The GAZETTE, Montreal, Mon., Dec. 4, 1972

still the best

is borne in by The Black Watch

War Hero Retires

A veteran infantry officer with 32 years service, holder of two decorations for bravery in action, has retired from the Canadian Armed Forces.

He is Colonel William de N. Watson, 52, of Edmonton and Ottawa, a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., who was commissioned in Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry in 1940. Twice cited for bravery while serving in Italy, Colonel Watson was awarded the Military Cross at Val Roatti in 1943 and Distinguished Service Order during the bitter fighting at Cassino in 1944.

Following the Italian campaign, where he fought with the PPCLI, he moved to Northwest Europe as second-in-command of the Lincoln and Welland Regiment and also as second-in-command and commanding officer of the 3rd Battalion, North Shore Regiment in the Canadian Army occupation force.

Since the war he has commanded a battalion of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, been director of infantry at army headquarters, and in September, 1964, commanded the Canadian contingent in Cyprus.

100 YEARS AGO

Inauguration of Monument and placing of Colours of the Forty-Second Highlanders in Dunkeld Cathedral. — Yesterday, another red letter was added to the already stirring annals of the ancient cathedral and city of Dunkeld, the occasion being the uncovering of a monument to the memory of the soldiers of the 42nd Regiment who fell in war from the creation of the regiment in 1739 to the close of the Indian Mutiny in 1859. The ten independent companies of the Freacadan Dubh or Black Watch held their first muster in May 1740 in a field between Taybridge and Aberfeldy. The gallant 42nd having been originally drawn chiefly from Perthshire, it was felt appropriate that this memory to fallen heroes should be erected in a shrine in the venerable Cathedral of Dunkeld.

REUNION 72

GUEST OF HONOUR

Gen. Sir Neil M. Ritchie G.B.E. K.C.B. D.S.O. M.C.

SPONSORED BY

THE BLACK WATCH ASSOCIATION

MONTREAL BRANCH

Saturday the 14th of October

Nineteen hundred and Seventy-two.

Famille Ecossaise

character-sketch.

Henry Birks: p

By JAMES FERRABEE
Southam News

A tall man strides through the door of a large store in the central part of the city and walks briskly to the elevator.

The men and women working behind the counters recognize him as "Mr. Henry." But the chances are that few of the hundreds of customers shopping between the elegantly laid-out display cabinets know who he is.

Henry Birks, though, could serve them with as much flair and knowledge as any salesman. The main Birks store on St. Catherine St. and Union Ave. has been his business home for 61 years.

And it still is. Three or four times a week the man with the jaunty walk and perky manner takes the well-travelled route to his fourth floor offices. The fact that he turned 80 a few months ago hasn't interfered with the routine.

Henry Gifford Birks looks 15 years younger than his age. Although he has cut down on many business activities within the company, and a considerable number of outside activities, the pace of life hasn't slackened much.

This is one of the few years in the last 49 he hasn't toured the country dropping in on Henry Birks & Sons stores in 24 Canadian cities from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, British Columbia.

PEOPLE TORS

The trips he took across Canada starting in 1923 were less facts and figures and inventories than they were "people" tours. And people is what has motivated the cheerful, energetic head of one of the country's best-known businesses all his life.

"You can count the inventory all you want, but the really important factor in business is people. My special interest since I started in the company with my father and my grandfather in 191 has been the employees."

- This is one of the few ye last 49 he hasn't toured th dropping in on Henry Bir Stores.
- Everyone thought his gr was crazy when he moved to St. Catherine St.
- 'I used to play golf yea Birks says, 'but I realize was keeping me from m on the weekends so I stop

A few days before his 80th bi flew to western Canada to attend of a company executive. But that kind of thing you find out from He — but from others.

"You know," he said with cor pride, "about 10 per cent of the e of Birks have more than 25 years' imagine that must be a record company in Canada. Certainly, that our employees are the best people in any company in the countr

The family business began w grandfather, Henry Birks, opened on St. James St., then the heart of ness district of the city, back in 18

Shortly before the turn of the Henry and his three sons col decided to take a chance and mo store up to St. Catherine St.

"Everyone thought he was cra Catherine St. was out in the country time," Birks said.

The main store still stands with marble pillars and touch of turn century charm. And despite all the in and around Montreal in the last 70 it remains in the centre of the comm and shopping district.

The first Birks branch outside M opened in 1901 in Ottawa, and then in

tch.

Birks: people hold the key

- This is one of the few years in the last 49 he hasn't toured the country dropping in on Henry Birks & Sons Stores.
- Everyone thought his grandfather was crazy when he moved his store to St. Catherine St.
- 'I used to play golf years ago," Birks says, 'but I realized that it was keeping me from my family on the weekends so I stopped.'

A few days before his 80th birthday he flew to western Canada to attend a funeral of a company executive. But that's not the kind of thing you find out from Henry Birks — but from others.

"You know," he said with considerable pride, "about 10 per cent of the employees of Birks have more than 25 years' service. I imagine that must be a record for any company in Canada. Certainly, I believe that our employees are the best group of people in any company in the country."

The family business began when his grandfather, Henry Birks, opened a store on St. James St., then the heart of the business district of the city, back in 1879.

Shortly before the turn of the century Henry and his three sons collectively decided to take a chance and moved the store up to St. Catherine St.

"Everyone thought he was crazy. St. Catherine St. was out in the country at that time," Birks said.

The main store still stands with its high marble pillars and touch of turn-of-the-century charm. And despite all the growth in and around Montreal in the last 70 years, it remains in the centre of the commercial and shopping district.

The first Birks branch outside Montreal opened in 1901 in Ottawa, and then in quick succession came Winnipeg (1903), Toronto (1905) and Vancouver (1907). Every major city in the country now has at least one Birks store.

(Sketch, Guy Badeaux)

Henry Gifford Birks

BUYING FREEDOM

"We give every manager freedom to buy what he feels the community wants. There are many variations between cities, and that is the only way to do it," he said.

He recalled an incident 25 years ago when a senior executive from head office, travelling abroad on a holiday, decided to do some purchasing for the stores.

"We stopped that quickly. The way we did it was charge the man for the items he bought, then he was reimbursed if they sold. If they didn't, he lost the money. That ended that."

For Henry Birks, outside interests are part of an active life. He held directorship in many large Canadian corporations. He is a past president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, was a member of the board of governors of McGill and still takes a lively interest in the United Church of Canada.

The church work has been a family tradition for well more than a century. He had great uncles who were elder, warden or deacon in almost every major denomination from the Anglican Church to the Plymouth Brethern at one time.

His father, William Massey Birks, who died in 1950, was one of the founders of the McGill University Divinity School which trains ministers in major Christian demoninations.

The most important factor for Henry Birks, though, is his family.

FAMILY HERE

All his three children, 12 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren live in Montreal and hardly a weekend goes by without some of them gathered around the family table.

"Fortunate is not the word," he said during a talk over lunch. "I've been blessed all my life with a wonderful family and particularly with a wonderful wife.

"I used to play golf years ago, then I realized it was keeping me from my family on the weekends so I stopped.

"There is no place a man can better spend his time than with his family," said Henry Birks.

Colonel of the Regiment, Hong Kong, 1972

Programme

Honorary President

LT. COL. IAN M. R. SINCLAIR, D.S.O., M.C., O.B.E.

THE QUEEN	The President
SILENT TOAST	Rev. Ross K. Cameron
LIGHTS OUT	Bugler
LAMENT	Piper
REVEILLE	Bugler
SONG	Peter Glen

INTERMISSION

TOAST TO REGIMENT AND ASSOCIATION	Lt. Col. S. F. Angus, C.D.
ACCORDIONIST	J. McNulty
SPEAKER	Col. P. P. Hutchinson, E.D.
OUR GUESTS	Maj. P. Moore
RESPONSE	Maj. A. D. Carnegie

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

PIANIST	Bert Whitesmith
PIPE MAJOR	Sgt. Geo. Clark
BUGLER	Sgt. D. Surrey

Address to the Toronto Branch
of the Black Watch Association
on Saturday, January 13th 1973

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests and Gentlemen of The Watch:

When I was first approached to be your guest speaker to-night I declined, feeling that I was just too damned old. But when the pressure was put on by Sir Neil Ritchie and 'Red' Forrest, and I learned whom you were specially honoring to-night, I simply could not refuse.

For your special guests, Colonels Kilpatrick, Sinclair and Lovett, are such old friends of mine, under all of whom I served as a junior subaltern during World War I. You Gentlemen are honoring three fine soldiers of the Regiment and it is good that you are doing so. Dan Sinclair joined our old 13th Battalion as a very junior Officer before it left Canada; when the Battalion came marching home again he was in command, with the D.S.O. and M.C. ribbons up. Jim Lovett joined our 13th in the ranks and went on up to a Colonel succeeding that fine regimental soldier, Colonel George Canthie, in command of our own Reserve unit, the 20th, in England at the end of the War. When I served under him at the 20th Reserve he was second-in-command, with the Military Cross and several wound stripes. Major Lovett was not married. Near Bramshott lived a widow who had her eye on Jim. But when she invited him to tea he took no chances — he detailed one or two of his juniors to accompany him. George Kilpatrick to all of us was the finest Padre on the Western Front. To me he epitomised kindliness and great gallantry. I had been wounded in 1916 with our 73rd Battalion. More than a year later, when I returned to the Front, I was sent out to our 42nd Battalion. It was typical of Colonel Kilpatrick that he soon came to our billet to look me over. When he found I was keen on reading he kept me supplied with books. But believe me he earned the D.S.O. ribbon he wore. I recall one occasion when the Battalion in the Line was being heavily shelled. When the smoke blew away there was the Padre up top, looking down at the troops crouching in the trenches, and laughing. He called down to ask if the troops were all that scared of the shelling. Colonel G.G.D. Kilpatrick — do you know what the G.G.D. stands for? In the 42nd it was "Good! Gal-Damned," for he was a padre who spent most of his time in the trenches, always cheery and giving heart to the troops with his quips.

MUSEUM NOTES

An ever increasing number of visitors continue to come to the Museum, and the Visitors Book for the Summer Season bears a truly International aspect with a gratifying number of visits from former members of the Regiment and of the Allied Regiments, in many cases finding after the passage of the years a renewed interest in their Regimental associations. Often friends visiting have passed on information to those who served but are unable to reach the Museum, and links are thus renewed.

From the Scottish Infantry Depot, Glencorse, have come, during Summer, the following Platoons—TICONDEROGA, LE CATEAU, ARAKAN, MINDEN, and NEUVE CHAPELLE, as well as parties from the SCOTTISH INFANTRY DEPOT, BRIDGE OF DON and a contingent from the NORWEGIAN ARMY during their stay at Cultybraggan Camp. Officers from HMS FIFE, newly linked with the Regiment were also conducted round the Regimental Collection. Amongst the organised parties visiting were—the Delegates to the Autumn Meeting of the SCOTTISH FEDERATION OF MUSEUMS and ART GALLERIES, who were welcomed by Colonel Rusk and the Curator—TRINITY COLLEGE, Glenalmond Cadets; ST. GEORGE PIPE BAND, ANTWERP; VILEDA, LTD., SALES CONFERENCE REPRESENTATIVES, INVERNESS GIRL GUIDE COMPANY. Two Parties of FRENCH STUDENTS from PARIS on an educational tour; EDINBURGH, GLASGOW and PERTHSHIRE Schools. THE BLACK WATCH AUCHTERARDER DETACHMENT ARMY CADET FORCE paid an evening visit to the Museum and, an illustrated talk on the History of the Regiment was given to PERTH GAELIC SOCIETY by the Curator accompanied by Pipe Major Alex MacRae, of The Atholl Highlanders, formerly of the Regiment.

A total of some 2,000 persons visited since August—total of approximately 3,700 since last December.

Articles Donated or Loaned to the Museum since the last notes include:—

Orders, Decorations and Medals

Queen's S.A.—3 bar; British War & Victory 1914-18 of the late 8955 Cpl D. Duff—donated by the Trustee of the late Miss C. Duff, Perth.

DCM, MM, British War & Victory 1914-18, of the late RSM Archibald Anderson, 4/5th Bn—donated by Mr. & Mrs. C. Coleman, Wolverhampton, Staffs.

British War & Victory 1914-18; Bronze Medallion, "He died for Freedom & Honour", of 350301 Pte T. McFeat—donated per Mrs. Miller, Perth.

1914-15 Star; British War & Victory 1914-18; Volunteer Long Service Medal 1894; Coronation Medal—King Edward VII; of the late 6076 CSM Donald Pyott, 1st V.B.R.H.

1914-15 Star; British War & Victory 1914-18 and Bronze Medallion "He died for Freedom & Honour", of 1844 Pte D. E. Pyott, k.i.a. 9th May, 1915 (son of the above CSM Donald Pyott)—donated by Miss Winnie C. Pyott, Dundee.

Silver Shooting Competition Medal—Presented by Captain Milton, 5 F.R.V. to Lcpl John Walker—donated by Mr. H. Thomson, St. Monance, Fife.

Pictures, Plaques, Models etc.

Crest Shield—HMS Fife—donated by Captain A. D. J. Kitchin, and the Ship's Officers.

Statuette, Bronze & Marble—Trophy presented by Captain T. H. H. Walker in 1903 to "C" Company, 1st Volunteer Bn. Royal Highlanders —donated by Miss W. Pyott, Dundee.

Model—Private 42nd. C-1776—donated by Mr. T. Fleming Scheid, Pennsylvania, USA.

Documents, Diaries etc.

2 Personal Diaries of the late Corporal D. Duff—2nd Bn the Black Watch in South Africa 1901-2—donated by the Trustee of the late Miss C. Duff, Perth.

Thesis (Photo Copy) The Career of General Sir John Grenfell Maxwell—A Study of British Imperial Policy 1882-1916—by Peter Maxwell Carver—1972. (A Senior Thesis submitted to the History Department of the University of Princetown, USA).—donated by Mr. Douglas Beaton, New York, per The Colonel of the Regiment.

Books

"Retrospect of a Military Life" by James Anton, 42nd Regiment—Published by W. H. Lizars, Edinburgh—1841—donated by P/M George Ackroyd (Ex-2nd Bn) Brakpan, South Africa.

"The Red Hackle"—Bound issues 1897-8—donated by Mrs. E. Dyas, Cowley, Middlesex.

Nelsons History of the War—1914-18 by John Buchan (23 Vols)—donated by Mr. J. G. Rodger, Clackmannan.

Miscellaneous

Souvenir "Hindenburg" Commemorative Mug 1914-18—donated by Mr. W. Good, Thornton Cleveleys, Lancs.

Brass Shell Case Tobacco Jar—belonged to Lieutenant G. Dobson, 5th Bn The Black Watch (previously West Yorkshire Regiment) k.i.a. 1918. With Crests of both Regiments—donated from Captain B. Gordon Valentine, MC, Sarasota, California, USA—by Major J. G. Gillies, Gavernie, Dunkeld.

THE MONTRE

Artillery duel halts peace

AP-CP

HAI LANG, Vietnam — A team of the international peacekeeping force headed for its first day in the field today, but an artillery duel prevented it from getting into Quang Tri City.

Eight officers of the International Commission for Control and Supervision stopped five miles short of the devastated capital of South Vietnam's northernmost province. They were on a one-day trip north from their new regional headquarters at Hue.

North Vietnamese 130-millimetre shells raised towering clouds of black smoke near South Vietnamese airborne units west of Highway One and the government troops answered with their 105-millimetre guns.

"We are only on a reconnaissance mission and we are not here to observe artillery fire," Col. William MacLeod of Canada told disappointed South Vietnamese officers who had prepared a welcome for the truce observers in Quang Tri.

Col. MacLeod said he was under orders not to subject his team to any danger. The team was composed of three Canadians, three Indonesians, three Hungarians and tw

The Quang Tri trip w
search for a suitable si
in which the truce ob
live temporarily whenev
to be in the area. P
rangements are being
the arrival of the Viet C
to the Joint Military
team in the area. The
Vietnamese and North
delegates are already on

The convoys of st
press jeeps slowed b a
ently at the urging of Sc

THE DEATH OF THE BIRKENHEAD
AND
THE BIRTH OF A LEGEND

"It was in November 1971 that I first became interested in the HM Troopship "Birkenhead". Sitting at dinner one night at Kirknewton, the conversation drifted towards Regimental Silver. Someone remarked that there was very little silver of the 73rd before 1880. In my ignorance I asked why. I was told that it had gone down with the "Birkenhead". I had read briefly about the "Birkenhead" before but I was still curious. "How do you know?" I asked. "Cough." I could see everybody collecting their thoughts. "Persistent isn't he," they were thinking. Eventually, someone with a memory for stories pointed to the two claret jugs standing at either end of the table, and related this story.

When the "Birkenhead" went down, a Corporal's wife, obviously determined not to come out of the experience of being shipwrecked penniless, picked up the two claret jugs, tucked them under her skirts and boarded one of the life-boats. They eventually turned up at a London salesroom, where they were bought back by the Regiment.

I did not feel the picture was complete. A number of questions remained unanswered. Was the story true? If so, has anyone ever tried to get back the remainder of the silver? What condition would the silver be in? Was it possible to dive for it? I decided to find out whether it would be possible to organise an expedition to collect the silver off the "Birkenhead".

The story of the "Birkenhead" is a fascinating one. This is briefly what happened.

In 1845 a number of builders of iron ships were requested to submit plans to the Admiralty for a second class steam paddle frigate of 1,400 tons. In 1845 John Laird of Birkenhead was given the contract for one such ship. She was launched at Birkenhead the following year and given the name of the town. Though she was the first steam frigate built she was never used as such, for, the following year, she was busy trooping to Ireland and the Channel Islands. She was taken in for further alterations. All her internal space was modified for troop carrying, which included the extraordinary measure of cutting doorways in the watertight bulkhead; at least it made the cramped space for the troops look bigger. This of course deprived her of any of the protection which could have prevented the subsequent disaster. Because she only carried coal for twelve days sailing she was fitted with a third mast. She was 210' long, 31' 6" wide and could travel at 11 knots. From 1846 to 1851 she sailed to Ireland, Gibraltar, Canada and South Africa.

In December 1851 the "Birkenhead" took on board from Southend and Queenstown, 12 Officers, 3 surgeons, 479 NCOs and men, 25 women, 31 children and a crew of 130. The soldiers were drafts from eight regiments going as reinforcements to the Kaffir Wars. The regiments on board were the 2nd, 6th, 43rd, 45th, 60th, 73rd, 74th, 91st and 12th Lancers. The ship was commanded by Captain Robert Salmon and the regiments were under command of Lt-Col Alexander Seton of the 74th. (At the time of sailing he was a Major but during the voyage was promoted, though he never knew about it as he drowned before the news reached him.) His home was in Mounie in Aberdeenshire and he represented the Mounie Branch of the old and eminent Scottish house of Pitmedden. His subsequent death was undoubtedly a great loss to the British Army as all who knew him agreed that he was a man of high ability; a remarkable linguist, mathematician, and a born leader. Lord Aberdare (formerly the Right Honourable H. A. Bruce) speaks of Colonel Seton from personal knowledge, as "one of the most gifted and accomplished men in the British Army".

From Cork the "Birkenhead" travelled to the Bay of Biscay, Madiora, Sierra Leone, and St Helena arriving at Simonstown, South Africa, on the February 23, 1852. Sick men and passengers disembarked, stores and horses were taken on board.

On February 25, 1852, at 1800 hrs, she set sail again with 638 persons in all, and with dispatches from Sir Harvey Smith, to proceed to Algoo Bay and the Buffalo River mouth. The night was almost perfectly calm, the sea smooth and the stars bright in the sky.

"It appears that Her Majesty's Ship "Birkenhead" was duly pricked off on the chart at 8 o'clock on the night of 25th, within False Bay, by the master, Mr Brodie, and the officer of the watch, Mr Spear, that the course was shaped SSE ½E, and Cape Hanglip giving a berth of about four miles. The man at the wheel, John Haynes AB, from 10 to 12 o'clock of the first watch, states that he steered that course with directions not to go Eastward of it. A leadman was on the paddle box and lookout men were placed."

"The land was seen all the night from 3 to 3 points on the port bow. At about ten minutes before 2 o'clock in the middle watch the leadsman, Abel Stone, ordinary seaman, got soundings in 12 or 13 fathoms of which he gave notice to the officer of the watch, Mr Davis, second master. The ship was going about eight knots. Before he could get another cast of the lead the ship struck and he found seven fathoms alongside; there were two fathoms of water under the bows and 11 by the stern." This happened at 1.50 am on February 26. The ship had struck a sunken rock surrounded by deep water and was firmly fixed upon its jagged points. (The rock actually lies in a positin 34° 39"E, 19° 17.5'E, which is about three miles off Danger Point. Depth over the reef is 12 feet and the reef shelves at seaward down to 25 fathoms on the sea floor).

Captain Salmon, who had been in his cabin since 10 o'clock of the previous night, at once appeared on deck. He inquired of the course steered, which was SSE ½E, which he stated was quite correct. "He immediately ordered the engines to be stopped and the small bower anchor to be let go, the quarter-boats to be lowered and lie off alongside the ship, the paddle-box boats to be got out, and a turn astern to be given by all engines."

Meanwhile Colonel Seton, on coming on deck, at once comprehended the situation and without hesitation made up his mind what it was the duty of brave men and British soldiers to do under the circumstances. He impressed upon the other officers the necessity of preserving silence and discipline among the men. He then ordered the soldiers to be drawn up on both sides of the quarter deck. "The men obeyed as if about to undergo an inspection." Captain Salmond then applied to Colonel Seton for men in working the chain pumps. A party was told off. Cornet Bond of the 12th Lancers was detailed to get the horses overboard. "Everyone did as he was directed." Says Captain Wright of the 91st, "All received their orders and had them carried out as if the men were embarking instead of going to the bottom; there was only this one difference, that I never saw any embarkation carried out with so little noise and confusion." At this time, Captain Salmond reversed the engines.

The situation was now more critical than ever; but the soldiers remained quietly in their places, while Colonel Seton stood in the gangway with sword drawn seeing the women and children safely passed down into the cutter which was provided for them.

As a result of the reversing of the engines she began to break in two. The fore-mast, the mast and the funnel fell over the starboard side crushing many who were endeavouring to launch boats and throwing into the water those attempting to clear the paddle box boat. But the men kept their places, though many of them were mere lads who had been in the service only a few months.

The cutter into which the women and children had been put was ordered to pull out 150 yards from the rapidly sinking ship. Only two more small boats were got off, all the others having been stove in by the falling timber or otherwise rendered useless. When the bows had broken off, the ship began rapidly to sink forward.

The ship now in two, Captain Salmond, seeing that nothing more could be done, advised all who could swim to jump overboard and make for the boats. Colonel Seton immediately saw the danger of this and told the soldiers to stand fast. He explained that if only one went for the boats they would capsize and drown the women and children in them. Despite the tremendous temptation only three broke ranks, the remainder stood fast.

TREAL STAR, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1973

e team on its first day in the field

d two Poles.
rip was planned to
le site for trailers
e observers could
nenever they have
a. Permanent ar-
eing held up until
Viet Cong delegates
ary Commission's
. The U.S., South
o r t h Vietnamese
dy on hand.
of staff cars and
to a halt appar-
of South Vietnam-

ese escort officers. And after a quick conference, the team of observers decided not to risk the open road to Quang Tri City.

"What do we have to prove anyway?" MacLeod asked rhetorically. "I have fought enough wars."

In Toronto, External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp said yesterday that if Canadian soldiers observing the truce in Vietnam are killed in "a general outbreak of hostilities," the government will withdraw its entire force.

Mr. Sharp, speaking to more than 700 students at a high school assembly here, said it may be "inescapable" that some Canadian soldiers are killed in local fire or mine explosions.

"I am satisfied that the Canadian people would want us to serve if it would help achieve peace," he told the students. "But I don't think they would want us to waste our resources on a futile exercise."

He said later in an interview that any deaths of Canadian soldiers would be investigated carefully.

If the truce broke down and fighting resumed on a wide scale, the government would withdraw its forces.

In Saigon, the chairman of the international ceasefire commission said today that the first groups of United States prisoners of war to be freed in both North and South Vietnam will be handed over about Saturday.

Michel Gauvin of Canada told reporters as he entered a meeting of the commission: "I don't have any specific time or date, but I know it's around the 10th for American prisoners."

The "Birkenhead" was sinking fast; the officers shook hands and bade each other farewell; immediately after which the ship broke in two about the mainmast, whereupon the hundreds, who had bravely stuck by their posts, were plunged with the sinking wreck into the sea. "Until the vessel totally disappeared," said an eye witness, "There was not a cry from the soldiers or sailors." Those who could swim struck out for the shore, but few ever reached it, most of them either sank through exhaustion, were devoured by the sharks, were dashed to death on the rugged shore near Danger Point, or were entangled in the death grip of the big areas of seaweed that floated thickly near the coast. About twenty-five minutes after the "Birkenhead" first struck the rocks all that remained visible were a few fragments of timber and the topmast standing above water.

Of those on board only 193 were saved. All the women and children, a total of twenty ("Times" quote 25 women and 31 children). Captain Wright of the 91st floated ashore on one of the masts as did Cornet Bond of the 12th Lancers. Later, Captain Bond painted a picture of the sinking of the "Birkenhead" which now hangs in the Officer' Mess of the 9th/12th Royal Lancers in Germany. Captain Wright, the senior surviving officer, gave an account of the sinking in "The Times" on the 7th-8th April, 1852.

Many other survivors were picked up by "HMS Lioness" and "HMS Rhadamanthus". Ensign Lucas of the 73rd who appears later, also survived, as did fourteen NCOs and men.

Of those who drowned, Colonel Seton was struck by a piece of flotsam and did not appear again. Lieutenants Robinson and Booth, and fifty-three other ranks of the 73rd were drowned. Of all the regiments on board, the greatest number of men came from the 73rd, a total of 70.

Some interesting little anecdotes have emerged since. Pte Smith of the 2nd, who was alive in 1903, received ninepence a day for life as a result of the tragedy. A Marion Darking, a daughter of Drum-Major Darking of the 2nd Regiment, who was rescued off the "Birkenhead" when only three years old, fifty years after the incident still received assistance.

Apart from unconfirmed reports of Regimental Silver there is strong reason to believe that a sum of £240,000 in gold went down as well. A survivor, Corporal O'Neill, later Colour Seargent O'Neill of the 43rd was sure that the ship carried treasure and wrote, "I believe there was a lot of treasure on board the "Birkenhead" when she floundered. The Military chest was on board for the troops, so we were led to understand. I think it is true, because for some time afterwards we were paid in Mexican dollars." The Africans along the coast believe to this day that a vast fortune went down, and repeat stories told by their grandfathers who heard stories from survivors. Neither the Treasury nor the Paymaster General of the British Army have records of any such treasure being aboard and the only reference known to have been made to Government money was in a letter to Lt Giradot, later Lieutenant Colonel of the 3rd, asking him to account for a sum he had in his charge. However, the troops fighting under Sir Harry Smith had to be paid and the only method of getting money to them was by ship; so it is very probable that the "Birkenhead" did have on board a large sum of money.

Salvage attempts have been made. In 1859 the wreck itself was sold by Public Auction to Mr H. Adams and divers went down to search. It was reported that: "Much property is recovered and Mr Adams will be amply rewarded". Exactly what is meant by this is not known. Some of Colonel Seton's possessions—papers, a writing cabinet and some silver with his crest on it—were recovered and sent to his family.

There are no records of any other attempts until 1893 when a "Birkenhead" syndicate was formed. Ensign Lucas of the 73rd, who had retired to the Cape after the Kaffir wars, associated himself with the syndicate which offered speculators the chance to "make a comparative fortune at a trifling outlay" of £15. This attempt was made with official sanction but stipulated that "In the event of any article belonging to officers or men on board the "Birkenhead" being recovered and identified they were to be handed over to the authorities at the Cape. Again, there were no records of any such treasure being recovered.

Efforts to find the money appear to have been made in 1898, for the Cape Times of that year reports that a Mr J. W. L. Baurmann is "treasure seeking", at the wrecks, and that divers had declared that they had seen safes screwed to the ship but were unable to recover them without better appliances than they had.

The next attempt began in 1936 when a Mr Tromp Van Diggelen secured the right to salvage all the wrecks off the coast of South Africa. He was a direct descendant of the two famous Admirals Tromp of Holland, one a famous big-game hunter and one a world-renowned strongman and teacher of body development (a Dutch Mr Atlas).

His first dive was made in June 1958. The diver found one of the "Birkenhead's" anchors on a ledge of the steeply rising rock, seventy feet down. Thirty feet lower he came upon the ship's fore part and midships portion. The wooden parts had long since been eaten away, but the iron remained. The large paddle-wheels were still in position and the engines were visible in the clear water. Four more anchors were found but no treasure.

The ship's stern, where the officer's cabins were, is missing. Any treasure is likely to be there. The rock itself is a solitary peak rising as an irregularly shaped cone from the depths. The two parts of the ship which have already been found were lying against a slope of the rock itself. Both these parts sank quickly. The stern stayed afloat longer thanks to the unpierced bulkheads separating the women's quarters from the rest of this part. It would have slipped down maintaining some of its buoyancy for a time and thus it may lie in any direction from the rock.

Tromp Van Diggelen was determined to find the "Birkenhead" bell which he was going to present to the nation. If he found the stern he was going to place a memorial at Danger Point. Whether he found it or not is not known but a memorial in the form of a plaque now stands on the light house at Danger Point.

I believe Tromp Van Diggelen would have placed a memorial there anyway as he knew well that the gold is of less importance than the gallantry of those who stood on her deck and gave their lives to save the women and children.

A monument was also erected on the orders of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in the colonade of Chelsea Hospital and bears the following inscription:

> "This monument is erected by command of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to record the heroic constancy and unbroken discipline shown by Lieutenant Colonel Seton, 74th Highlanders, and the troops embarked under his command on board the "Birkenhead", when that vessel was wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope on the 26th February, 1852, and to preserve the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men who perished on that occasion."

Of the 73rd the regiment can be justly proud, particularly since, of the drafts contained on the "Birkenhead", the largest was from that regiment.

Perhaps it might be possible to dive for the Regimental Silver and treasure, but the task is large, the money required, considerable, and the existence of the treasure uncertain.

Still you never know.

Sgt McLURE, RSM, LORD BALLANTRAE

Doug Campbell dies

Doug Campbell, long-time soccer writer for THE MONTREAL STAR, has died.

Mr. Campbell's association with local soccer was legendary. He was an official of the Quebec National League and played a major role in promoting the sport throughout the province.

In his position as reporter-official he covered games nightly every week of the season at Jarry Park. He was known to more players and officials connected with the game, than probably any other person.

Mr. Campbell was a veteran of the First World War, having served with the 73rd CEF battalion of the Royal Highland Regiment (Black Watch) and was one of the few surviving members. He was secretary of the Black Watch veterans' association for many years and organized the annual reunions to commemorate the April day in 1916 when the battalion left Montreal to serve at Ypres, the Somme and Vimy in France.

Of Many Things...

by Edgar Andrew Collard

The great debate in the theatre

The Great Debate took place in His Majesty's Theatre on Guy Street on Sunday afternoon of December 21, 1924. Though it was being broadcast over the radio by Northern Electric, the theatre was "crowded from the ceiling to the floor, with many of the audience willing to pay for 'standing room only.' "

In many ways it was the most dramatic debate ever staged in Montreal. It has its relevance today. The topic was: "Should capital punishment subsist in a modern penal code?"

The two opposing speakers were men who had come to symbolize, in a spectacular way, the two conflicting viewpoints. One of them was the Montreal lawyer, Robert L. Calder, K.C. The other was the Chicago attorney, Clarence S. Darrow.

Sensational cases

"Bob" Calder had won fame, far and wide, as the Crown Prosecutor in a series of sensational murder cases. Many of these trials took place in the Old Court House on Notre Dame Street, which John Collins has sketched.

His most effective prosecution had followed the "Hochelaga Bank Robbery" of 1924. A bank car was passing through the tunnel under Ontario Street. A gang of bandits halted it, murdered a young bank messenger, and made off with more than $100,000. Bob Calder was the Crown Prosecutor when they were brought to trial. Four of the bandits (one of them a well known former detective) were sentenced to death. They were all hanged on the one morning.

Four hangings in one morning were rare, even at a time when capital punishment was the likely end of most murder convictions. The case was publicized over North America. Montreal's Bob Calder became as well known as the successful prosecutor as Chicago's Clarence Darrow became known as the successful defender.

Darrow's cases had been quite as sensational as Calder's. The most news-making had come in 1924 — the same year as the debate in His Majesty's Theatre. Darrow defended two rich men's sons in Chicago — Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb. They had kidnapped a little boy, Bobby Franks, murdered him for the thrill of it, and left the body in a culvert.

Evidence against Leopold and Loeb was overwhelming. They seemed headed for execution. But Darrow defended them so re-

thing in the world, and it has taken centuries of civilization to teach the world that the naturalness of crime, as far as the individual is concerned, has become the unnaturalness of society as the individual has consented to organize it."

As society became organized, it had to suppress these natural tendencies toward stealing, rape and killing in order to exist. "So far the only method to enforce the conventions is reprisal . . . Society has a right and duty to enforce its conventions by punishments."

The debate was off to a good start. Robert Calder went on in his frank, dour way. To him crime was no sentimental subject. No trainer, he said, ever succeeded in making a tiger lie down without the heated iron and the whip.

The world, fortunately, was ad-

under the penal code? he asked. If you want to deter criminals, why pick on the murderer? Experience shows that the murderer is the least likely of all criminals to repeat his crime. Why do something to somebody simply because he has done it to somebody else?

Darrow then moved into the psychology of his argument. As capital punishment does no good, it must just be an outlet for the pleasures of human hate. People love hangings. They give them a kick.

Darrow made reference to the hangings in Montreal after the Hochelaga Bank Robbery. How much more informal he was than Calder was seen in the way he put questions to the audience and listened for an answer.

"Were you happy the day they were hanged?" he asked the audience. A few voices shouted

When Darrow sat down, Calder was called upon to make his rebuttal. "When Mr. Darrow has a proposition placed before him," said Calder, "He looks it squarely in the face, then passes around it." Darrow had kept talking about an ideal society, not a modern society; about abstract considerations, not about present conditions.

Is it a deterrent?

Then he went on to the main point Darrow had raised: the question of deterrence. "How do you know," he asked, "how many men have not crossed the Rubicon to take another man's life because of the deterring effect of capital punishment?" This was a matter of deduction, not statistics.

The deterrent effect of capital punishment had been demonstrated in Montreal. Since the four hangings after the Hochelaga Bank Robbery there had practically been an end to hold-ups in the city.

Darrow was then called upon for his rebuttal. He said he did not share Calder's belief that capital punishment was a deterrent. He suggested that the people of Montreal ought not to be too optimistic that hold-ups were over in their city.

If hangings were meant to be a deterrent, why not make it compulsory for boys to attend them? Why not make movies of executions and show them to the public?

In England 125 years ago hanging was the penalty for 170 offences. If hangings stopped crime, why did England get rid of them as a penalty for so many offences? The answer was that hangings did not deter the criminals. And juries had become humane, and often refused to convict the accused.

Calder had the last word. He said that the reason the death penalty had been abandoned for the 170 minor crimes was that it had come to appear excessive for these crimes. But it was still in proportion for the crime of murder.

Nor could he agree that man has no free will, or that all crimes are predetermined by medical conditions. Such medical theories were still in their infancy and might never be proved valid. In fact, if the views of a famous Italian medical scientist were to be accepted, Calder believed that he himself could be said to have a head shaped like a criminal's and so had Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Premier Sir Lomer Gouin.

On this lighter note, the debate

CONTEST RULES

1) Indicate your choice for each of the 8 categories listed on the ballot below (or facsimile). Complete entries will not be eligible. 3) You MUST mark that name on the front of your entry. 61 Winners will be notified by mail. Decisions of the judges will be final. 2) To be eligible to win a prize you MUST have the name of the Best Picture correct and your name and address clearly printed on the entry blank. Contest open to residents of Montreal and suburbs only. Employees of the Montreal Star and their families are not eligible. Entries must be received by midnight, Wednesday, March 4th, 1925. Winners will be announced in the Montreal Star on Saturday, March 7th, 1925.

BALLOT

1. Best Picture ..... Theatre .....
2. Best Actor .....
3. Best Actress .....
4. Best Supporting Actor .....
5. Best Supporting Actress .....
6. Best Director .....
7. Best Scenario .....
8. Best Photography .....

Name .....
Address .....
Phone .....

50 TRAC II RAZORS
DELUXE
by GILLETTE of CANADA
It's one blade better than whatever you're using

Across the province, about 22,000 suits have been lodged in 84 courts during the same six-month period. Some 13,000 cases have already been heard, while the remaining 9,000 will be heard within a month.

Created by Justice Minister Jerome Choquette, the Small Claims Courts handle cases involving sums of $300 or less. Each plaintiff acts as his own legal counsel, and a judge decides the merits of each case. Lawyers are excluded from the court

and the hearing) and to eliminate high legal costs.

The Justice department announced 40 per cent of the 22,000 suits filed to date have been from the Montreal area, while Quebec City residents lodged 20 per cent. Trois Rivieres, the Gaspe and the Saguenay-Lac St. Jean area accounted for 25 per cent. The remaining 15 per cent of cases came from the Eastern Townships, the Ottawa Valley area, the north shore St. Lawrence River area, and the north-west of the province.

Justice Ministry officials

the South Shore "should not be entertained.

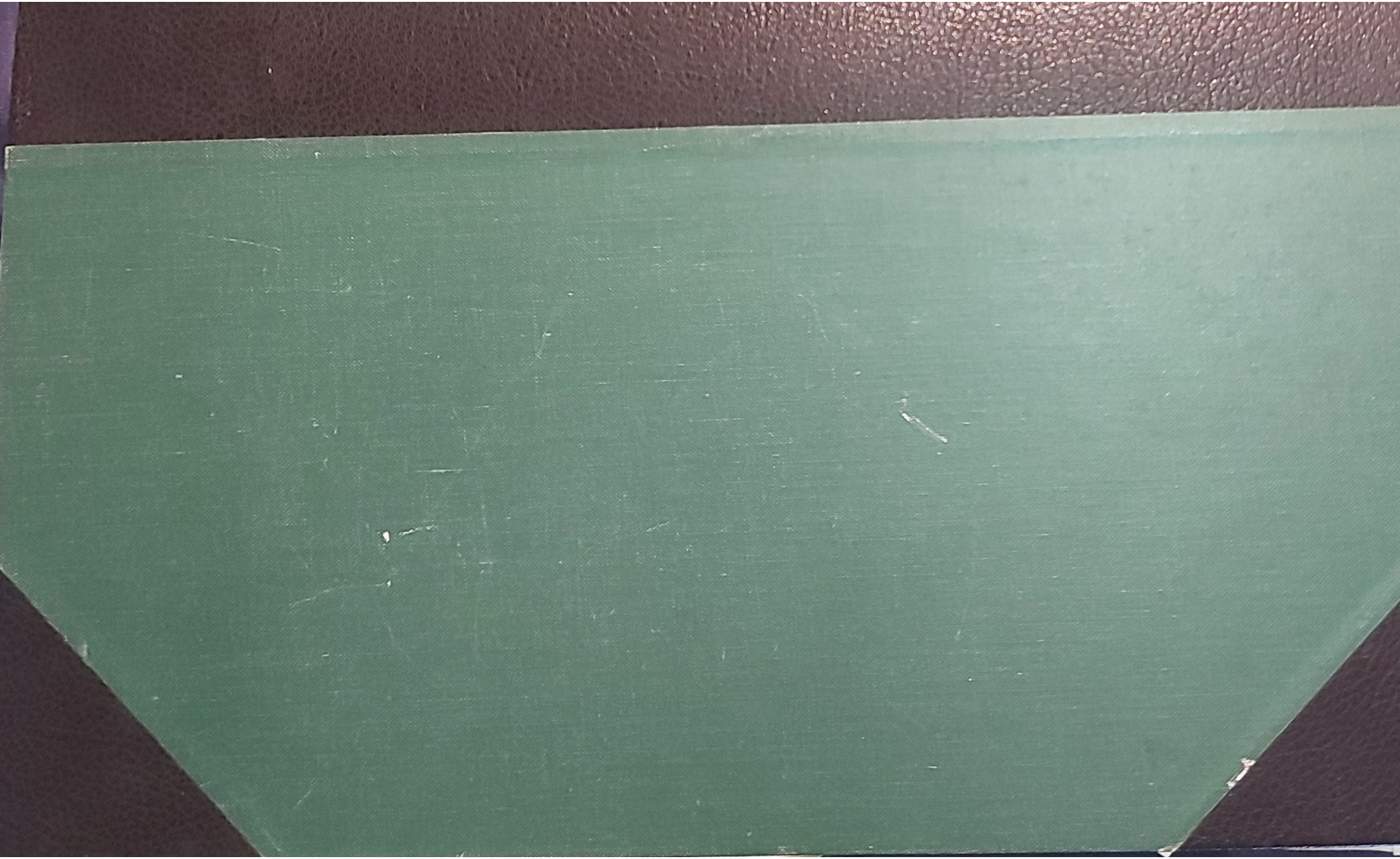
REGIONAL SCALE

"It would be desirable that a study be undertaken as regards the possibility and usefulness of re-organizing the Montreal system on a truly regional scale," the report stated.

According to the Greenfield Park mayor, the area "cannot continue to be isolated in public transportation from the megalopolis that is emerging on Montreal Island."

"No matter what method is

Definitions - Military and Black Watch

KILTS

Royal Stewart Kilts - not Stewart Clan but a royal tartan. In 1881 pipers went into Black Watch Tartan. 1890 went back to [illegible] Royal Stewart on Queen Victoria's direction.